

Inventory Management

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
15 November 2002

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 710-1

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

This revision, dated 15 November 2002--

- o Broadcasts Automatic Identification Technology (AIT) policy as it pertains to centralized inventory management of the Army supply system. The following paragraphs are changed or added to show these changes: 1-4b(4), c(2), n, p, q, and r, 1-5ae, 1-6l, 1-8a, b, and n, 2-17a(1), 3-6b(5), 3-8a(5), 3-12a, 3-17b, e, f, and g, 3-23a, 3-27c, 6-1f(2), 6-24b(7), 6-36e(2), 7-1, 13-9d, 13-10b, 13-11c, and 16-3c.
- o Updates the history, summary, and suggested improvements paragraphs and supersession on page i.
- o Updates references in appendix A and throughout the text.
- o Updates acronyms of the Deputy Chiefs of Staff and Army Chief Information Officer/G--6 throughout the publication.
- o The revision, dated 1 March 2001, of AR 710-1, is a consolidation of AR 710-1 and AR 700-140. It clarifies and updates policy on--
- o Criteria for assigning item management codes (chap 2, para 2-3).
- o Stockage (chap 2, sect II).
- o Diminishing manufacturing sources and materiel shortages (DMSMS) (chap 2, para 2-13).
- o Materiel Support Requests (chap 2, para 2-16).
- o Stockage alternatives (chap 2, para 2-17).
- o Automatic Return Item Program (chap 3, sect IV).
- o Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts disposition (chap 3, para 3-15c).
- o Obsolete and excess end items and targets (formerly "hard targets") (chap 3, para 3-21).
- o Reusable containers (chap 3, para 3-23).
- o Reclamation (chap 3, sect VII).
- o Addresses of Army SICAs/SICCs and corresponding IMMs (table 3-1).
- o Approval levels for supply actions (tables 3-6 and 4-3)

- Requirements determination (chap 4).
- Financial management (chap 5).
- Reduced Price Initiative (chap 5, para 5-13).
- Assignments of the fourth and fifth positions of the materiel category (MATCAT) code (table 5-6).
- Army Prepositioned Stocks (formerly "Army war reserve" (chap 6).
- Pipeline performance standards (tables 7-1 and 7-2).
- Information on type classification of major item to obsolete and contingency (chap 9, para 9-2d(4) and (5).
- Standard Study Number System and Replacement Factors (chap 10).
- Dedicated Procurement Program (chap 13, para 13-23).
- Major Item System Map (chap 15).
- Army Total Asset Visibility (chap 16).
- This change also replaces the Management Control Checklist (formerly App B) with the Management Control Evaluation Process (App B).
- The glossary has been rewritten.

Effective 16 December 2002

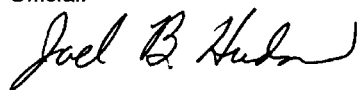
Inventory Management

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



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Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a partial revision. The portions affected by this partial revision are listed in the summary of change.

Summary. This regulation is a consolidation of several regulations that set policy and procedural guidance for the management of secondary and major items, stockage categories, retention levels, financial management, operational and repair cycle float, Army war reserve, and the Automatic Return Item Program. Where applicable, it ensures compliance with automatic identification technology (AIT) policy as prescribed by the DOD

Implementation Plan for Logistics AIT (<http://www.dodait.com/>).

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, members and organizations of the Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS) including periods when operating in their Army National Guard (ARNG) capacity, and the U. S. Army Reserve. During mobilization, chapters and policies contained in this regulation may be modified by the proponent.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 may delegate this approval authority in writing to a division chief within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation is subject to the requirements for internal control systems of AR 11-2. Appendix B contains a checklist for conducting management control reviews.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Office of the

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 (DALO-SMP), WASH DC 20310-0546.

Suggested Improvements. Users are invited to send in comments and suggested improvements to this regulation. The preferred method for sending in comments and suggested improvements is through the Internet site of the Logistics Integration Agency, <http://lia.army.mil>, at "Logistics Regulations and Pamphlets." Anyone without Internet access should submit comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Director, U.S. Army Logistics Integration Agency, ATTN: LOIA-AP, 5870 21st Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5919.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command level C for Active Army, Army National Guard or the U.S., and U.S. Army Reserve.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

Chapter 1 Introduction, page 1

Section I

General, page 1

Purpose • 1-1, page 1

References • 1-2, page 1

Explanation of abbreviations and terms • 1-3, page 1

Section II

Responsibilities, page 1

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 • 1-4, page 1

*This regulation supersedes AR 710-1, dated 1 March 2001.

Contents—Continued

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 • 1-5, *page 2*
Assistant Secretary of the Army Acquisition, Logistics and Technology (ASA(ALT)) • 1-6, *page 4*
Commanding Generals (CG) of major Army commands (MACOM) • 1-7, *page 4*
The Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) • 1-8, *page 5*
Commanders of U.S. Army Materiel Command major subordinate commands (MSC) • 1-9, *page 6*
Executive Director, U.S. Army Materiel Command Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA) • 1-10, *page 7*
Director, U.S. Army Communications Security Logistics Activity (CSLA) • 1-11, *page 9*
Commandant, U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School (QMC&S) • 1-12, *page 9*
Chief of Engineers (COE) • 1-13, *page 9*
The Surgeon General (TSG) • 1-14, *page 9*
Commander, U.S. Army Operations Support Command (OSC) • 1-15, *page 9*
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management & Comptroller (ASA(FM&C))) • 1-16, *page 10*
Chief, National Guard Bureau (NGB) • 1-17, *page 10*
Chief Army Reserve (CAR). • 1-18, *page 10*
Heads of designated secondary item control activities (SICA) • 1-19, *page 10*
The Army Materiel Command (AMC) supply coordinator at the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM) for obsolete or excess end items • 1-20, *page 11*
The Project Manager for instrumentation, targets, and threat simulators (PM ITTS) • 1-21, *page 11*
Users of threat representative targets • 1-22, *page 11*
Commander, U.S. Aviation Missile Command (AMCOM) • 1-23, *page 11*
Commander, U.S. Army Safety Center (USASC) and the responsible command • 1-24, *page 12*
Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) • 1-25, *page 12*
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 • 1-26, *page 12*
Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation, Office of the Chief of Staff (OCS) • 1-27, *page 12*
Heads of Army staff agencies, commanding generals (CG) of major Army commands (MACOM), and program executive officers (PEO) • 1-28, *page 12*
Headquarters, Department of the Army, Chief Information Officer/G-6 • 1-29, *page 12*
Commanders of major Army commands (MACOM) and other activities participating in the aviation intensive management item (AIMI) program • 1-30, *page 12*
Commander, U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) • 1-31, *page 12*
Installation accountable supply officers • 1-32, *page 13*
Director, PMSKOT, AMSTA-AC-CTPM, ROCK ISLAND, IL 61299-7630 • 1-33, *page 13*
Defense Logistic Information Services, Army Cataloging Directorate, ATTN: DLIS-A, 74 Washington Ave N, STE 7, Battle Creek, MI 49017-3084. • 1-34, *page 13*

Section III

Compliance, page 13

Deviation • 1-35, *page 13*

Management control review • 1-36, *page 13*

Chapter 2

Integrated Materiel Management (IMM) and Stockage Policy, page 13

Section I

Integrated Materiel Management (IMM) Assignment, page 13

Overview • 2-1, *page 13*

Integrated materiel management • 2-2, *page 13*

Criteria for assigning item management codes (IMC) • 2-3, *page 14*

Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S) • 2-4, *page 14*

Defense Inactive Item Program (DIIP) • 2-5, *page 15*

Section II

Stockage Criteria, page 15

Stockage review frequency • 2-6, *page 15*

Part-numbered items • 2-7, *page 15*

Part Number Conversion Program (PNCP) • 2-8, *page 15*

Contents—Continued

Local purchase items • 2–9, *page 16*
Management determination logic schematic • 2–10, *page 16*
Cost differential (COSDIF) • 2–11, *page 17*
Numeric stockage objective (NSO) and insurance items • 2–12, *page 18*
Diminishing manufacturing sources and materiel shortages (DMSMS) • 2–13, *page 18*
Life-of-type (LOT) buys • 2–14, *page 19*
Assignment of the acquisition advice code (AAC) • 2–15, *page 19*

Section III

Materiel Support Requests, *page 19*
Supply support requests (SSR) • 2–16, *page 19*
Stockage alternatives • 2–17, *page 22*
Special program requirements (SPR) • 2–18, *page 23*
Nonconsumable item materiel support requests • 2–19, *page 25*

Section IV

Transfers of Assets, *page 25*
Transfers within the Army • 2–20, *page 25*
Transfers between the Army and other Services • 2–21, *page 25*
Transfers to allied forces • 2–22, *page 25*
Transfers to Federal agencies outside the Department of Defense (DOD) • 2–23, *page 26*
Logistical transfers • 2–24, *page 26*
Transfers of cryptological materiel • 2–25, *page 26*

Chapter 3

Inventory Management Control Programs, *page 28*

Section I

Component Items of Equipment Assemblages, *page 28*
Assemblage and component policy • 3–1, *page 28*
Managing assemblages and components • 3–2, *page 28*

Section II

Selected Item Management System Expanded (SIMS-X), *page 28*
Purpose of SIMS-X • 3–3, *page 28*
Selection criteria • 3–4, *page 28*
SIMS-X reporting • 3–5, *page 29*
SIMS-X actions • 3–6, *page 29*
Performance evaluation reports • 3–7, *page 29*

Section III

Positioning of Stocks, *page 29*
Secondary item assets • 3–8, *page 29*
Ammunition • 3–9, *page 30*
Requirements for additional storage facilities and services • 3–10, *page 30*

Section IV

Automatic Return Items (ARI), *page 30*
Applicability of ARIs • 3–11, *page 30*
ARI policy • 3–12, *page 30*
ARI objectives • 3–13, *page 31*
ARI selection criteria • 3–14, *page 31*
Retail level retention criteria for ARIs • 3–15, *page 31*
Automatic return procedures • 3–16, *page 32*
Receipt of ARIs at wholesale level • 3–17, *page 32*
Credit for return of Supply Management, Army items • 3–18, *page 32*

Contents—Continued

Disposition of ARI components of major items • 3–19, *page 32*

Section V

Special Commodity Control Programs, page 33

Managing ammunition • 3–20, *page 33*

Obsolete or excess end items and targets • 3–21, *page 33*

Aviation Intensive Management Items (AIMI) Program • 3–22, *page 35*

Management of reusable containers • 3–23, *page 35*

Section VI

Disposal Screening, page 36

Screening items before disposal • 3–24, *page 36*

Screening Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) assets for use • 3–25, *page 36*

Management of project manager-owned wholesale stock • 3–26, *page 36*

Section VII

Reclamation at the Wholesale Level, page 37

Introduction to reclamation • 3–27, *page 37*

Reclamation roles • 3–28, *page 37*

Reclamation policy • 3–29, *page 38*

Reclamation funding • 3–30, *page 38*

National inventory control point (IMMC) functions for routine reclamation • 3–31, *page 38*

Supply functions at the depot for routine reclamation • 3–32, *page 39*

IMMC functions for priority reclamation • 3–33, *page 40*

Supply functions at the depot for priority reclamation • 3–34, *page 40*

DA Form 7420, Parts Reclamation List • 3–35, *page 41*

Chapter 4

Requirements Determination for Secondary Items and Ammunition, *page 52*

Section I

Demand Forecasting, page 52

Dollar-value groupings • 4–1, *page 52*

Requirements determination policy • 4–2, *page 52*

Requirements objective (RO) • 4–3, *page 53*

Section II

Retention of Assets, page 54

Wholesale retention policy • 4–4, *page 54*

Credit for assets returned to wholesale • 4–5, *page 55*

Approved acquisition objective (AAO) • 4–6, *page 55*

Stratifying stock excess to the approved acquisition objective (AAO) • 4–7, *page 55*

Acquisition strategies • 4–8, *page 56*

Cutback and cancellation action points • 4–9, *page 57*

Repairs and extended requirements objective • 4–10, *page 57*

Section III

Transition from Initial Provisioning to Replenishment Actions, page 57

General transition policies • 4–11, *page 57*

Computing the average monthly demand (AMD) • 4–12, *page 58*

Interim contractor support (ICS) • 4–13, *page 58*

Transition from provisioning to replenishment • 4–14, *page 58*

Funding and budgeting • 4–15, *page 58*

Section IV

Management Parameters, page 59

Contents—Continued

Standard system flexibility • 4–16, *page 59*

Parameter use and control • 4–17, *page 59*

Section V

Supply Performance Analyzer (SPA), page 59

Purpose of the SPA • 4–18, *page 59*

Using SPA output • 4–19, *page 59*

Section VI

Requirements Computation for Spare Engines, page 59

Overview • 4–20, *page 59*

Policies for computing spare engine requirements • 4–21, *page 59*

Chapter 5

Financial Inventory Management, page 62

Section I

General, page 62

Scope • 5–1, *page 62*

Code changes and clarification • 5–2, *page 62*

Section II

Army Materiel Category (MATCAT) Structure Code, page 62

MATCAT structure • 5–3, *page 62*

Uses of the MATCAT code • 5–4, *page 63*

Section III

Requirements Priority and Asset Application for Secondary Items, page 63

The stratification process • 5–5, *page 63*

Special instructions on reparable items • 5–6, *page 65*

Frequency of stratifications • 5–7, *page 65*

Central secondary item stratification for budget • 5–8, *page 65*

Central secondary item stratification for readiness and retention • 5–9, *page 68*

Central secondary item stratification for repair • 5–10, *page 69*

Oversea command (OCONUS) and CONUS installation stratification • 5–11, *page 71*

Section IV

Reduced Price Initiative (RPI), page 73

Establishment of RPI • 5–12, *page 73*

Criteria for selection to the RPI program • 5–13, *page 73*

Governing rules: • 5–14, *page 74*

Section V

Financial Inventory Reporting, page 74

Objectives of financial inventory reporting • 5–15, *page 74*

Criteria for reporting • 5–16, *page 74*

Reporting activities • 5–17, *page 74*

General reporting instructions • 5–18, *page 75*

Security classification • 5–19, *page 75*

DD Form 1138-1 (Inventory Report of Principal or Secondary Items), RCS DD-M(A)1000 • 5–20, *page 75*

DA Form 1887 (Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B--Oversea Command and CONUS Installation Assets), RCS CSGLD-1438 • 5–21, *page 76*

Contents—Continued

Chapter 6

Management of Army Prepositioned (APS) Materiel (including Army Prepositioned Brigade and Unit Sets, Operational Projects (OPROJ), Army War Reserve Sustainment (AWRS) Stocks, and War Reserve Stock for Allies (WRSA)), page 108

Section I

Overview of APS, page 108

Introduction to APS materiel management • 6–1, *page 108*

Release and use of APS • 6–2, *page 109*

Funding of APS • 6–3, *page 111*

APS stratification • 6–4, *page 111*

Readiness reporting for Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) • 6–5, *page 111*

Security classification • 6–6, *page 112*

Section II

Army War Reserve Prepositioned Brigade and Unit Sets (APS), page 112

APS requirements determination and procedures • 6–7, *page 112*

Reporting APS assets • 6–8, *page 114*

APS roles • 6–9, *page 114*

Unit deployments onto APS • 6–10, *page 114*

Army prepositioned afloat (APA) program (APS - 3) • 6–11, *page 115*

APS-3 requirements determination • 6–12, *page 115*

APS-3 funding • 6–13, *page 115*

APS-3 roles • 6–14, *page 115*

Section III

Army Prepositioned Stock Operational Projects (OPROJ), page 117

OPROJ concept and overview • 6–15, *page 117*

OPROJ roles • 6–16, *page 118*

Acquiring assets designated for an OPROJ • 6–17, *page 121*

Operational project draw procedures • 6–18, *page 121*

OPROJ funding • 6–19, *page 121*

OPROJ secondary item fiscal policy • 6–20, *page 122*

Canceling an OPROJ • 6–21, *page 122*

Review and approval of an OPROJ • 6–22, *page 122*

IMM of an OPROJ • 6–23, *page 123*

Section IV

Army War Reserve Sustainment (AWRS), page 123

AWRS central management roles • 6–24, *page 123*

AWRS requirements determination • 6–25, *page 123*

AWRS requirements computation factors • 6–26, *page 124*

AWRS stock review, serviceability, storage, and ownership • 6–27, *page 125*

Posting AWRS requirement levels • 6–28, *page 125*

AWRS purpose codes • 6–29, *page 125*

Positioning objectives for storing AWRS • 6–30, *page 125*

New system fielding and AWRS • 6–31, *page 125*

AWRS Procurement Army-funded major items • 6–32, *page 126*

AWRS secondary items (AWRSI) • 6–33, *page 126*

Reporting AWRSI • 6–34, *page 126*

Army War Reserve Stockage List (AWRSL) • 6–35, *page 126*

IMM of Army war reserve sustainment • 6–36, *page 127*

The U.S. Army Materiel Command's role as IMM and Service item control center (SICC) in managing AWRS • 6–37, *page 128*

Submitting the APS materiel requirements to the IMM • 6–38, *page 129*

Contents—Continued

Free issue program to fill Army pre-positioned war reserve materiel stock (PWRMS) deficiencies • 6–39, *page 129*
Procedures for the PWRMS issue program • 6–40, *page 129*

Section V

War Reserve Stocks for Allies, page 130

War reserve stocks for allies (WRSA) overview and guidance • 6–41, *page 130*

WRSA restrictions • 6–42, *page 130*

WRSA computation • 6–43, *page 130*

Chapter 7

Supply Performance Evaluation, page 131

Use of automated data processing (ADP) systems • 7–1, *page 131*

Performance requirements • 7–2, *page 131*

Chapter 8

Management of Repair Cycle Float (RCF) Stocks, page 133

Float overview • 8–1, *page 133*

RCF policy • 8–2, *page 133*

IMM of RCF • 8–3, *page 133*

Accountability of RCF assets • 8–4, *page 133*

RCF requirements determination • 8–5, *page 133*

Chapter 9

Identification of Major Items, page 133

Major item designation criteria • 9–1, *page 133*

Major item designation • 9–2, *page 134*

Chapter 10

Standard Study Number System and Replacement Factors, page 136

Section I

Overview and Policies, page 136

Scope, standard study number system • 10–1, *page 136*

Application. • 10–2, *page 136*

Objectives of the SSNS • 10–3, *page 136*

Processing Requests for SSNs • 10–4, *page 137*

Maintaining the Standard Study Number System (SSNS) • 10–5, *page 137*

Pseudo LINs • 10–6, *page 137*

“Z”LINs • 10–7, *page 137*

Item Category or Type of Item • 10–8, *page 137*

Section II

Replacement and Maintenance Factors, page 138

Policy • 10–9, *page 138*

Replacement factors • 10–10, *page 138*

Maintenance factors • 10–11, *page 138*

Section III

Data Elements, page 138

SSNS Data Elements • 10–12, *page 138*

SB 710-1-1, Standard Study Number System and Replacement/Requirements Factors Standard Study Number (SSN)

Master File Cross Reference Index • 10–13, *page 138*

Requesting SSN Products and Reports • 10–14, *page 139*

Contents—Continued

Chapter 11

Force Structuring, page 156

Authorization and allowance documents • 11–1, *page 156*
Structure and Manpower Authorization System (SAMAS) • 11–2, *page 157*
The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS) • 11–3, *page 157*
Tables of organization and equipment (TOE) • 11–4, *page 157*
Basis-of-issue plan (BOIP) • 11–5, *page 157*
Updating and maintaining authorization and allowance documents • 11–6, *page 157*
Structure and Composition System (SACS) • 11–7, *page 157*

Chapter 12

Gross Requirements and Authorized Acquisition Objective (AAO), page 158

Section I

Gross Requirements, page 158
General • 12–1, *page 158*
Gross requirements policies • 12–2, *page 158*

Section II

Army Acquisition Objective (AAO), page 159
AAO computation policies • 12–3, *page 159*
D-day to production (D-P) day concept • 12–4, *page 159*

Chapter 13

Materiel Distribution of Major Items, page 160

Section I

Overview, page 160
Equipment distribution program objectives • 13–1, *page 160*
Distribution and redistribution policies • 13–2, *page 160*
Planning and execution • 13–3, *page 160*
Substitution • 13–4, *page 161*

Section II

Equipment Redistribution or Distribution, page 161
Equipment redistribution process • 13–5, *page 161*
Major item distribution and redistribution • 13–6, *page 162*
Submitting major item requisitions • 13–7, *page 162*
Wartime distribution of major items • 13–8, *page 163*

Section III

Distribution and Delivery of U.S. Army Aircraft, page 163
Aircraft-related policies • 13–9, *page 163*
Distribution of aircraft within CONUS • 13–10, *page 164*
Distribution of aircraft overseas • 13–11, *page 164*
Ferry crew requirements • 13–12, *page 164*
Dispatch of flight crews • 13–13, *page 164*
Fund citation • 13–14, *page 165*
Unsuitable aircraft • 13–15, *page 165*
Test and test support aircraft • 13–16, *page 165*
Aircraft for other than Army use • 13–17, *page 165*
Depot maintenance support for Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserves aircraft • 13–18, *page 165*
Deviations to the aircraft distribution program • 13–19, *page 165*
Disposition of aircraft • 13–20, *page 165*
Flight delivery coordination within the continental U.S. • 13–21, *page 166*

Contents—Continued

Aircraft property accountability • 13–22, *page 167*

Section IV

Reserve Components (RC) Dedicated Equipment Distribution Program for items bought under the Dedicated Procurement Program (DPP), page 167

Program guidance • 13–23, *page 167*

Program execution • 13–24, *page 167*

Chapter 14

Data Interchange (DI), page 167

DI overview • 14–1, *page 167*

DI policies and roles • 14–2, *page 168*

DI designations • 14–3, *page 169*

Interchange of item data • 14–4, *page 169*

Chapter 15

Major Item System Map (MISM), page 182

MISM introduction • 15–1, *page 182*

MISM objectives • 15–2, *page 182*

MISM policies • 15–3, *page 182*

Chapter 16

Total Asset Visibility (TAV), page 183

TAV introduction • 16–1, *page 183*

Access • 16–2, *page 183*

Business rules • 16–3, *page 183*

Major items and weapon systems • 16–4, *page 184*

Data Integrity • 16–5, *page 184*

Appendixes

A. References, *page 185*

B. Management Control Evaluation Process, *page 191*

C. Functional Elements Included in Computing Costs, *page 191*

D. Acquisition Advice Codes, *page 196*

E. Special Program Requirement (SPR) Instructions, *page 197*

F. Procedures for Generating Reduced Price Initiative List, *page 202*

Table List

Table 2–1: Supply support request (SSR) timeframe objectives, *page 26*

Table 3–1: Army focal points for items managed by other Services or agencies, *page 41*

Table 3–2: Automatic Return Item codes, *page 42*

Table 3–3: Automatic Return Item list input and output guidance, *page 42*

Table 3–4: Hard target requirements (5-year forecast), *page 43*

Table 3–5: Condition classifications for containers, *page 43*

Table 3–6: Approval levels for all supply actions, *page 44*

Table 4–1: Dollar value groupings, *page 60*

Table 4–2: Weights for average monthly demand computations, *page 60*

Table 5–1: Materiel category and IMM or SICA/SICC (position 1 of the MATCAT code), *page 76*

Table 5–2: Appropriation and budget activity account code (position 2 of the MATCAT code) for PA principal items (see Note), *page 77*

Table 5–3: Appropriation and budget activity account code (position 2 of the MATCAT code) for Army working capital fund (AWCF) reparable items (see Note), *page 78*

Table 5–4: Management inventory segment of the category structure (position 3 of the MATCAT code), *page 78*

Contents—Continued

Table 5-5: Specific group/generic code (position 4 of the MATCAT),	page 78
Table 5-6: Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code),	page 79
Table 5-7: Instructions for preparing DD Form 1138-1 for principal items,	page 97
Table 5-8: DOD category of materiel codes,	page 98
Table 5-9: Reporting schedule for DA Form 1887,	page 99
Table 6-1: APS prepositioning authorization document management codes for use with APS brigade and unit set authorization documents.,	page 130
Table 7-1: Key supply performance indicators for centralized inventory management for stock control and requisition processing,	page 131
Table 7-2: Return pipeline processing standards (in days),	page 131
Table 10-1: Army Appropriations and Standard Study Number Relationship,	page 139
Table 10-2: Numeric SSN Assignment,	page 140
Table 10-3: Requirement Category Codes,	page 140
Table 10-4: Cross Reference relationship (generator, stationary, gas engine),	page 140
Table 10-5: Cross Reference relationship (Satellite, communications control AN/MSQ-114),	page 141
Table 10-6: Replacement Factors,	page 141
Table 10-7: Maintenance Factors,	page 141
Table 10-8: Procurement Indicator Codes,	page 142
Table 10-9: OSD Sequence Numbers,	page 142
Table 10-10: Identification Codes,	page 142
Table 10-11: Major Element (Ammo) Codes,	page 142
Table 10-12: Ammo Category Codes,	page 143
Table 10-13: PDB Command/Account Codes,	page 143
Table 10-14: PEO/PM Codes,	page 144
Table 10-15: Ammunition Quantity Multiplier Codes,	page 148
Table 10-16: Maintenance Float Factors,	page 148
Table 10-17: Standard Study Number, Deletion Indicator Codes,	page 149
Table 10-18: P-1 Classification Codes,	page 149
Table 10-19: Standard Study number System Data Elements,	page 149
Table 13-1: Aircraft property accountability,	page 167
Table 15-1: Major item system code format,	page 183
Table E-1: Document identifier codes and instructions for SPR transactions,	page 198
Table E-2: Special program requirement forecast card entries,	page 198
Table E-3: Special program requirement status card entries,	page 199
Table E-4: Special program requirement status codes,	page 200
Table E-5: Special program requirement follow-up card entries,	page 201
Table E-6: Special program requirement modifier card entries,	page 201
Table E-7: Special program requirement cancellation card entries,	page 201
Table E-8: Special program requirement item acceptance card entries,	page 202
Table E-9: Special program requirement substitute item rejection card entries,	page 202

Figure List

Figure 2-1: Management Determination Logic Schematic,	page 27
Figure 3-1: Overview of Routine Reclamation,	page 45
Figure 3-2A: Sample of Completed DA Form 7420, Parts Reclamation List,	page 46
Figure 3-2B: Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 7420, Parts Reclamation List (Start),	page 47
Figure 3-2B: Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 7420, Parts Reclamation List (End)—Continued,	page 48
Figure 3-3A: Sample of Completed DA form 7421, Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return,	page 49
Figure 3-3B: Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 7421, Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return,	page 50
Figure 3-3B: Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 7421, Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return - Continued,	page 51
Figure 3-3B: Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 7421, Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return - Continued),	page 52

Contents—Continued

- Figure 4–1: AAO Stratification and Retention Summary, *page 60*
Figure 4–2: Supply Control Study Action Points, *page 61*
Figure 5–1: Investment Versus Expense Cost Decision Diagram, *page 100*
Figure 5–2: Sample of Central Secondary Item Stratification For Budget, *page 101*
Figure 5–2: Sample of Central Secondary Item Stratification For Budget - Continued, *page 102*
Figure 5–3: Sample of Central Secondary Item Stratification For Readiness Retention, *page 103*
Figure 5–4: Sample of Central Secondary Item Stratification For Repair, *page 104*
Figure 5–4: Sample of Central Secondary Item Stratification For Repair - Continued, *page 105*
Figure 5–5: Sample of Completed DA Form 1887, Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, *page 106*
Figure 5–5: Sample of Completed DA Form 1887, Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items - Continued, *page 107*
Figure 7–1: General Model of Requisitioning Processing, *page 132*
Figure 10–1: Procurement/OSD Sequence Number (1 of 3), *page 154*
Figure 10–1: Procurement/OSD Sequence Number (2 of 3), *page 155*
Figure 10–1: Procurement/OSD Sequence Number (3 of 3), *page 156*
Figure 14–1A: Sample of Completed DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data, *page 171*
Figure 14–1B: Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data, *page 172*
Figure 14–1B: Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data — Continued, *page 173*
Figure 14–1B: Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data - Continued, *page 174*
Figure 14–1B: Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data - Continued, *page 175*
Figure 14–1B: Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data - Continued, *page 176*
Figure 14–2A: Sample of Completed DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary, *page 177*
Figure 14–2A: Sample of Completed DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary - Continued, *page 178*
Figure 14–2B: Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary, *page 179*
Figure 14–2B: Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary - Continued, *page 180*
Figure 14–2B: Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary - Continued, *page 181*
Figure 14–2B: Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary - Continued, *page 182*
Figure C–1: Catalog mean (CATME) formula, *page 194*
Figure C–2: Catalog variance (CATVAR) formula, *page 194*
Figure C–3: GAMVAR formula, *page 194*
Figure C–4: B formula, *page 195*
Figure C–5: W formula, *page 195*
Figure C–6: MEAN formula, *page 195*
Figure C–7: VAR formula, *page 196*

Glossary

Index

Chapter 1

Introduction

Section I

General

1–1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes Department of the Army (DA) policies, responsibilities, and procedures for integrated inventory management of Army materiel. It covers the management of secondary and major items and conventional ammunition.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–4. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DCS, G–4) will—

- a. Set policies and procedures for centralized inventory management of Army materiel.
- b. Act as the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Staff proponent and coordinator for equipment distribution planning by the Total Army Equipment Distribution Program (TAEDP), for special distribution alternative analysis exercises, and for distribution execution by the Equipment Release Priority System (ERPS). Set policies on equipment distribution, supply, and maintenance support, and—
 - (1) Approve section III of the modification tables of organization and equipment (MTOE) and tables of distribution and allowances (TDA) for Active Army and Reserve Components.
 - (2) Publish information in coordination with DAMO-FD on one-for-one conversion line item number (LIN) changes and selective LIN changes that require item analysis for application to The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS) documents.
 - (3) Determine the capability of HQDA to support the distribution, supply, and maintenance of fielded equipment documented in TAADS.
 - (4) Establish policy to integrate automatic identification technologies (AIT) through automation information systems (AIS) for all supply functions and processes.
- c. Establish and approve dedicated equipment distribution policy guidance and direction.
 - (1) Review all dedicated procurement programs (DPP) and proposed purchases to ensure compatibility with existing distribution plans.
 - (2) Ensure that the equipment distribution system contains current equipment distribution plans for DPP in an AIT environment.
- d. Provide guidance, staff coordination, and final approval of the DA missile and munitions distribution program.
- e. Provide Selected Item Management System-Expanded (SIMS-X) policy and planning guidance (see chap 3).
- f. Provide policies and planning guidance on intensive management of aviation secondary items through the Aviation Intensive Management Item (AIMI) program.
- g. Provide policy and program guidance for controlled reclamation management and related financial functions for implementation Army-wide (see chap 3).
- h. For Army Prepositioned Sets (APS), including prepositioned brigade and unit sets, operational projects, war reserve sustainment (both major items and war reserve secondary items) and war reserve support for allies (WRSA), as follows:
 - (1) Provide guidance used to develop, preposition, and maintain APS assets to ensure that APS assets are combat-ready for deploying units by maintaining assets at authorized levels and in ready-for-use condition per serviceability standards set by HQDA. (Assets must be issuable to deploying units within the timeframes set by the applicable operation plan (OPLAN).)
 - (2) Evaluate major changes and revisions to ensure compliance with Department of Defense (DOD), Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and HQDA policy and congressional mandates.
 - (3) Function as Master Equipment List code (MELCODE) proponent. Staff, consolidate, and coordinate MELCODE changes.
 - (4) Develop and forecast funding requirements for Army prepositioned sets (APS).

i. Along with the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 (DCS, G-3), provide HQDA staff guidance for all DA Army war reserve operational projects (OPROJs), as follows:

(1) Review and approve all new, changed, or revised OPROJs, and compare to currently approved projects for equal or similar mission requirements.

(2) Coordinate OPROJs and changes with the ODCS, G-3 and elsewhere with HQDA staff to prevent duplication of equipment authorizations, validate materiel requirements, and decide whether materiel should be supplied from the continental United States (CONUS) or outside the continental United States (OCONUS).

(3) Review the proposal along with approved operations, contingency plans, logistics plans, operation plans (OPLANs), and Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) assets to ensure that the OPROJ requirement does not duplicate other available assets.

(4) Advise the proponent and Headquarters (HQ), AMC if the proposed OPROJ is disapproved or approved for release to the AMC integrated materiel manager (IMM) and secondary inventory control activity (SICA) within 15 workdays after receipt from the proponent.

(5) Send the approved OPROJs to U.S. Army Information Systems Command-Pentagon (USAISC-P)(ASQNS-OP-MO-C) for distribution, after the applicable AMC IMM has performed a technical edit of a revised OPROJs and within 10 days after the receipt of that OPROJs from AMC.

(6) Publish an annual list of all authorized OPROJs.

(7) Direct the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA) to furnish the proposed OPROJs to the AMC IMM and SICA, if required.

(8) Coordinate funding, and provide a statement of resourcing for the OPROJs (materiel, current year PA or Supply Management, Army (SMA), or future funding).

(9) Approve maintenance float factors and submit approved factors to U.S. Army Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA) (AMXLS-M) for placement in SB 710-1-1 (see chap 10, sec IV).

(10) Provide guidance, in coordination with ODCS, G-3 for sustainment of the force by war reserve sustainment stocks (both major items and war reserve secondary items) to USAMC, OTSG and DLA for computation of requirements.

j. Provide assistance, as needed, in the final approval process of the HQDA aircraft distribution programs by ODCS, G-3.

k. Resolve major item requirement and authorization data differences for claimants other than MTOEs or TDAs.

l. Provide AMC with DA distribution policy and guidance for controlling equipment substitution for national stock numbers (NSN) not assigned under the required LIN.

m. Provide Army order of precedence (AOP) guidance to AMC or LOGSA (AMXLS-M) for all non-DCS, G-3-managed LINs for out-of-Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL) distribution.

n. Provide guidance through AMC to LOGSA (AMXLS-M) on matters regarding distribution, utilizing AIT technologies to improve materiel readiness.

o. Decide priority of support where requests from HQDA Staff, AMC, or the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) exceeds the TAEDP support capability.

p. Provide distribution guidance in the materiel distribution policy and guidance letter to ensure AIT compliance and to support force packaging decisions developed by the Army Staff in response to program objectives of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and DA.

q. Analyze and describe impacts of planned activations or reorganizations to the force structure by reviewing the equipment supportability implications of the proposed changes on the distribution/redistribution of major items in an AIT environment.

r. Approve all variances to the data interchange (DI) process, to include the 2-year fencing of DI assets and AIT devices held on the procuring IMM account.

s. Provide technical details and advice for structuring information on secondary items and spare and repair parts (see chap 15).

1-5. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 (DCS, G-3) will—

a. Set the priority for distributing major items, the Army Order of Precedence (AOP) as well as the Army Equipping Policy (AEP).

b. Exercise Army Staff responsibility for processing and approving basis-of-issue plans (BOIP).

c. Act as Army Staff proponent for TAADS by developing TAADS policies and procedures and managing the TAADS documentation of the Army force structure.

d. Approve or disapprove OPROJ requirements, and ensure that the requirements do not duplicate existing capabilities (see chap 6).

e. Allow for constraints imposed by the existing organization of units scheduled for deployment to receive APS by—

- (1) Designing APS force structure that is compatible with the structure of the type unit which will deploy to use equipment.
- (2) Reviewing the APS MTOE during the applicable MOC-windows. ODCS, G-3 will also minimize changes to standard requirements codes (SRC), which cause re-warehousing turbulence in the APS.
- (3) Fielding force modernization items to APS within 6 months after fielding like items to a CONUS unit that has an APS mission (given funding constraints.)
 - f. Appoint a single point of contact (POC) within each element of the HQDA Staff to coordinate APS actions.
 - g. Provide approved force objectives to the Army Staff and incorporate objectives into Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS), Joint Strategic Capabilities Planning Document (JSCPD), JPAM, the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting Execution System (PPBES), and in the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG).
 - h. Update the Structure and Composition System (SACS) and the Master Equipment List (MEL).
 - i. Develop and forecast funding requirements for APS.
 - j. Approve the assignment of unit identification codes (UICs) to APS.
 - k. Develop APS readiness reporting procedures.
 - l. Develop APS modernization plans (DAMO-FD). Evaluate major changes and revisions to APS to ensure compliance with DOD policy and congressional mandates.
 - m. Maintain, consolidate, and request information from major Army commands (MACOMs) to evaluate efforts to meet APS objectives.
 - n. Approve wartime active replacement factors and changes to the base period for computing peacetime replacement factors (see chap 10, sec IV) for use in war reserve computations.
 - o. Resolve major item authorization data differences for MTOE and TDA claimants (see chap 11).
 - p. Review TAADS documents to assure compatibility of the mission of the unit with capabilities, organization, and allocation of equipment.
 - q. Provide ODCS, G-4 with BOIP impacted Logistics Structure and Composition System (LOGSACS).
 - r. Provide LOGSA (AMXLS-M) with unit fill sequence criteria for computing the distribution alternatives for achieving phased equipment modernization.
 - s. Provide AMC and LOGSA (AMXLS-M) unit requirement and authorization data (tables of organization and equipment (TOE)/TDA) through the SACS products that incorporate the DAMPL priority sequence.
 - t. Maintain audit trails in the LOGSACS process of the BOIP and shorthand note (SHN) changes that affect the initial issue quantity (IIQ) and authorization requirement of LINs for use by ODCS, G-4 in the TAEDP audit subsystem.
 - u. On request, provide ODCS, G-4 and LOGSA (AMXLS-M) with force audit trail data from SACS to battalion level.
 - v. Approve requests for changes to equipment requirements and authorizations submitted by the MACOMs.
 - w. Update SACS annually.
 - x. Serve as the approval authority for AMIS (see chap 15).
 - y. Serve as the approval authority for missiles and munitions distribution plans.
 - z. Provide special guidance on distribution priorities for specific major items or equipment. This includes out-of-priority distribution or diversions from DAMPL priority sequence. The guidance is furnished to ODCS, G-4 by the ERPS for DAMO-FD managed items.
 - aa. Develop, with ODCS, G-4 and the Assistant Secretary to the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology) (ASA(ALT)), LIN and SSN data to analyze and verify IIQ requirements and authorizations before release of LOGSACS.
 - ab. Provide ODCS, G-4 and ASA(RDA) with authenticated force deployment schedules and changes for use in the acquisition and equipment distribution planning process.
 - ac. Provide ODCS, G-4 and AMC with the highest possible accuracy resolution for both authorization and requirements with the SACS.
 - ad. Integrate the TAEDP projections of equipment fill dates (expressed as of the end of a quarter) into TAADS semiannual change review process and assure that these dates are included in SACS.
 - ae. Ensure equipment fill dates are compared with proposed effective dates by ODCS, G-3; ODCS, G-4; and other HQDA Staff elements to assure that unit documentation is consistent with AIT distribution projection.
 - af. Coordinate the review of emergency out-of-cycle TAADS change requests, and provide ODCS, G-4 with guidance for distribution of assets out-of-DAMPL or DA Planning and Programming List priority sequence to implement HQDA-approved distribution.
 - ag. Ensure that AMC and LOGSA (AMXLS-M) have the most recent TAADS data for use in the monthly Requisition Validation (REQ-VAL) System and Equipment Release Priority System (ERPS) for all scheduled as well as out-of-cycle TAADS publications.

ah. Provide ODCS, G-4 special missile allocations for the various MACOMs in a form that can be used to prepare missile TAEDP products.

ai. Ensure that DPP acquisitions support force programs and approve DPP equipment lists.

aj. Ensure that distribution plans contained in the Force Modernization Master Plan reflect applicable DPP quantities for the RC.

1-6. Assistant Secretary of the Army Acquisition, Logistics and Technology (ASA(ALT))

The ASA(ALT) will—

- a.* Act as HQDA Staff proponent for the standard study number (SSN) file.
 - b.* Develop and implement acquisition programs for procurement-funded major items for approved APS.
 - c.* Provide overall staff supervision for type classification of major items.
 - d.* Identify SSNs requiring DA control (see chap 10).
 - e.* Provide AMC and USAMMA with Army procurement objectives (APO) for SSN data.
 - f.* Provide ODCS, G-4 and AMC with approved program budget decisions (PBD) for major items that result from the Army, OSD, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) budget resolution. The frequency and the timing for providing PBDs are coordinated with ODCS, G-4.
 - g.* Separately identify APS stock for allies' requirements and acquisition quantities by program year with the Five-Year Defense Program (FYDP) Procurement Annex.
 - h.* Assist ODCS, G-3 in developing SSN data for analysis and verification of IIQ requirements and authorizations before distribution of LOGSACS.
 - i.* Provide ODCS, G-4 and AMC with the most recent procurement data for use in the TAEDP.
 - j.* Provide technical details and advice on the component major items (CMI) and associated support items of equipment (ASIOE) to be included in AMIS definitions.
 - k.* Provide oversight of dedicated procurement programs for the Reserve components.
- (1) Review proposed DPP acquisitions for procurability and costing. This will be done through the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) customer order process when it involves non-Army Department of Defense (DOD) appropriations.
- (2) Request release of funds for DPP acquisitions for the APA.
- (3) Ensure program execution and coordinate program savings with major Army commands (MACOMs) that procure DPP equipment except those appropriated in non-Army DOD accounts.
- (4) Provide guidance on proper procurement appropriation management upon request.
- (5) Release program or savings to appropriate MACOM.
- l.* Provide oversight of DCS, G-4's AIT program to ensure OSD compliance.

1-7. Commanding Generals (CG) of major Army commands (MACOM)

CGs of MACOMs will—

- a.* Ensure that DA policy is uniformly implemented.
- b.* Recommend improvements to inventory management policies and procedures.
- c.* Advise DA when resource deficiencies limit mission accomplishment.
- d.* Regulate supply levels to meet actual needs and authorizations.
- e.* Provide stock status data and forecasts of significant changes in operations and plans, as required by AMC major subordinate commands (MSC) or Secondary Inventory Control Activities (SICAs) for inventory management.
- f.* Ensure that subordinate commanders comply with ARI policy and procedures.
- g.* Provide LOGSA with distribution lists and required output products for subordinate elements.
- h.* Maintain and furnish information required for Army financial inventory reporting systems.
- i.* Maintain programs to expedite the return of excess serviceable, repairable, and recoverable items.
- j.* Submit changes to equipment requirements and authorizations to ODCS, G-3.
- k.* Request changes in maintenance repair time from the appropriate IMM.
- l.* Develop the operational readiness float (ORF) distribution plan and notify the IMM where the assets will be positioned.
- m.* Report major assets on the property or stock record account.
- n.* Assist the IMMs in overall planning, coordinating, distributing, and redistributing major items of equipment to the UIC or claimant level (see chap 13).
- o.* Execute equipment redistribution actions as directed by HQDA Staff.
- p.* Implement HQDA Staff decisions on distribution and redistribution of major items, and coordinate with the IMMs to ensure supportability before distribution.
- q.* Ensure accurate and prompt submission of on-hand asset data to Continuing Balance System-Expanded (CBS-X) per AR 710-3.

- r.* Maintain strict controls in reporting excess items to the applicable IMM (see chap 15).
- s.* Ensure that subordinate activities screen all major items in serviceable or repairable condition before reporting them as excess.
- t.* Control the transfer or redistribution of major items per HQDA ODCS, G-3 direction.
- u.* Provide protection to avoid further deterioration or damage to major items reported as excess.

1-8. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC)

The CG, AMC, will—

- a.* Provide procedures for the AIT enabled Automatic Return Item (ARI) program.
- b.* Integrate inventory management and AIT functions under the DOD single manager concept.
- c.* Maintain liaison between inventory management, intra-service, and inter-service functions (for example, manpower and budget).
- d.* Control the centralization of worldwide asset visibility and inventory functions exercised by AMC MSCs.
- e.* Ensure that security assistance program commitments are met.
- f.* Ensure that forecasts of special program requirements (SPRs) are provided to the appropriate AMC MSCs, other military services, and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) in sufficient time to enable acquisition of assets to meet the scheduled requirement.
- g.* Maintain up-to-date contingency plans for integrated materiel management operations at dispersed or alternate locations.
- h.* Provide policy, procedures, plans, and other guidance, including latest FYDP and mobilization stockage data, for management of major items.
- i.* Exercise staff supervision over the effectiveness and efficiency of Selected Item Management System-Expanded (SIMS-X) (see chap 3).
- j.* In connection with special commodity control programs (chap 3, sec V)—
 - (1) Incorporate the requirements for conventional ammunition (see chap 3) into all automated procedures.
 - (2) Coordinate all conventional ammunition requirements that cross command lines.
 - (3) Provide all commands with lists of ammunition items to be rotated from APS, contingency stocks, and basic load because of obsolescence, age, or degradation of performance.
 - (4) Dispose of conventional ammunition stock in excess of foreseeable training requirements within a particular command or geographic area. Disposition may include movement to another area for training, military sales, maintenance, or demilitarization.
 - (5) Monitor the worldwide conventional ammunition rotation program.
- k.* Provide policy guidance on the Aviation Intensive Management Items (AIMI) program; monitor the program to ensure that it is effective, efficient, and economical; and ensure that subordinate commands comply with the program.
- l.* Ensure that controlled reclamation is supported by current and future demands or other prescribed criteria through the periodic re-computation of quantitative levels (see chap 3, sec VI).
- m.* Ensure maximum reclamation of excess stocks before initiating disposal action.
- n.* Set procedures for controlled reclamation within the Army supply system and ensure AIT components are integrated in the controlled reclamation inventory.
- o.* Provide reclamation program information and forecasts to ODCS, G-4 (DALO-RMI), WASH DC 20310-0500, to support annual AWCF-SMA programs and budgets.
- p.* Provide staff guidance on APS to subordinate activities, and overall management of command and control through the Field Support Command (FSC).
- q.* Provide overall management and accountability for all APS units. Exercise staff responsibility with AMC activities to ensure that APS data are developed, status reports are prepared, and requests from higher headquarters are answered on time.
- r.* Ensure that APS authorizations are used to develop APS stockage levels and distribution plans approved by HQDA (DALO-FPP).
- s.* Exercise staff supervision and provides policy guidance to subordinate activities on developing and processing an OPROJ (see chap 6).
- t.* Exercise overall staff responsibility to review, process, and develop required data, status reporting, and other information on OPROJ required by higher headquarters.
- u.* Coordinate OPROJ and notify proponents if the materiel is not stored as requested.
- v.* Maintain assets for OPROJ stored in Defense distribution depots (DDD) in a ready-for-issue condition.
- w.* Program, manage, acquire, account for, fund, maintain, and provide for care of supplies in storage (COSIS) for OPROJ stockpile.
- y.* Develop issue plans to meet the required times set for shipment of materiel to specific sites for APS.
- z.* Provide wholesale level management of repair cycle float (RCF) assets (see chap 8).

- aa.* Develop logistics doctrine for the use and maintenance of RCF materiel.
- ab.* Add items selected for maintenance float support to the Mission Profile Development List (MPDL) to ensure that they are considered for APS stockage.
- ac.* Prepare HQDA policy and procedures for type classification of major items.
- ad.* Control the end item code (EIC) program.
- ae.* Control the development and maintenance of the SSNS (see chap 10, sec II).
- af.* Ensure that major item LIN and Department of Defense ammunition code (DODAC) coverage in the SSNS include central item management requirements of HQDA and AMC.
- ag.* Approve peacetime replacement factors (PTRF) for all AMC-managed items (see chap 10, sec IV).
- ah.* Ensure that IMMs and project managers provide comments and recommendations on gross requirements to HQDA staff (see chap 12, sec I).
- ai.* Provide assistance to the IMMs and other subordinate commands to identify and resolve procedural problems on the determination of gross requirements.
- aj.* Ensure that IMMs and project managers provide responsive distribution and redistribution planning to the HQDA staff (see chapter 13).
- ak.* Help the IMMs in clarifying distribution and redistribution policies and developing special procedures and systems.
- al.* Set and enforce the use of standard and singular data sources for such AMC-initiated data as procurement delivery schedules, peacetime losses, projected unserviceable data, and catalog data.
- am.* Ensure that IMMs use TAEDP for out-year distribution coordination and planning and use the ERPS for near-term distribution execution.
- an.* Use TAEDP and ERPS as the source documents to plan and execute distribution to support total package fielding (TPF).
- ao.* Conduct reviews at the IMMCs and other subordinate commands to find and solve procedural problems on major item distribution management.
- ap.* Ensure that basis-of-issue plan feeder data (BOIPFD) is maintained accurately.
- aq.* Ensure that the IMMs carry out force packaging decisions concerning distribution or redistribution of equipment in the timeframes set by HQDA ODCS, G-3.
- ar.* Provide representation to the joint HQDA, MACOM, AMC, and IMM review sessions for equipment distribution.
- as.* With appropriate Army Staff elements, resolve program issues and problems with DI; and advises the requiring and procuring commands of corrective actions taken.
- at.* Analyze quarterly DI performance reports and confirm the requiring command's performance by AMC-signed correspondence.
- au.* Serve as executive agent for all AMIS applications and, as materiel developer, recommends the AMIS management codes. For systems managed by a program executive officer (PEO), AMC coordinates, as appropriate, with the PEO. The PEO serves as materiel developer.
- av.* Maintains overall control of the Part Number Conversion Program (PNCP).
- aw.* For the DPP program, will:
 - (1) Establish procurement request order numbers for the DPP.
 - (2) Issue project codes to facilitate tracking equipment issues.
 - (3) Ensure that components are procured and available for assembly of DPP systems.
 - (4) Report DPP savings to DCSRDA and/or appropriate program director.
 - (5) Ensure that components of major items being procured under DPP are tracked for distribution with the major item.

1-9. Commanders of U.S. Army Materiel Command major subordinate commands (MSC)

Subject to the policies, programs, and controls over principal and secondary items directed by higher authority, commanders of AMC MSCs will—

- a.* Use approved provisioning techniques to support items being introduced into the supply system.
- b.* Identify assigned items, update and maintain DA manuals to include assignment of NSNs for items in these manuals.
- c.* Compute the requirements objectives (RO) for support of customers or projects by using stock status data (AR 710-3, chap 6), forecasts of requirements furnished by MACOMs and other users, and demand data.
- d.* Develop and provide materiel requirements to support budget requests, and justify adjustments to obligation authority.
- e.* Issue procurement directives, within the limitations of approved programs and direction from higher authority.

- f.* Forecast quantities of items requiring overhaul and adjust depot maintenance programs to balance inventory positions against requirements.
- g.* Maximize use of excess stocks before starting disposal actions. Ensure that disposal of modification kits has the express permission of HQDA DALO-SM.
- h.* Ensure the integration of security assistance programs into the total materiel requirements. Set controls to make sure that commitments to security assistance customers are met.
- i.* Furnish timely forecasts of special program requirements to the AMC MSCs, other military services, and DLA.
- j.* Review and select SIMS-X items semiannually (see chap 3); and identify each selected item by assigning reportable item control code (RICC) 8.
- k.* Identify selected items to LOGSA by 1 September of each year for the October FEDLOG update and by 1 March of each year for the April FEDLOG update. FEDLOG is Federal logistics data on compact disc. FEDLOG replaced ARMYLOG, and ARMYLOG replaced the Army Master Data File (AMDF).
- l.* Set up and maintain a database of retail support level assets and requirements for SIMS-X.
- m.* Control SIMS-X additions and deletions during the semiannual review.
- n.* Provide LOGSA input for SIMS-X performance evaluation reports per in paragraph 3-7.
- o.* Track the location and status of AIMI managed by their commands.
- p.* Provide a central office to receive monthly NSN candidates from LOGSA.
- q.* Be responsible for the management of major items, and will—
 - (1) Designate the depot to receive RCF assets during materiel fielding (see chap 8).
 - (2) Submit LIN requests for major items to LOGSA (AMXLS-ML).
 - (3) Request the assignment of an EIC to a major item before fielding.
 - (4) Ensure assignment of the proper RICC for major items requiring the reporting of on-hand asset data.
 - (5) Ensure that major item cataloging data are submitted correctly and promptly.
 - (6) Properly define the relationship between component major items (CMI) and assemblages (see chap 10, sec II).
 - (7) Use SSN identification and file data to develop acquisition and TAEDP reports and documents.
 - (8) Direct and coordinate all questions and discussions on the SSNs to LOGSA.
 - (9) Assign numeric SSNs to non-major item LINs for which requirements and distribution data are required.
 - (10) Ensure that numeric SSNs are entered into the LOGSA database.
 - (11) Develop planned major item repair programs (see chap 10, sec IV).
 - (12) Develop and update maintenance float factors for selected items per AR 700-127 and AR 750-1, and submit those factors to ODCS, G-4 for approval.
 - (13) Provide maintenance factors to LOGSA for CMI, by LIN, for inclusion in SB 710-1-1.
 - (14) Provide replacement factor data for all major item LINs in SB 700-20 and for secondary item LINs for which requirements and distribution data are essential.
 - (15) Develop repair cycle float (RCF) and maintain operational readiness float (ORF) factors (see chap 12, section I) and reviews and updates the float factors annually.
 - (16) As a wholesale logistics operator of the equipment distribution program (see chap 13, sec I), provide IMM of major items for assigned commodities.
 - (17) Take part in major item distribution and redistribution management reviews, analyses, and studies as directed by AMC and HQDA.
 - (18) Use TAEDP, REQVAL, and ERPS as the baseline for final planning, coordinating with the gaining MACOM, and distributing major item equipment to the UIC or claimant level.
 - (19) Ensure the accuracy of asset data reported by CBS-X (AR 710-3) and provides transactional data for items in the “CBS-X Puller” tape provided by LOGSA.
 - (20) Ensure supportability before distributing new or product improvement program equipment and PA modification work order kits. Such equipment must meet AR 750-10 requirements prior to issue.
 - (21) Coordinate distribution and redistribution planning actions required to support force packaging decisions with the MACOM to ensure supportability before execution.
 - (22) Prepare major item distribution plans for missiles and selected missile-peculiar ground support equipment pending inclusion of missile data in the LOGSA database.
 - (23) Distribute Army aircraft per chapter 13, section IV.
 - (24) Receive and process reports of excess within the set timeframes (see chap 15).
 - (25) Provide reporting units with disposition instructions on excess major items.
- r.* Ensure accurate and prompt submission of catalog data, delivery schedules from procurement, depot maintenance programs, and/or other receipts and monthly loss schedules on all major items.

1-10. Executive Director, U.S. Army Materiel Command Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA)

The Executive Director LOGSA will—

- a. Develop policy and guidance on the Army's participation in the Federal Catalog System and on the Army's cataloging operations.
- b. Provide a central logistics management data operation for DA.
- c. Identify SIMS-X (RICC 8) items semiannually (October and April) to the user through the FEDLOG update (see chap 3).
- d. Provide retail supply activities additions and deletions to previously identified SIMS-X items.
- e. Prepare quarterly SIMS-X performance evaluation reports (RCS CSGLD-1874) based on AMC MSC input, and distribute to ODCS, G-4, ATTN: DALO-SMP, WASH DC 20310-0500; Commander, AMC, ATTN: AMCLG-SM, 5001 Eisenhower Ave, Alexandria, VA 20333-0001; and each AMC MSC. (See para 6-21a(1), for MSC addresses.)
- f. Assign LINs and notifies the IMM of LIN assignments (see chapter 9).
- g. Update the file containing SB 700-20 every June (see chapter 10, section II).
- h. Develop, maintain, and support TAEDP, Total Asset Visibility (TAV), the Distribution Execution System (DES), and APS. (DES integrates REQVAL, CBS-X, ERPS, Logistics TAADS (LOGTAADS), REQVAL Plus, REQVAL Redistribution System (RVARs), and Unique Item Tracking (UIT) and Joint Medical Asset Repository (JMAR).
- i. Produce the REQVAL and ERPS products to support the major item requisitioning, review, validation, and distribution execution processes.
- j. Assure the accuracy of the major item worldwide on-hand asset position by using CBS-X (AR 710-3).
- k. As AMC's executive agent for functional management of the AMP/Major Item System Map (MISM) network, including management and control of all application software—
 - (1) Provide customer support for the operation and maintenance of MISM.
 - (2) Serve as assigned system developer for the design, programming, and maintenance of MISM.
 - (3) Prepare and maintain user documentation and technical operating instructions for MISM.
 - (4) Maintain current catalog data in the Master Item Data Reference (MIDR) database in support of MISM requirements.
 - (5) Ensure that component major items are correctly identified with the assemblage within an SSN on the MIDR per paragraph 10-5 for use by the MISM database.
 - (6) Ensure timely update of AR 71-13, appendix E, using the MISM database.
- l. Manage the PNCP.
- m. Design, maintain, and administer unique and sensitive item reporting and tracking systems, as well as centralized automated data bases, for serial number and quantity control of selected items per AR 710-3.
- n. Develop, maintain, and distribute the Prepositioned Authorization Document (PAD).
- o. Design and maintain standard automated logistics management systems, including those applicable to depot operations, in compliance with policies and procedures in this regulation.
- p. Set up and maintain computer programs to ensure accuracy of the standard study number cross reference (SSN X-REF) file by use of the MIDR database (see chap 10, sec II).
- q. Assign SSNs to DODACs for which requirements and distribution data are essential.
- r. Update the SSN X-REF file as required under the database concept.
- s. Publish SB 710-1-1 semiannually, containing SSN data. Guidance for the development of SB 710-1-1 is in paragraph 10-11.
- t. Coordinate SSN assignment and report errors to the responsible IMM.
- u. Provide SSN X-REF file transaction analyses of all SSN changes for distribution.
- v. Provide changes in the SSNS to the U.S. Army Research, Development, and Acquisition Information System Agency (RDAISA) for use in the research, development, and acquisition information system.
- w. Assign a pseudo LIN for SSN identification when requested by the IMM.
- x. Assign, along with ASA(RDA), SSNs for items and programs not requiring an approved acquisition objective (AAO)/Army procurements requirement (APR) computation.
- y. Ensure that all active SSNs in the procurement database (PDB) are also in the LOGSA SSNS. Procedures for assigning SSNs for the PDB are in paragraph 10-11.
- z. Ensure that the changes made to the SSNs in the PDB are coordinated with the appropriate HQDA analyst or DA system coordinator (DASC).
- aa. Provide the SSN X-REF file to ODCS, G-3 for use in SACS development.
- ab. Compute and publish a major item planning price in SB 710-1-1 by LIN.
- ac. Update the SSN data and provide information monthly and quarterly (February, May, August and November) to users and customers of the SSNs.
- ad. Take the appropriate actions to delete an SSN if it is inactive or not present in the PDB.
- ae. Notify the IMM to verify a deletion of an SSN if both assets and requirements exist and the SSN is not in the PDB.
- af. Retain the SSN file for 2 years.

- ag.* Develop detailed backup data of stratified SACS forces and IIQs, and provide the data to the IMMs and other agencies or commands as directed by CG, AMC (see chap 11).
- ah.* Develop, maintain, and support TAEDP, REQVAL, AEP, ERPS, and APS (see chapter 13, section I).
- ai.* Maintain the above systems for PA major and other selected LINs of equipment for distribution management planning and execution.
- aj.* Provide TAEDP products to HQDA to coordinate the documentation and distribution planning processes.
- ak.* Produce the REQVAL and ERPS products to support the major item requisitioning, review, validation, and distribution processes.
- al.* Add all CMIs approved by USAFMSA to the SSN X-REF file.
- am.* Update assigned automated databases per current DI policy.

1-11. Director, U.S. Army Communications Security Logistics Activity (CSLA)

The Director, CSLA will—

- a.* Design and maintain standard automated logistics management programs to manage classified communications security (COMSEC) equipment and COMSEC-related software items in the COMSEC Materiel Control System (CMCS), per AR 380-40 and AR 710-2. CSLA-developed automated programs will comply with policies and procedures in these regulations.
- b.* Perform all IMM responsibilities in paragraph 1-9 for the wholesale management of both classified and unclassified COMSEC items, including controlled cryptographic items (CCI).
- c.* Manage and administer information systems security (INFOSEC) equipment programs, including developing acquisition strategies and long range procurement and distribution programs, to support Army fielding programs.
- d.* Provide technical assistance to HQDA and serve as executive agent for the Office of the Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (ODISC4), in the development of COMSEC materiel management concepts, policies, and procedures.

1-12. Commandant, U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School (QMC&S)

The Commandant, QMC&S will—

- a.* Set requirements for food service equipment for all enlisted personnel dining facilities. (See chap 2.)
- b.* Recommend approval of deviations to authorized allowances set in common tables of allowances (CTA) 50-909, chapter 9, including officers field and noncommissioned officers (NCO) open messes designated as essential feeding facilities. Hospital food service is excluded.
- c.* Set the type, style, class, and dimension for all food service equipment used in each type of enlisted personnel dining facility.
- d.* Represent DA on the DOD Food Service Facilities and Equipment Planning Board.
- e.* Control Modern Food Service System Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funds for mobile and portable food service equipment and items of decor (if budgeted for at the QMC&S Army Center of Excellence, Subsistence) for approved Military Construction, Army (MCA) projects for building or modernizing enlisted personnel dining facilities.
- f.* Set food service equipment schedules for each type and size of enlisted personnel dining facility under an approved MCA project.

1-13. Chief of Engineers (COE)

The COE, will—

- a.* Review OPROJs for applicability (see chapter 6, section III).
- b.* Through the Office of the Chief of Engineers, provide technical details and advice on facility-related data to be included in AMIS definitions.

1-14. The Surgeon General (TSG)

The TSG will—

- a.* Review OPROJs that contain medical materiel to ensure the requirements are valid.
- b.* Perform a technical review of the medical items to ensure that the type and quantity are adequate.
- c.* Resolve problems directly with the proponents.
- d.* With the CG, AMC, provide procedures for the ARI program.
- e.* Prepare and submit the list of items and summary data sheet for medical materiel selected for OPROJs to USAFMSA.

1-15. Commander, U.S. Army Operations Support Command (OSC)

The Commander, OSC, will—

- a.* Manage the Standard Study Numbering System (SSNS) for AMC (see chap 9).

- b.* Develop supplemental gross requirements (see chap 12, sec I).
- c.* Provide records (magnetic tape) to RDAISA for input to the AAO computations.
- d.* Maintain a file for all additive OPROJs and provides ASA(ALT) an updated tape each November.

1-16. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management & Comptroller (ASA(FM&C)))

The ASA(FM&C) will—

- a.* Assist the ASA(ALT) and DCS, G-4 in providing budget decisions that can be easily related to equipment distribution plans (see chap 13, sec I).
- b.* Provide technical details and advice on costing that can be applied to the definition of AMIS.
- c.* Provide codes for AMIS management and incorporates them into the finance and accounting structure and Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System processes.
- d.* Interpret appropriation legislation concerning DPP in conjunction with the appropriation director.
 - (1) Allocate DPP funds for appropriation purchases account (APA) through existing fund distribution systems.
 - (2) Monitor financial execution and coordinate approval of all APA program deviations.

1-17. Chief, National Guard Bureau (NGB)

The Chief, NGB, will coordinate the National Guard (NG) excess through Objective Supply Capability Adaptive Redesign (OSCAR), equipment directives, and the NG asset status reports, with the CBS-X (see chap 13, sec I). He will also:

- a.* Serve as program director for that portion of DPP provided for the Army National Guard through Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).
- b.* Develop long-range equipment plans that support unit readiness.
- c.* Coordinate with DCS, G-3; DCS, G-4; and DCSRDA the proposed lists of equipment acquired under a DPP to determine availability, procurability, costing, and requirements.
- d.* After coordination with the appropriate Army Staff agencies, provide Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)(OASD(C)) and Congress with proposed lists of equipment to be procured with DPP funds.
- e.* Develop unit level equipment distribution plans.
- f.* Track program execution.
- g.* Requisition DPP and track issues through the logistics control activity to unit/line item level of detail using project codes.
- h.* Program for adequate storage, maintenance, and support equipment for items procured under the DPP.
- i.* Report any deviations in program to the DCS, G-4; DCS, G-3; Appropriation Director for APA; and when required, Congress.

1-18. Chief Army Reserve (CAR).

The CAR will—

- a.* Serve as program director for that portion of the DPP pertaining to the U.S. Army Reserve.
- b.* Assist the Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command (CG, FORSCOM) in developing long-range equipment plans that support unit readiness.
- c.* Provide CG, FORSCOM assistance in developing proposed lists of equipment for purchase under DPP.
- d.* Coordinate with DCS, G-4; DCS, G-3; and DCSRDA the proposed lists of equipment to be acquired under a DPP to determine availability, procurability, costing, and requirements.
- e.* After coordination with appropriate Army Staff agencies, provide OASD(C) and Congress proposed lists of equipment to be procured with DPP funds.
- f.* Coordinate program execution in conjunction with CG, FORSCOM.
- g.* Report deviations in program to DCS, G-4; DCS, G-3; Appropriation Director for APA; and when required, to Congress.

1-19. Heads of designated secondary item control activities (SICA)

Heads of designated SICAs will—

- a.* Compute requirements for general or limited war mobilization, overseas APS, logistics and contingency plans, and contingency support stocks.
- b.* Perform supply control functions associated with requisitioning, receipt, storage, inventory, and issue of APS in CONUS depots, excluding class III, bulk petroleum.
- c.* Maintain, consolidate, and furnish information required for Army financial inventory reporting systems, excluding class III, bulk petroleum.
- d.* Maintain DA liaison with DLA and the General Services Administration (GSA) for introducing new items, issuing procurement directives for specific approved programs, and solving supply problems.
- e.* Identify potential supply problems and assist suppliers and customers.

- f.* Participate in APS planning and requirements determination (chapter 6).
- g.* Coordinate with the IMM to implement approved supply plans for introduction of new items and phaseout of replaced items.
- h.* Assist the IMM in the provisioning process and attend the provisioning conference.
- i.* Develop and provide the IMM with special Army program data, such as projections of a one-time, nonrecurring, or irregular programmed requirement.
- j.* Provide repair parts interchangeability and substitutability data for DA-introduced items.
- k.* Prepare and coordinate type classification proposals for items in the Army system per AR 70-1.
- l.* Participate in conferences, inactive item reviews, and item reduction studies affecting non-DA IMM items, as required.
- m.* Develop applicable APS consumption rates for new item requirements, contingency and mobilization plans, and assigned projects.
- n.* Prepare and review for conformance with DOD and DA policy those publications and documents that affect assigned items, excluding class III, bulk petroleum.
- o.* Perform financial management and budget support by preparing and justifying budget and apportionment requests for CONUS APS prepositioned requirements, special item support, and special Army programs, excluding class III, bulk petroleum.
- p.* Apply excess stocks to fill APS prepositioned requirements.
- q.* Help schedule and develop end item maintenance support plans and help prepare maintenance and technical publications. Participate in conferences held for maintenance evaluation, maintenance allocation, and allocation of repair parts. Coordinate equipment improvement reports with the appropriate IMM or Army activities.
- r.* Review CTAs and OPROJs to ensure that correct allowances and basis of issue for standard, contingent, or related items are included. They will determine the need for assignment of LINs for use in authorization documents. They will obtain LINs as required for type-classified and nontype-classified items for use in authorization documents.
- s.* Process materiel deficiency reports to the IMM per AR 702-7.
- t.* Conduct technical reviews and submit recommendations for proposed OPROJs (chap 6).
- u.* Perform supply functions for effective Army support not specifically included as the responsibility of another agency.

1-20. The Army Materiel Command (AMC) supply coordinator at the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command (TACOM) for obsolete or excess end items

The AMC supply coordinator at TACOM (AMSTA-FR) for obsolete or excess end items will—

- a.* Coordinate all supply actions for obsolete or excess end items.
- b.* Consolidate requirements.
- c.* Distribute obsolete or excess end items.
- d.* Develop a five-year forecast of requirements.
- e.* Identify the three types of end items (see para 3-21a(1)).
- f.* Develop an allocation plan for distributing end items and notifying users of end item availability.

1-21. The Project Manager for instrumentation, targets, and threat simulators (PM ITTS)

The PM ITTS will manage the research, development, design, acquisition, fielding, modification, and capability accounting of targets used for development and operational test and evaluation and training for the U.S. Army.

1-22. Users of threat representative targets

Users of threat representative targets will—

- a.* Coordinate with the PM ITTS during the concept exploration phase, or as soon as the requirement is identified, on possible threat representative target requirements.
- b.* Include the PM ITTS (ATTN: AMCPM-ITTS-T, 12350 Research Parkway, Orlando, FL 32826-3276) on the Test Integration Working Group (TIWG) distribution list.
- c.* Coordinate requirements with PM ITTS as program changes occur.

1-23. Commander, U.S. Aviation Missile Command (AMCOM)

The commander AMCOM will:

- a.* Coordinate and publish an annual AIMI supply bulletin outlining negotiation procedures, requisitioning and requisition processing, and stockage and excess disposition criteria to comply with current regulations.
- b.* Develop Army aircraft distribution plans per the worldwide aircraft logistics conference.
- c.* Implement the HQDA-approved aircraft distribution program, including any changes.
- d.* Advise MACOMs of advanced or delayed distribution forecasts.
- e.* Program, coordinate and provide funds for distributing first and second destination aircraft between MACOMs.

- f.* Provide the proper fiscal year fund citation for delivering first and second destination transportation Army aircraft.
- g.* Issue instructions and arrange for delivery of new production, overhaul, and other aircraft.
- h.* Coordinate with affected MACOMs or major subordinate commands to obtain flight crews to deliver aircraft.
- i.* Set up maintenance and supply assistance for aircraft being flight delivered overseas or within CONUS.
- j.* Designate storage facilities, when required, for serviceable and unserviceable aircraft on ATCOM records.
- k.* Provide for funds and maintain aircraft in storage and on AMCOM records.
- l.* Recommend aircraft for international logistics requirements.
- m.* Provide guidance and management for the Army aircraft flying hour program.
- n.* Redistribute within the Army excess DLA- and GSA-managed items owned by the Army.

1-24. Commander, U.S. Army Safety Center (USASC) and the responsible command

The USASC and the responsible command will report and investigate aircraft delivery mishaps per AR 385-40.

1-25. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)

The CG, TRADOC, will—

- a.* Be proponent for TOEs.
- b.* Maintain the TOE master file.
- c.* Maintain the BOIP master file.

1-26. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (DCS, G-1) will provide technical details and advice on personnel-related data to be included in AMIS definitions.

1-27. Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation, Office of the Chief of Staff (OCS)

The Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation, OCS, will—

- a.* Include directive guidance in the Army planning program guidance memorandum.
- b.* Analyze the TAEDP projected distribution of major items to assure POM requirements and Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, guidance have been satisfied.
- c.* Review the overall program execution of the approved Army equipment distribution plans by IMMs and the MACOMs.

1-28. Heads of Army staff agencies, commanding generals (CG) of major Army commands (MACOM), and program executive officers (PEO)

Heads of Army staff agencies, CGs of MACOMs, and PEOs will assist the DCS, G-3 concerning the content of AMIS.

1-29. Headquarters, Department of the Army, Chief Information Officer/G-6

The Headquarters, Department of the Army, Chief Information Officer/G-6 (CIO/G-6) will ensure that AMIS agrees with both the Army Information Architecture and the Army Information Management Program (AR 25-1).

1-30. Commanders of major Army commands (MACOM) and other activities participating in the aviation intensive management item (AIMI) program

Commanders of MACOMs and other activities participating in the AIMI program will—

- a.* Oversee AIMI program activities to ensure compliance with requirements in the latest AMCOM supply bulletin on AIMI (para 3-23).
- b.* Return unserviceable repairable AIMIs promptly.

1-31. Commander, U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA)

Subject to policies, programs, and controls over principal and secondary items as directed by HQDA and OTSG, USAMMA.

- a.* Provides logistics support for health care mission worldwide.
- b.* Develops and implements innovative logistics concepts and technological advances.
- c.* Acts as the primary Army focal point for acquisition and sustainment of medical materiel and technology.
- d.* Functions as the Army service item control center (SICC) for medical, dental and veterinary equipment and supplies. As the SICC, performs those functions delineated in all chapters of this regulation relative to medical, dental and veterinary materiel.
- e.* Performs medical materiel functions assigned by the Surgeon General (TSG), MEDCOM, and USAMRMC to support medical supply operations.
- f.* Serves as the medical logistician and non-developmental item mission assignee for the medical materiel acquisition process.

- g. Provides automatic data processing (ADP) in support of USAMMA unique systems.
- h. Manages the MEDCASE Program based on policy and guidance from TSG, MEDCOM, and USAMRMC.
- i. Manages Army Medical Department major assemblage programs for medical materiel.
- j. Monitors readiness of field medical units.
- k. Executes the International Logistics and Security Assistance Programs. Including assistance to the Agency for International Development. USAMMA is the Army point of contact for the sale of medical materiel.

1–32. Installation accountable supply officers

Installation supply officers will maintain visibility of all AIMI assets on their property account, and store them in a central location until needed.

1–33. Director, PMSKOT, AMSTA-AC-CTPM, ROCK ISLAND, IL 61299-7630

Prepare and maintain DA components list for sets, kits and outfits (SKO) for DLA/GSA-managed items.

1–34. Defense Logistic Information Services, Army Cataloging Directorate, ATTN: DLIS-A, 74 Washington Ave N, STE 7, Battle Creek, MI 49017-3084.

DLIS-A will perform cataloging functions per AR 708-1 and ensure that national stock numbers (NSNs) are assigned for Service item control center (SICC)-type, DLA/GSA-managed items, and that Army interest is recorded per DOD 4130.2-M.

Section III Compliance

1–35. Deviation

Deviate from the requirements of this regulation only with the prior approval of HQDA. Send requests for deviation through command channels to HQDA (DALO-SMP), WASH DC 20310-0500.

1–36. Management control review

Appendix B contains an Army management control review checklist to help inventory managers evaluate key management controls per this regulation.

Chapter 2 Integrated Materiel Management (IMM) and Stockage Policy

Section I Integrated Materiel Management (IMM) Assignment

2–1. Overview

Integrated materiel management (IMM) provides that a single agent will manage an NSN. The integrated materiel manager (IMM) may be a Service, DLA or GSA. Management responsibility will be determined by the Federal Supply Classification (FSC) and the item management code (IMC) assigned.

- a. An IMM is assigned for all items that are:
 - (1) Assigned NSNs,
 - (2) Items pending NSN assignment, and
 - (3) New items entering the supply system with FSCs listed in DA PAM 708-1, Table 3-1.
- b. All consumable items will be assigned to DLA or GSA for management unless they are eligible for exemption IAW the criteria for item management coding in paragraph 2-3.
- c. Only those secondary items that fully conform to contract specifications will enter the supply system.

2–2. Integrated materiel management

- a. The Component or Agency introducing the item will designate a Federal Supply Classification (FSC) assignment IAW DOD 4100.39-M, Volume 4.
- b. Assignment of an item management code (IMC) will be IAW DOD 4140.26-M, chapter 2.
- c. Nonconsumable items with multi-service use or interest will be assigned to the Service designated as the IMM. The IMM for these items will be designated as the Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA). Other Services having an interest in the item will assign a central focal point to represent their interests, the secondary item control activity

(SICA). Responsibilities of the IMM and the SICA are based on the nonconsumable item materiel support code (NIMSC) (AMC-R 700-99). The IMM and the SICA will choose the NIMSC jointly.

2-3. Criteria for assigning item management codes (IMC)

The following codes are set by DOD 4140.26-M, and are used to identify whether items of supply will be managed by DLA/GSA, or retained by a Service or other DOD component for management.

a. IMC B - special waivers. Items, which have been, approved by the Deputy Undersecretary of Defense (DUSD) as special waivers to consolidation of IMM. Each group of items that meets this criteria will be called out in the explanation. This criteria permits retention by the US Army CECOM of items used exclusively on the Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE). Items that qualify under this criteria on the MSE system are all listed in the CECOM/GTE K023 contract.

b. IMC D - major end items of equipment. Items of such importance to the operating readiness of using units that continuing centralized, individual item management and asset control are required at all commands and support levels.

c. IMC E - reparables. Centrally managed recoverable items designated as reparable because the inventory manager considers repairing unserviceable items before deciding to procure to fill requirements (that is, repair is the preferred source of supply).

d. IMC F - single agency. Items controlled by a single agency for all Federal applications. These items include materiel controlled by the Energy Research and Development Administration or the National Security Agency (NSA).

e. IMC J - design unstable.

(1) Items in one of the following categories:

(a) Determined by technical decision to be subject to either design change of the item itself or replacement by modification of the next higher assembly.

(b) Requiring engineering source approval by the design control activity, pre-production testing, and procurement only from approved sources.

(c) Designated as an "altered item" on the drawing(s).

(2) Review these items for re-coding when—

(a) Another Service begins using the item.

(b) The design becomes stable.

(c) The item has been in operational use for 2 years.

f. IMC L - fabricated or reclaimed.

(1) Items fabricated at a military industrial activity for local use or direct issue to customers including the Military Assistance Program (MAP). This code allows management to be retained by the Service deciding to fabric the item at the user or support level.

(2) Items designed at and fabricated at Service industrial activities and not subject to procurement from civilian industrial sources. This code applies when the Service has design control of an item and possesses the only known industrial capability to fabricate the item, or has been unable to develop adequate documentation to permit procurement from commercial sources.

(3) Items obtained only by reclamation. This code allows the Service to retain those items for which reclamation, when needed, is the only source of supply.

g. IMC N - modification/alteration/conversion set or kits intended for one-time use. Items procured for one-time use in modifications, alterations, or conversions, with no replenishment planned. This code applies even for items with phased procurement. It allows the Service programming use of those sets or kits to retain management of them.

h. IMC P - nuclear propulsion. Items used in nuclear power plants or associated systems that require stringent technical or quality control.

i. IMC W - Foreign military sales (FMS) only. Items used only by security assistance (SA) program customers (that is, foreign countries and international organizations). These items are often called nonstandard or FMS unique items.

j. IMC Z - integrated management. Relinquishment of Service management of an item in designated commodity-oriented FSCs to the IMM (FSC manager) for management.

2-4. Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S)

a. An item existing or entering into the DOD inventory may be interchangeable with or substitutable for another item.

b. Items will be grouped into "families" based on their I&S relationships. An I&S family is an entity of items which possess physical and functional characteristics such as to provide comparable performance for a given requirement under given conditions. If two items can be used in all applications, then the items are interchangeable. An item is substitutable if capable of being exchanged for another item only under specified conditions or for particular applications. One NSN will be designated as the "master" or "preferred" item or "head of family". Other items in the family will be designated as "related".

c. Each I&S family will be assigned to a single management activity (IMM).

- d.* The IMM may not establish or change I&S relationships without collaborating the proposed change with all other registered users of the item. The relationship will be recorded in the Total Item Record (TIR).
- e.* The IMM will ensure that new items that will be related to existing items will not be fielded until the family relationship has been established in the PMR and NSNMDR and broadcast in FEDLOG.
- f.* I&S family structures and coding will be IAW USAMC-R 700-30. Cataloging will be IAW AR 708-1.
- g.* Cryptologic and nuclear items are excluded from the DOD I&S System.

2-5. Defense Inactive Item Program (DIIP)

Inactive items in the Federal Cataloging System will be deleted IAW the Defense Inactive Item Program in AR 708-1, chapter 11.

Section II

Stockage Criteria

2-6. Stockage review frequency

Wholesale stockage levels will be reviewed at least annually.

2-7. Part-numbered items

- a.* Part-numbered items will not be stocked or centrally managed.
- b.* When a part number is requisitioned two or more times in 6 months, the MSC will request a review of the item (DA Form 1988-R) to determine if it qualifies for NSN assignment. Directions for use of the form appear in AR 708-1, Chapter 3. Forms will be sent to the DLIS-A, Battle Creek, MI for review.
- c.* The Army manager of the end item will keep an updated automated provisioning file on all part numbers requisitioned and will maintain demand data.
- d.* Demands identified through DA Form 1988-R (Request for Review of an Item) and part number demands filled at the MSC level will determine if the item qualifies for centralized stockage.

2-8. Part Number Conversion Program (PNCP)

- a.* PNCP is the source of the demand data for determining NSN candidates. The PNCP will include the following:
 - (1) Document identifier code (DIC) A05/A0E or A0B/A02 requisitions recorded at LOGSA.
 - (2) Local purchase part number demand data gathered by the central demand database (CDDDB) at LOGSA.
 - (3) DA Form 1988-R demands.
- b.* Responsibilities:
 - (1) LOGSA will:
 - (a) Determine candidate part numbers for NSN assignment from the CDDDB.
 - (b) Provide monthly listings to the MSCs on the part numbers meeting selection criteria.
 - (c) Provide special reports and data extracts as required.
 - (d) Maintain and input monthly status updates to the PNCP master file.
 - (e) Maintain remote terminal access to the PNCP through the Customer Information Control System (CICS).
 - (f) Prepare monthly management reports and listings.
 - (g) Validate input from the MSCs.
 - (h) Maintain a status code index.
 - (2) AMC MSCs will:
 - (a) Identify candidates with NSNs already assigned.
 - (b) Ask for additional data from requisitioners when a part number cannot be initially identified.
 - (c) Include responses from requisitioners in the data package for the part number.
 - (d) Determine part numbers to be assigned NSNs.
 - (e) Update computer records to reflect item changes.
 - (f) Develop technical data for part numbers to be assigned NSNs.
 - (g) Request NSN assignment from DLIS.
 - (h) Provide monthly status and update to LOGSA for all part numbers under review.
 - (i) Monitor local implementation of PNCP.
 - (j) Evaluate timeliness of actions taken by the command.
 - (k) Record Army interest in the Defense Integrated Data System for all part number demands that are identified to a valid NSN.
 - (3) Headquarters, USAMC will:
 - (a) Evaluate responsiveness of program participants.
 - (b) Review monthly management reports from LOGSA.

- (c) Request appropriate corrective action from program participants.
- c. Criteria for NSN request. An NSN will be requested for a part number identified through the PNCP when any of the following conditions are met:
 - (1) Two valid recurring demands are received in 180 days.
 - (2) The item is essential for stockage at any level.
 - (3) The item has source code P.
 - (4) NSN assignment is required for other logistics support requirements.

2-9. Local purchase items

- a. Local purchase is the preferred method of supply for the following:
 - (1) Parts for commercial non-tactical vehicles (CONUS, Alaska, and Hawaii only).
 - (2) Parts for nonstandard training equipment.
 - (3) Parts for office machines and equipment and expendable supplies.
 - (4) Parts, with unit cost under \$1,000, for closed-circuit television networks.
 - (5) Parts and supplies for roadside repair of Army vehicles and equipment.
 - (6) Repair parts for other nonstandard items of equipment that are not supported by the wholesale supply system.
 - (7) Commercial commissary equipment and supplies.
 - (8) Commercial parts, supplies, and non-cataloged tools and equipment for real property maintenance, repair, and construction projects.
 - (9) Non-cataloged drugs and medical supplies per AR 40-61, chapter 3.
 - (10) Non-cataloged supplies and equipment for chemical warfare and other special training.
 - (11) Courtesy card purchases, toll tickets and tokens, books, magazines, periodicals, and decals for privately owned vehicles.
 - (12) Materiel to meet bona fide emergencies when delivery from wholesales sources will not meet emergency needs.
 - (13) Parts required for support of nontactical oriented management information systems.
 - (14) Items specifically authorized by HQDA for local purchase under special overseas programs (for example, Buy U.S. Here (BUSH) contract items).
 - (15) Repair parts in support of commercial construction equipment (CCE) and materials handling equipment (MHE) (CONUS only).
 - (16) Commercially developed audiovisual software products (for example, audio records, cassettes, or disks; films or filmstrips; slide sets; video-cassettes or disks), commercial computer software, or art objects or prints for libraries established by AR 735-17.
- b. MSCs, the U. S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia (USASPTAP), or the U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) may authorize an item for one-time local purchase when it meets all of the following criteria:
 - (1) Stock is not and will not be available for issue within 18 months.
 - (2) The item is required immediately, and the requirement can be satisfied sooner through local purchase than by requisition through central management and procurement.
- c. Procurement appropriation funds will be provided when the MSC authorizes an Army customer to purchase PA-funded items locally.
- d. Local purchase authorizations only (not funds) will be provided for SMA items.
- e. Local purchase authority may be granted for OMA items. The customer must provide funding.
- f. The Chief of the Product Center or the Hardware Director is the approval authority at the MSC for one-time local purchases.
- g. AR 710-2 governs local purchases at retail levels.

2-10. Management determination logic schematic

Items not eligible for automatic local purchase will be matched against the management determination logic schematic (figure 2-1) to determine if an item can be stocked at the wholesale level. Once an item is identified as eligible for stockage, the COSDIF model (paragraph 2-11) will be used for further analysis.

- a. Items may be stocked at the wholesale level, if they meet any of the following management logic:
 - (1) They are acquired with Government-controlled specifications or drawings.
 - (2) The item is terminal. Terminal items are those that are being replaced and have no additional DA users or security-assistance program requirements. These items are issued until stock is exhausted. Acquisition is not authorized for terminal items. Each MSC will ensure that such items are used or eliminated from the supply system as quickly and economically as possible. If a terminal item is stocked only for security assistance programs, it may be offered for a life-of-type buy (paragraph 2-13) to FMS customers.
 - (3) The item is classified as confidential, secret, or top secret.
 - (4) It is a Special program item, such as those controlled by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), NSA, or

the Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) project management offices because of design characteristics or special test, inspection, or quality control requirements.

- (5) Its source, maintenance, and recoverability code indicates repair/disposition above retail level.
 - (6) Its conformance to technical requirements can only be determined by inspection at the supply source.
 - (7) It requires special packaging beyond normal commercial practice that cannot be obtained through local purchase.
- However, special-packaging requirements for shipment overseas cannot be the sole basis for wholesale stockage.

b. Items will not be eligible for wholesale stockage if the source of supply is “fabricate as needed.”

c. Items offered or sold by a supplier to the civilian market or to industry for civil use are commercial items. The following criteria apply:

(1) Commercial items for which delivery to local purchase offices through the commercial distribution system is longer than 30 days may be stocked at the wholesale level.

(2) Commercial items that are normally available to local purchasing offices in sufficient quantities within 30 days and that have an annual demand amounting to less than \$2,000 will not be stocked at the wholesale level.

2-11. Cost differential (COSDIF)

The COSDIF model is designed to make stockage decisions automatically based on economic and supply performance factors. The COSDIF model shows whether an item is economical to stock by comparing the cost of stocking an item to the cost of not stocking it and later needing it. An implied shortage cost attributable to delay in satisfying a demand will be included in the cost of being out of stock. Important variables in the COSDIF model are described below.

a. The variable cost to procure.

(1) The variable cost to procure is the sum of costs associated with determining requirements, processing purchase requests, and completing contract actions. This cost must be accurate since understating or overstating its value can cause large variances in the COSDIF model.

(2) To assist in identifying the variable cost to procure, all applicable cost elements and a method for developing and updating this cost are shown in appendix C, section I. Each MSC must develop separate costs for each type of procurement action identified below.

(a) Call-type contracts (active contracts requiring only placement of an order to fill a requirement rapidly) and basic-ordering agreements that have prices negotiated in advance.

(b) Contracts with a value of less than \$100,000 that use negotiated, advertised, or other procurement methods.

(c) Contracts with a value of \$100,000 or more.

(3) Use only variable costs to determine the variable cost to procure. These costs include all associated costs that are not fixed. Fixed costs are those judged to remain constant if 50 percent of the workload is eliminated. Examples of fixed costs are as follows:

(a) Costs of setting up the basic file and maintaining the follow-on file.

(b) Negotiation costs related to call-type contracts.

(c) Cost of the mechanized system used to select items in a reorder position; however, output from these machines is considered a variable cost.

(4) Do not exclude costs from the cost computation because of unknowns. When firm data are not available, support all estimates with valid assumptions and indicate that you have done so.

(5) Review elements within the variable cost to procure at least annually (15 Nov) or whenever a significant change occurs. Use increases in labor costs to update that portion of the variable cost to procure. AMC (AMCLG-LS) will approve changes to the variable cost to procure.

b. The variable cost to hold.

(1) The variable cost to hold is the sum of costs associated with inventory losses, storage, obsolescence, and return on investment lost by the private sector when the Government invests capital in inventory. Identify these costs in detail.

(2) The MSC will review elements within the variable cost to hold at least annually (15 Aug) or whenever a significant change in the obsolescence rate occurs. AMC (AMCLG-LS) will approve changes to the variable cost to hold.

(3) Base the cost of losses from obsolescence or other losses on a smoothed rate. The base period will be no less than 3 and no more than 5 years' historical data.

(4) The functional elements and a method of calculation for the variable cost to hold are in appendix C, section II.

c. Demand frequency and cost decision policy. Items receiving 12 or more demands per year migrate to stocked inventory management processing codes and are automatically stocked at the wholesale level. Items receiving fewer than 12 demands per year will be stocked as demand-supported if the COSDIF model produces a negative COSDIF value. Items for which the cost of being out of stock is equal to or exceeds the cost of holding stock shall be stocked at the wholesale level. Categorize such items as “demand based” because the forecast of demands forms the basis for determining that stockage is economical.

d. Unique elements.

(1) Issue cost. The cost of picking, packing, containerizing, and second-destination freight charges.

(2) Receipt cost. The cost of the depot receiving operation including unloading, receiving, quality assurance, and stock locating operations.

(3) Probability of demand. The probability of a demand being received during a 2-year period.

e. Calculation of implied stockage costs (Delta).

(1) The implied stockage cost (Delta) is the COSDIF model tool that varies the demand accommodation rate. Develop Delta values by each AMC MSC for an overall accommodation target of 85 percent. Update Delta values at least annually (15 Nov).

(2) AMC MSCs may also develop separate values for any weapon system or end item requiring worldwide operational readiness above a target of 85 percent. These weapon systems and end items are listed in AR 220-1, appendixes B and C.

f. The COSDIF model. This model is also used to decide if an item will be kept or deleted from the wholesale stockage list. The following criteria are used:

(1) Delete items from the wholesale stockage list when their cost differential (cost of stocking minus cost of not stocking) is greater than \$10.

(2) Keep items on the wholesale stockage list if their cost differential is less than \$10.

(3) Screen items not qualifying for stockage against security assistance programs and maintenance overhaul requirements. If no requirement exists and the item has been in the system for 3 years, change it to a non-stocked category. Process non-qualifying items with a demand frequency of three or more per year offline for review as numeric stockage objective (NSO) or insurance candidates. Apply non-stocked items against the economic retention model (chapter 4) and contingency retention requirements (chapter 4), transfer them (chapter 2, section IV), or dispose of them (chapter 3, section VI).

2-12. Numeric stockage objective (NSO) and insurance items

Numeric stockage objective (NSO) and insurance items are stocked and controlled at the wholesale level, regardless of COSDIF results. These items fall into one of the following categories:

a. NSO1 items include one-time or nonrecurring requirements. Examples are as follows:

(1) Modification kits.

(2) Set assemblies.

(3) High-cost items used only in maintenance overhaul programs.

(4) Life-of-type (LOT) buys (paragraph 2-12).

(5) Items that support low-density equipment.

b. NSO2 items are essential to accomplish a military mission, readiness-oriented, or required for personal safety or legal reasons that are not qualified for stockage under the COSDIF model. These items must be stocked, since non-availability would affect the readiness condition of essential weapon systems or end items.

c. Insurance items are mission-essential or readiness-oriented systems or end items and facilities equipment that maintenance engineers do not expect to fail (with source code PB). These items must be stocked because if they did fail, their non-availability because of long lead times would significantly affect the readiness of essential weapon systems or end items.

2-13. Diminishing manufacturing sources and materiel shortages (DMSMS)

DMSMS is the loss or impending loss of manufacturing sources, or suppliers of items, or raw materials. DMSMS can occur at any point in the life cycle of a weapon system. It occurs when the last known manufacturer ceases production on an item required to repair or build an Army system. Army policy on DMSMS is contained in AR 700-90, chapter 3.

a. Each USAMC MSC will identify and act to reduce the impact on DOD acquisition and logistics support effectiveness when a system's development, production, or post-production support capability is endangered by non-availability. Non-availability can include failure, safety alerts, improper calibration and DMSMS.

b. USAMC (AMCRDA) will designate a focal point to plan and coordinate Army actions to reduce the impact of DMSMS IAW DODI 500.2, Part 5, Section E.

c. Each USAMC MSC will designate a point of contact that has responsibilities for DMSMS projects IAW AR 700-90, USAMC PAM 5-23 and DOD 4140.1-R. Such actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Participating in post-production support planning conducted as part of the Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) program and documented in the ILS Plan (ILSP).

(2) Promoting technical efforts (for example, the use of emulation and generic arrays) and non-technical efforts (for example, sharing Government and industry reports on DMSMS) that will neutralize or reduce DMSMS.

(3) Ensuring, as much as practical through parts screening for potential technology obsolescence, that identified DMSMS items are not included in DOD systems during design, redesign, or production. This includes screening parts for current obsolescence, and for items that may be obsolete within the near future (1-5 years) and assessing the vulnerability of the parts to become obsolete. If an identified DMSMS item cannot be eliminated during these stages, the procuring activity must ensure that there is continuous part availability and post-production support.

- (4) Implement the most cost-effective solution consistent with mission needs when an item is identified as DMSMS.
- (5) Ensuring effective communication and exchange of DMSMS information within DOD, with other Government organizations, and with industry through maximum use of the Defense Supply Center - Columbus's (DSCC) alerts and warnings, the Naval Avionics Center's Microcircuit Obsolescence Management (MOM) Program, and the Government Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP). At a minimum, pass to these systems all information about the discontinuance of manufacturers' products and item identification, technical specifications, the name of the manufacturer, when the product will be discontinued, and if known where the product is used.

2-14. Life-of-type (LOT) buys

A life-of-type (LOT) buy is one sustainment strategy for parts that are DMSMS. LOT buys must be approved by HQDA ODCS, G-4, SAFM-BUR. Items resulting from an LOT will be identified in the data base with the appropriate codes (IMPC 1F and source code PG) to ensure LOT stratification of requirements and inventory will occur automatically in the wholesale system.

- a. Consider and make LOT buys for secondary items required to support an end item when all other more economical alternatives to materiel shortages or manufacturing phase-outs have been exhausted.

- b. Assign secondary items eligible for LOT buys that are not assigned for IMM to the IMM of the end item or system they support.

- (1) The IMM will fund the portion of the buy needed for initial spares after the DOD component support date and for replenishment stockage for the life of the end item.

- (2) The end item program manager will fund the portion of the buy that covers Government-furnished material (GFM) for new production of end items and initial spares before the DOD component support date. The end item program manager will pass the funded requirement to the IMM, who will include these requirements in the LOT buy. If no IMM is assigned, the end item program manager will make the LOT buy.

- d. Identify LOT buy requirements for GFM used in support of new production equipment separately from requirements to support maintenance.

- e. The IMM will notify the requiring DOD components (sponsoring DOD component for FMS customers) of a planned LOT buy. The IMM will provide item usage by DOD component, any known application data, and a required response date for submitting LOT buy requirements. Base the response time for DOD components on the last order deadline given to the IMM by the manufacturer of the item.

- f. The end item manager will validate maintenance requirements or GFM requirements before submitting them to the IMM.

- g. Using DOD components will provide the IMM detailed data required for budget purposes and include justification for requirements.

- h. The IMM will control the issue of LOT buy stocks. However, issues to DOD components may not be restricted or rejected based on original user requirements.

- i. Fill FMS requirements by defined sales cases or CLSSAs, not by LOT buys.

- j. Material may be placed in EXTRO to minimize the effects of excessive levels of inventory.

- k. IMM and supply components will estimate LOT requirements so that a one-time procurement of enough material can be made to last until the end items being supported are no longer in use. LOT procurements will include sufficient material to be provided as GFM for repair and for piecework applications in the procurement of additional systems, equipment, spare assemblies, and sub-assemblies. Before adopting the alternative, IMM should consider the potential for criticism of excessive levels of on-hand inventory.

2-15. Assignment of the acquisition advice code (AAC)

The acquisition advice code (AAC) is a one-position alphabetic code that tells the requisitioner how an item is acquired and identifies any restrictions on that acquisition. This code is used for retail level acquisition only. AR 708-1 covers the assignment of AACs. These codes are in appendix D.

Section III

Materiel Support Requests

2-16. Supply support requests (SSR)

A supply support request (SSR) is a document or group of documents submitted by a user or potential user of a consumable item of supply to an IMM to obtain IMM support. The SSR initiates user registration and obtains NSNs for new items of supply. Based on the SSR, the IMM must record the submitting activity as a user of the item in the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Total Item Record (TIR) at DLIS.

- a. Functions.

- (1) The Service item control center (SICC) performs three functions:

- (a) Before preparing SSRs, the SICC will correctly identify items of supply. Identifying information includes the commercial and governmental entity code, reference number, unit of issue, item name, and supplementary provisioning

technical documentation. Screen the item with DLIS per DOD 4100.38-M and review match conditions to determine the correct NSN and IMM.

(b) The SICC will justify the need for new NSNs by using the appropriate reference number justification code when probable or possible matches from the total item record are not technically acceptable. Justification is also needed when an item is source or quality controlled or when non-definitive reference number conditions apply.

(c) The using SICC may recommend that the IMM assign AAC J to items that have low predicted demands, that are known to be commercially available, and that are not required for system support of high-priority weapons, support systems, or equipment. Acceptance by an IMM (DLA or GSA) of the SICC requirement submitted by SSRs constitutes item management coding for such items.

(2) The IMM performs two functions:

(a) When the SSR is received, the IMM will perform item entry control using available resources (for example, provisioning screenings, internal files, catalogs, and technical information from the SICC). When possible, use the result of item entry control to accept, offer a substitute for, or reroute the SSR to the correct IMM rather than returning it to the submitter for resubmission. If possible, reactivate or reinstate inactive and terminal items if a standard, replacement, or substitute item is not available.

(b) The IMM will prepare Federal item identification descriptions for items new to the supply system using the technical information from the SICC, its own files, or from contractors. Obtain NSNs and provide them to the SICC. Record IMCs, user interest registration, and catalog management data in the total item record for all items.

(3) The SICC will determine requirements for items coded for integrated materiel management and will generate funded requisitions at least an acquisition lead time in advance to the IMM. The IMM will no longer honor SSRs for new items without funded requisitions. SSRs will be considered by the IMM for existing items already under their management. When acting as the executive Service during joint Service provisioning, the SICC will also include quantities needed to support participating Service requirements. Submit subsequent SSRs as initial or change transactions to cover—

(a) Equipment design changes.

(b) Follow-on provisioning of the same equipment from the same contractor under a different contract.

(c) Reprovisioning of the same equipment from a different contractor under a different contract.

(d) Requirements for the same equipment from the same contractor under the same contract with equipment deliveries spread over 2 or more years.

(e) Requirements for items not originally provisioned that are generated from requisition processing or requests for support from field activities.

(f) Requirements for different equipment that uses the same parts.

(4) The IMM will determine the range and quantity of items to be stocked in the wholesale supply system based on the forecast of retail and wholesale quantities and other information provided in the SSR. This determination will comply with chapter 4. The AAC will reflect the method of support. After assignment of the AAC, the IMM will determine the projected support date and requirements to meet the level of support needed for the SSR. Include the date of support in the acceptance sent to the SICC when the IMM date of support is different from the requested date of support. The IMM will acquire stock, if needed, to support the SSR requirement upon receipt of a funded requisition received an acquisition lead-time in advance of need.

(5) Budgeting and funding involves both the SICC and the IMM.

(a) The SICC will send funded requisitions to the IMM for retail quantities of items. The SICC will also budget for and procure retail quantities, if required, to support fielded equipment until the support date indicated in the accept advice transaction.

(b) The IMM will budget and fund requirements for items that are stocked in the distribution system of the IMM. The IMM will procure retail quantities of centrally procured non-stocked items only on receipt of a funded requisition.

b. Items not subject to SSRs.

(1) Medical materiel (DOD 4130.2-M and AR 10-64).

(2) Clothing and textiles (AR 32-5).

(3) Subsistence items (AR 30-18).

(4) Fuels (AR 710-2, DA Pam 710-2-1, and DA Pam 710-2-2).

(5) Ammunition.

(6) Items used only by a foreign country.

(7) Nonconsumable items (AMC-R 700-99).

(8) Nuclear ordnance items.

c. Items subject to SSRs. Items subject to SSRs are consumable items subject to integrated materiel management, including—

(1) Provisioning and non-provisioning items.

(2) Items already managed by an IMM.

(3) New items being assigned to an IMM for the first time.

- (4) Initial and follow on supply support requirements.
- (5) Items once used only by a foreign country but now needed by U.S. Forces.
- d. Supplementary provisioning technical documentation.
 - (1) Supplementary provisioning technical documentation is required for—
 - (a) Technical identification of items for maintenance support considerations.
 - (b) Preparation of item identification for assigning NSNs.
 - (c) Review for item entry control.
 - (d) Standardization.
 - (e) Review for potential interchangeability and substitutability (I&S).
 - (f) Assignment of IMC.
 - (g) Preparation of allowance and issue lists.
 - (h) Initial procurement from contractor, original manufacturer, or other identified source.
 - (2) Order of precedence of supplementary provisioning technical documentation is as follows:
 - (a) Government or recognized industry specifications or standards.
 - (b) Engineering drawings at least equal to levels 3, 2, or 1. One or more document identifier code (DIC) CXG (additional reference number) transactions will accompany unapproved drawings submitted as supplementary provisioning technical documentation to show all other known references.
 - (c) Commercial catalogs or catalog descriptions.
 - (d) Sketches or photographs with brief descriptions of dimensional, material, mechanical, electrical, or other descriptive characteristics.
 - (e) DIC CXF (item name).
 - (3) When available, submit supplementary provisioning technical documentation for all SSRs or offers involving items without NSNs or permanent system control numbers assigned. Also, submit supplementary provisioning technical documentation when the item is not identified by a Government specification or standard that completely describes it (including the physical, material, dimensional, mechanical, electrical, and functional characteristics). When supplementary provisioning technical documentation is not available, identify the item at least by commercial and governmental entity code and a definitive reference number, item name, and unit of issue to permit NSN assignment. Assignment of the technical data justification code in the request transaction indicates the reason documentation is not provided.
 - (4) Special requirements are as follows:
 - (a) When new items require control or quality assurance exceeding normal practices called for by the drawings and inspection specifications are submitted, includes a complete statement of the specialized requirements with the technical documentation for the item. A DIC CXT transaction can be used for this purpose when an item has critical quality requirements.
 - (b) Provide a justification statement on DD Form 1418 (Contractor Technical Information Record) for sole source procurement of items. When IMM contracting officers decide against sole source procurement, they will coordinate that decision with the SICC before starting procurement.
 - (c) When the unit of issue for a new item is nondefinitive, the technical documentation will show the quantitative measure for the configuration. For example, if the unit is a tube and the tube contains 5 ounces, the technical documentation will show that the tube contains 5 ounces. If a nondefinitive unit of issue is received without the required quantitative measure, the SSR is rejected with action taken code 70.
 - (d) When the reference number submitted for a new item is nondefinitive (reference number variation code 1), the technical documentation will provide descriptive information (as required by the ordering data section of the specification) for the IMM to assign an NSN. Do not change nondefinitive reference numbers to identify the descriptive characteristics part of the reference number.
 - (5) Note the contract number under which the technical documentation was procured, if appropriate, and the right to use (or any restrictions) on drawings and other documentation before submission (DOD Federal Acquisition Regulation (DFARS) Subpart 227.71). Also give the SICC and IMM activity codes, provisioning control code, item serial number, and date of request to speed filing and matching of technical documentation with SSR transactions.
- e. Control of SSRs.
 - (1) SICC and IMM will use the same data elements for controlling SSR transactions, in order to detect or prevent duplicate SSR submissions. A SICC will not duplicate a provisioning control code-item serial number-date of request combination while the provisioning control code resides in any SSR files at the SICC. Required control elements are as follows:
 - (a) DIC - columns 1-3.
 - (b) Activity code to - columns 4-5.
 - (c) Item serial number - columns 43-48.
 - (d) Date of request - columns 49-52.
 - (e) Provisioning control code - columns 57-59.

- (f) Activity code from - columns 67-68.
- (g) Army managers will enter the essentiality code in column 55.
- (2) Objectives for completing each key event are in table 2-1.
- (3) SICC and IMM processing systems will allow external and internal functional follow-ups when processing actions are overdue. Generate and transmit external functional follow-ups within the timeframes in table 2-1. Internal functional follow-ups or notifications will require action to correct the error condition, provide the required advice, or take other action to process for any exceptional conditions.
- f. Transmission of SSRs and supplementary provisioning technical documentation.
 - (1) If practical, transmit SSR transactions by automatic digital network (AUTODIN). When DIC CXBs are transmitted by AUTODIN, a DIC CXF card is required.
 - (2) The SICC will forward supplementary provisioning technical documentation required for part numbered SSRs (DIC CXB) to the IMM as soon as possible. Mark documentation per d(5) above.
 - (3) IMM will send supplementary provisioning technical documentation to another IMM when passing the SSR. If the IMM decides not to support or pass the SSR, return the supplementary provisioning technical documentation to the submitting SICC.
 - (4) When an IMM must provide supplementary provisioning technical documentation for a part numbered item that is offered as a substitute, mark the technical documentation with the applicable SSR control elements before sending the offer to the SICC. This ensures matching the offer to the correct technical documentation at the SICC.
- g. SSR processing instructions. Detailed instructions on processing SSRs are in DOD 4140.26-M, chapter 4.

2-17. Stockage alternatives

- a. Policies:
 - (1) Use only commercial distribution systems that employ AIT processes whenever possible as an alternative to both wholesale and retail stockage. At wholesale level, use direct vendor delivery from vendor to customer whenever cost effective and responsive to the user. At retail level, use established supply sources (for example, DLA) when feasible. If not, then consider using local purchase authority for “just-in-time” arrangements.
 - (2) Consider items that may be good candidates for stockage alternatives. Such items may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Consumables that are commercially available, bulky, hazardous, fragile, have a short shelf life, or have high turnover.
 - (b) Non-consumables available through existing contracts such as indefinite quantity contracts or GSA Federal Supply Schedules.
 - (3) Use market research to determine vendor interest and market availability, and to identify stockage alternatives such as—
 - (a) Commercial distribution systems in place.
 - (b) Commercial systems that distribute commercial items suitable for substitute for MILSPEC items.
 - (4) Expand application of indefinite delivery contracts when they will:
 - (a) Reduce Government liability for demand fluctuations.
 - (b) Decrease response time to the customer.
 - b. Consider all applicable costs (for example, second destination transportation charges and inventory holding costs) in deciding cost effectiveness. To determine responsiveness, consider timeliness and conformance with mission needs. Review these analyses at least once a year to ensure updated cost factors are used.
 - c. When estimating savings from inventory reductions, consider any additional costs of using commercial distribution (for example, increased item price and higher administrative costs).
 - d. Adjust depot replenishments to allow for decreased stockage requirements caused by direct vendor delivery programs.
 - e. Reduce intermediate and retail stocks by referring user requisitions to wholesale supply sources when consistent with mission needs.
 - f. Consider contract negotiation and administration costs when deciding whether local purchases are more cost effective than using established supply sources.
 - g. In deciding cost effectiveness of stockage, consider storage and shipment costs. These costs may include breakage, shelf life expiration, hazardous materiel storage facilities, and disposal.
 - h. Only minimum quantities of commercially available items should be stocked, and then only if cost effective or for readiness (for example, AWR).
 - i. Before starting a new contract decide whether administrative and lead-time cost reductions would make the new contract more cost effective than an existing contract. Also, consider responsiveness to user needs in deciding if a new contract is in the Government’s best interest.
 - j. Do not duplicate existing commercial distribution capabilities unless necessary, cost effective, and responsive to mission needs.

- k. Use commercial items when such items best meet user needs, even if current needs are met by MILSPEC items.
- l. Use “family buy” approaches when feasible to make indefinite delivery solicitations more attractive to prospective bidders.
- m. Consider delivery timeframes, responsiveness to user needs, and cost effectiveness in negotiating and awarding indefinite delivery contracts.

2–18. Special program requirements (SPR)

a. Using SPRs. Policy on SPRs applies to AMC MSCs, SICAs, AMC overseas facilities, and MACOM project management offices responsible for controlling and initiating SPRs for materiel requirements. It does not apply to materiel requirements for which an AMC MSC is the SICA. This paragraph and appendix E provides policy and procedures for forecasting intra-Army or interservice requirements for special programs or projects that—

- (1) Are nonrepetitive.
 - (2) Cannot be forecasted by the wholesale item manager or MACOMs by using demand history.
 - (3) Are likely to result in submission of requisitions.
- b. SPR objectives. The objectives of the SPR system are—
- (1) Provide a uniform, Army-wide system for providing requirements to the item manager to improve supply planning and support.
 - (2) Set controls and mandatory requirements for processing requisitions related to the SPR forecasts.
 - (3) Ensure quantities requisitioned are identified to and represent items within advance requirements forecasts made to the IMM.
 - (4) Provide an automated system compatible with other Services and DLA systems.
- c. Preparing SPR forecasts.
- (1) Forecast SPRs for programs meeting any of the following criteria:
 - (a) One-time training exercises or maneuvers.
 - (b) Nonrecurring repair or rebuild programs that are seldom or irregularly programmed or increased by 25 percent or more over the previous year’s program. Forecast AMC maintenance programs monthly by depot procurement request order number.
 - (c) New construction (for example, prototypes, buildings).
 - (d) One-time alterations, modifications, or conversion programs.
 - (e) Initial issue of existing items (for example, outfittings, activations, and changes in authorized allowances).
 - (f) Initial requirements for special operational projects.
 - (g) Requirements for initial testing.
 - (h) Requirements for GFP.
 - (i) Requirements for infrequently planned support operations such as Arctic and Antarctic resupply missions.
 - (j) Nonrecurring support of authorized CLSSA programs (for example, initial pipeline stockage requirements in support of approved CLSSAs).
 - (2) Exclude the following types of requirements from identification as SPRs:
 - (a) Provisioning.
 - (b) AWR.
 - (c) Requirements for which the Service or agency has a recurring demand.
 - (d) Subsistence (all categories).
 - (3) Do not submit SPRs for items with the following AACs:
 - (a) F - fabricate and assemble.
 - (b) G - GSA-managed.
 - (c) L - local purchase item.
 - (d) K - stocked for overseas support (unless the requisitioner is overseas).
- d. Submission of SPR forecasts.
- (1) Limit submission of SPRs to materiel required neither less than 90 days nor more than 5 years before the support date. The support date is the first day of the month in which it is anticipated materiel will be requisitioned for the program indicated on the forecast document. If AMC MSC procurement is needed, delivery for an early support date may not be possible due to acquisition lead times (AQLT). Therefore, provide SPR forecasts to the wholesale item manager as far in advance of the support date as practical.
 - (2) Submit SPR forecasts on DD Form 1348M (DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Mechanical)) by message or by letter. DICs and instructions for SPR transactions are in table E-1; instructions for SPR forecasts are in table E-2. When an item is required in phases (for example, 100 each per month), prepare a separate SPR forecast transaction for each phase and forward them to the wholesale item manager.
 - (3) Route SPR requests submitted by DD Form 1348M to the wholesale item manager by the Defense Automatic

Addressing System (DAAS). The DAAS will edit, pass, route, or reject these transactions and will send status or reject notifications to the originators using DIC DZ9 (status notification) or DIC DZG (transaction rejects).

e. Wholesale item manager processing of SPR forecasts.

(1) Item managers will evaluate SPR forecast quantities in terms of the following criteria:

- (a) Risk of long supply assets being generated.
- (b) Funding requirements.
- (c) Supply status of the item being requested.
- (d) Accuracy of past forecasts.

(2) Item managers will include SPR forecast quantities in the Requirements Determination and Execution System (RD&ES) computations. Acquisition of materiel to support SPR will begin one AQLT before requirement date.

(3) Item managers will respond to SPR forecasts within 15 calendar days by providing the forecasting activity an SPR status transaction per table E-3.

(4) Item managers will use an SPR status code, as shown in table E-4, to advise the forecasting activity of acceptance, rejection (other than for correction and resubmission), or other action required on the SPR forecast. By assigning the appropriate status code, the item manager can inform the forecasting activity when a funded requisition, DIC AO_, should be submitted for the forecast requirement.

(5) If the item manager receives an SPR forecast that cannot be processed due to wrong or missing data, the document will reject for correction and resubmission with appropriate status.

f. Follow-up on SPR forecasts.

(1) The forecasting activity may submit a follow-up to the item manager, per table E-5, when status or reject notification is not received within 21 calendar days of the date submitted.

(2) Where no record exists of the original SPR forecast, the item manager will process the follow-up as an original SPR forecast and reply to SPR follow-ups with the appropriate status code shown in table E-4.

g. Modifying SPR forecasts.

(1) The forecasting activity may submit changes to replace data in the original forecast document. Use the SPR modifier document to change the quantity, supplementary address, project code, coast designation, support date, and routing identifier, as shown in table E-6.

(2) Item managers will respond to SPR modifier documents by preparing an SPR status transaction with the appropriate status code using the instructions in table E-3.

h. Canceling SPR forecasts.

(1) The forecasting activity may submit an SPR cancellation transaction for a previously submitted forecast. Requests for cancellation will be for the total quantity applicable to the SPR. See table E-7.

(2) Item managers will respond to SPR cancellation documents by preparing an SPR status transaction per table E-3 using the appropriate status code in table E-4.

i. Accepting and rejecting a substitute item.

(1) Forecasting activities will take the following actions when the item manager offers a substitute item:

- (a) When the substitute is acceptable, transmit to the item manager an SPR substitute item acceptance document as shown in table E-8.
- (b) When the substitute is unacceptable, transmit to the item manager an SPR substitute item rejection document as shown in table E-9.

(2) Upon receipt of an unacceptable substitute transaction, the item manager will provide status to the forecasting activity on the item originally requested.

j. Item manager retention of SPR forecasts. Item managers will retain SPR forecasts until—

(1) The support date of requirements for which status code PA was furnished or until a requisition is received for all or a part of a particular SPR quantity.

(2) One AQLT or assembly time away from the support date when procurement or assembly is required (SPR status code PB).

(3) Assembly time before support date for requirements needing extra time for assembly is required (SPR status code PC).

k. Follow-on status. Item managers will provide revised status if the support situation changes significantly (for example, if the AQLT changes or procurement is required for materiel originally anticipated being available). In these unusual situations, changes are generally processed offline. The item manager will prepare status documents for the forecasting activity.

l. Preparation of SPR requisitions by forecasting activity.

(1) Requisitions (DIC AO_) for which an SPR forecast status code of PA is received from the item manager will contain demand code P in card column 44. Submit these requisitions in time to be delivered within time standards set by Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS). Demand code P allows the item manager to control and apply the correct logic to the demand base.

(2) Upon receipt of SPR status code PR (SPR requirement is being deleted and the item is one AQLT or assembly time away from the support date), the forecasting activity will immediately submit a requisition if the requirement is still valid. Enter demand code 0 in column 44 and advice code 2L in columns 65-66. When materiel is not required to be released by 50 calendar days before expiration of the extended required delivery date, enter S in column 62. The S is perpetuated, and the estimated shipping date is the last day of the month in columns 63-64. In columns 63-64, indicate the number of months from the requisition date the materiel is required.

m. SPR document identifier/status codes. Table E-1 contains a complete list of SPR DICs and associated explanations. Table E-4 contains SPR status codes.

n. SPRs affected by logistical reassignments.

(1) When logistics management is transferred to an IMM of another Service or agency, the losing item manager will send an SPR status card with status code PV to the forecasting activity. Status code PV indicates that the item is involved in a logistical reassignment; the requester should submit a new SPR to the gaining activity.

(2) When the logistical transfer is to an item manager within the same Service or agency, the SPR record is forwarded to the gaining manager. A status to the forecasting activity is not required.

2-19. Nonconsumable item materiel support requests

AMC-R 700-99 tells how to obtain materiel support of nonconsumable items.

Section IV

Transfers of Assets

2-20. Transfers within the Army

Supply ASF assets excess to the approved acquisition objective (AAO) for a SMA division and a mobilization materiel category to fill AWRPS. Transfers are nonreimbursable.

2-21. Transfers between the Army and other Services

a. Transfer AAO assets as follows:

(1) Such transfers are reimbursable.

(2) MSCs will offer for transfer those assets that exceed the sum of AWRPS, requisite on-hand and on-order peacetime supply levels, and current fiscal year net issue requirements. Offer these transfers to Services with a current fiscal year procurement or repair requirement for them. DOD 4160.21-M gives instructions on offering assets.

(3) When an emergency requirement exists, the requiring Service will ask other Service managers for materiel availability on items not coded to a DOD IMM (DOD 4160.21-M). When materiel is available, the requiring Service will submit a priority designator 01-03 requisition and process the requisition on a fill-or-kill basis.

b. Transfer assets excess to the AAO as follows:

(1) Such transfers are nonreimbursable.

(2) Make assets within a Service's retention limit (other than assets controlled by DOD IMM) available to fill deficiencies in the AAO. Report and identify such assets per DOD 4160.21-M.

(3) Make assets under the control of an IMM available to fill prepositioned AWR stock deficiencies as follows:

(a) The requesting Service must certify that the items are required to meet valid AWRPS requirements.

(b) Do not return items for credit to the IMM within 2 years after the date of transfer.

c. Make potential excess stock, except assets controlled by a DOD IMM, available to other Services for retention requirements when—

(1) Stocks so obtained will not exceed requirements for the program life of the end item supported.

(2) The managing Service will continue to store and maintain the materiel for economic reasons.

2-22. Transfers to allied forces

a. Transfer of assets within the sum of the AAO and approved force retention stock (AFRS) is reimbursable unless exempted by special acts specifically allowed by law.

b. Assets excess to the sum of the AAO and AFRS may be transferred as authorized to security assistance programs on a reimbursable basis at full standard price subject to (2) below.

(1) Transfer of potential excess and DOD excess materiel may be made in whatever quantities are determined by the receiving country and approving U.S. authority as most economical to the total extended requirements.

(2) From the appropriate funds, reimburse accessorial costs and costs to repair, rehabilitate, or modify assets not prestocked for specific security assistance programs. (See AR 37- 1.)

c. Transfer assets within economic retention stock (ERS), or contingency retention stock (CRS) strata only when—

(1) Such a transfer is required to restore normal U.S. support levels of equipment and stockage.

(2) Such a transfer best serves the interests of DOD.

d. Do not furnish commercial-type assets to MAP or Grant Aid countries without approval of the DOD Director for the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA).

e. Assets may be made available under the FMS program.

f. The transfer of excess shelf life items is nonreimbursable.

2-23. Transfers to Federal agencies outside the Department of Defense (DOD)

With the exception of DOD excess materiel, the transfer of assets to agencies outside DOD is reimbursed at full standard price except when reduced prices are appropriate. Exceptions are as follows:

a. The transfer of appropriation financed materiel to agencies authorized by law to receive property on a nonreimbursable basis.

b. The transfer of excess shelf life items to civil agencies, which is nonreimbursable.

2-24. Logistical transfers

Logistical transfers will comply with AR 725-50, chapter 5.

2-25. Transfers of cryptological materiel

Transfers of cryptological and communications security materiel will comply with NSA and Central Security Service regulations, AR 380-40, DA Pam 25-380-2, and TB 380-41.

Table 2-1
Supply support request (SSR) timeframe objectives

Supply support request (SSR) event	Start	Stop	Objective (in days)
Deliver SSR to integrated materiel manager (IMM).	Date of Request. (See note 1.)	Date received by IMM. (IDIQ)	15
Final advice, part numbered supply request	Date SSR received by IMM.	Date advice received by service item control center (SICC).	60 (See notes 2, 3, and 4.)
Final advice, national stock numbered SSN.	Date SSR received by IMM.	Date advice received by SICC.	25
Offer.	Date SSR received by IMM.	Date offer received by SICC.	30
SICC's reply to offer	Date offer (YL/YQ) received by IMM	Date CX2 advice received	75
SICC's follow-up to a part numbered SSR.	Date of request.	Date follow-up generated	65
SICC's follow-up to a national stock numbered SSR.	Date of request.	Date follow-up generated.	30
IMM's follow-up to an offer.	Date of advice.	Date follow-up generated.	55

Notes:

¹ Request date shall not be earlier than 15 days before the IMM receives the SSR.

² Add 30 days to the objective if the SSR is rerouted (interim YC, YK).

³ Add 75 days to the objective if an alternate/substitute item is offered (interim ATC YL, YQ).

⁴ Add 300 days to the objective if a request for national stock number must be submitted to a North Atlantic Treaty Organization country other than the United States (interim ATC YH).

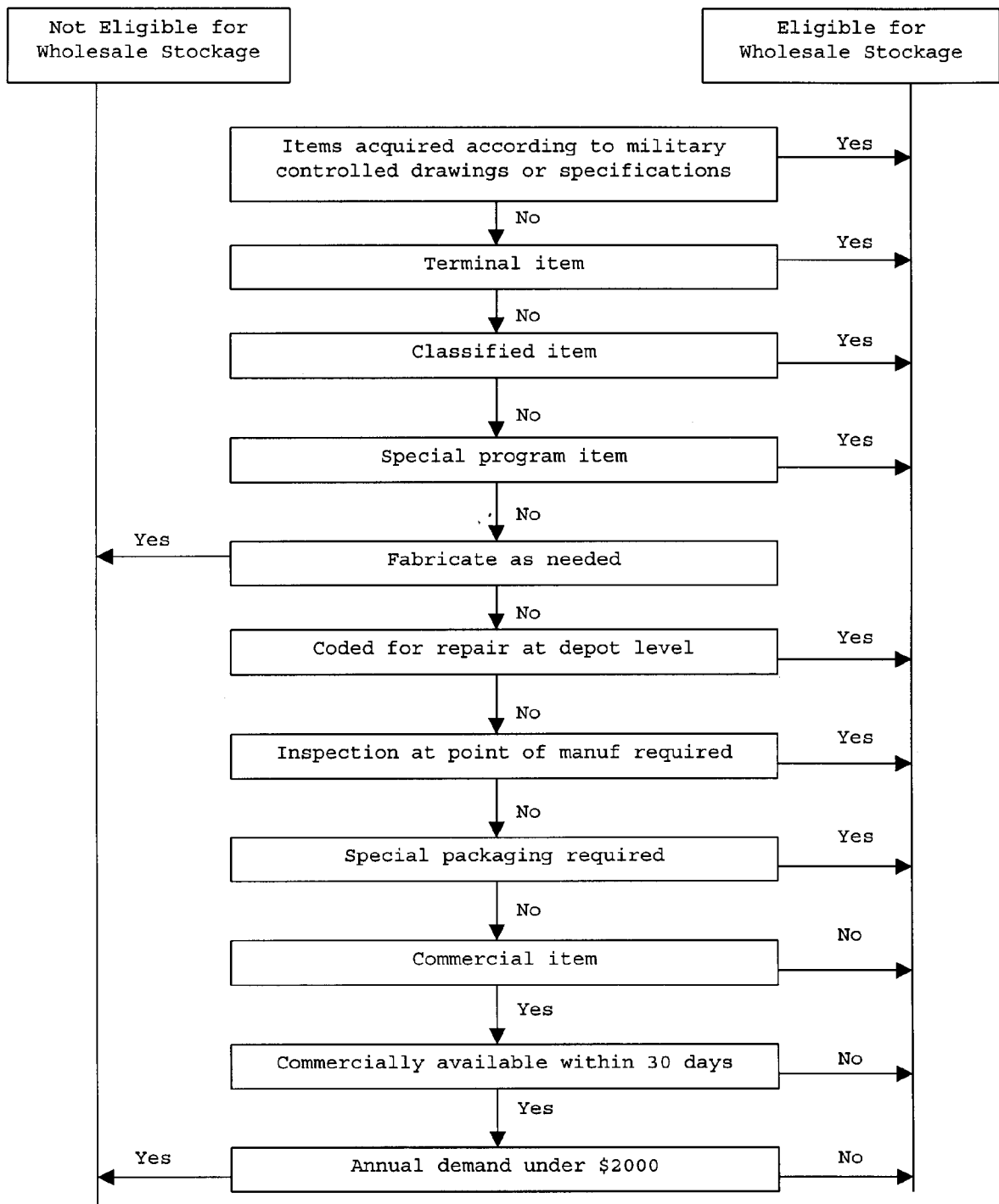


Figure 2-1. Management Determination Logic Schematic

Chapter 3

Inventory Management Control Programs

Section I

Component Items of Equipment Assemblages

3-1. Assemblage and component policy

a. This section sets DA policy for component items centrally managed by one activity but included in equipment assemblages managed by other activities. Examples are set assemblies assigned a separate NSN identification, such as common tool sets, radio installation kits, and vehicle winterization kits. Assign management responsibility for an assemblage to a single commodity manager. Medical assemblages and component policy is furnished in AR 40-61.

b. Finance all secondary assemblages by the Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF). AWCF components of AWCF-funded kits or assemblages are issued free when the component is also managed by the kit manager. If the component is managed by another manager, it must be requisitioned on a funded requisition and paid for by the kit manager's AWCF. Medical assemblages may be financed with either AWCF or O&M appropriations.

c. Assemblages adopted for military use will include components that are standard items of issue whenever practical.

3-2. Managing assemblages and components

Management will assign logistic responsibility for equipment assemblages per AR 708-1, chapter 5. When an assemblage contains components managed by activities other than the manager of the assemblage (table 3-1), the assemblage manager will:

- a.* Determine, program, and budget requirements.
- b.* Provide information to other IMMs on:
 - (1) Component spare or repair parts required.
 - (2) Changes in net requirements and the number of fielded assemblages.
- c.* Requisition from IMMs items required in initial and replacement issues of the assemblage.
- d.* Coordinate maintenance support requirements with component IMMs.
- e.* Initiate the recording of user interest in DLIS total item record files for components managed by another Service or agency.
- f.* Develop and coordinate assembly and disassembly actions with OSC, including funding depot workload requirements.
- g.* Medical assemblages are managed by USAMMA under the guidance of AR 40-61, OTSG.

Section II

Selected Item Management System Expanded (SIMS-X)

3-3. Purpose of SIMS-X

SIMS-X implements OSD directives concerning vertical management and critical supply management of selected secondary items. SIMS-X applies to AWCF-funded spare and repair parts. A SIMS-X item is identified with a RICC D, E, F, or 8 in the AMDF. SIMS-X provides the wholesale item manager with visibility of assets and requirements for RICC D, E, F, and 8 items accounted for on retail supply activity stock record accounts. SIMS-X is designed to improve the use of assets in the supply system. The wholesale item manager can redistribute SIMS-X assets above the requisitioning objective on hand at retail level Director of Logistics (DOL) supply accounts, when those assets have been reported to the IMMC for excess disposition instructions. Wholesale item managers may also redistribute SIMS-X items reported as excess by retail activities under Materiel Returns Program (MRP) procedures (AR 725-50, chap 7). SIMS-X reduces inventory in long supply and locates unserviceable reparables for overhaul programs.

3-4. Selection criteria

a. The AMC MSCs will consider including an item in the program if it is a controlled cryptographic item (CCI) SC IX or when all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The SC is II, VIII, or IX.
 - (2) The Automatic Return Items (ARI) code is C, E, R, or S (table 3-2).
- b.* Except for CCIs, exclude items meeting the above criteria from SIMS-X consideration if they are items—
- (1) Individually type classified with assigned line item numbers in SB 700-20 and cited in authorization documents.
 - (2) With a shelf life of 1 year or less.

- (3) Designated as obsolete or phase-out.

3-5. SIMS-X reporting

AR 710-3, chapter 3, governs SIMS-X asset reporting.

3-6. SIMS-X actions

- a. Item managers will use SIMS-X data to validate requirements and determine availability of items for—
 - (1) Not mission capable-supply (NMCS).
 - (2) Depot rebuild program stoppages.
 - (3) Retail requisitions.
- b. If SIMS-X items are used for NMCS requisitions or depot rebuild program stoppages, take the following steps:
 - (1) Locate SIMS-X assets.
 - (2) Decide if the condition of those assets is acceptable.
 - (3) If there is more than one requirement (for example, multiple requisitions), decide which requirement to fill. Give preference to any requisitioner within the same theater of operation. Also, consider the force activity designator and the cost of transportation.
 - (4) Verify reported asset data (for example, quantity, location, DOD activity address code (DODAAC), and condition) with the retail supply activity. Verification may be made by telephone.
 - (5) Direct redistribution using authorized transactions per AR 725-50 and using AIT technologies if necessary.
 - (6) Ask the retail activity holding the assets to adjust the records.
- c. If SIMS-X data are used to verify retail requisitions over the requisitioning objective—
 - (1) The item manager will compare that requisition quantity with the requisitioning objective and reported assets.
 - (2) The item manager will challenge requisitions using automated transactions and telecommunication messages, if necessary.
 - (3) If that quantity is justified, the item manager will fill the requisition after receiving a DIC DZA transaction to adjust the requisitioning objective.

3-7. Performance evaluation reports

LOGSA will prepare and distribute SIMS-X performance evaluation reports (RCS CSGLD-1874) containing the following information:

- a. Part I - By MACOM (quarterly).
 - (1) The number of reporting accounts.
 - (2) The dollar value of assets available for referral.
- b. Part II - By AMC MSC (quarterly).
 - (1) The number of referral actions initiated.
 - (2) The retail response to referral actions.
 - (3) The dollar value of referral actions confirmed.
- c. Part III - By AMC MSC (semiannually).
 - (1) The list of SIMS-X items.
 - (2) The dollar value of annual demands.

Section III

Positioning of Stocks

3-8. Secondary item assets

- a. AMC MSCs will position and manage assets within the national distribution system based on the following support requirements:
 - (1) OPROJs. Account for items required for OPROJs or contingency plans in the appropriate ownership or purpose code. Storage will be determined based on the requirements and purpose of the OPROJ. USAMMA will account for medical OPROJ.
 - (2) Depot maintenance.
 - (a) Just-in-Time (JIT) or other vendor-based methods will be used to provide secondary items required to support depot maintenance programs. Parts ordered from the DLA may be prepositioned at the maintenance depot to support the next 30-day maintenance program. These items will be placed on accountable records in purpose code F.
 - (b) Store unserviceable, economically reparable items at the appropriate maintenance depot. Store items repaired at maintenance depots at the maintenance depot. When backorders exist, ship repaired items directly to customers.
 - (3) Set assembly/basic issue items (BII).

(a) Just-in-time (JIT) component delivery is the preferred method of supporting set assembly/BII programs at depots.

(b) When JIT or other vendor-based support methods are not viable, secondary items required to support up to 30 days of an approved assembly program may be prepositioned at the assembly depot or depot activity. These assets will be reserved in purpose code F or W.

(c) On-hand quantities above the 30-day requirement will be positioned at the appropriate DDC in purpose code A.

(4) Initial provisioning. Initial provisioning items that are part of a total package fielding will be stored at the consolidation point for that fielding. Depot level reparable will be stocked at the national level only unless an exception to policy is requested and approved from HQDA. Stock positioning of those assets will be at the discretion of the item manager and the decision must consider transportation access as well as operational concerns and user locations.

(5) Issue to field customers. Susquehanna, Red River, and San Joaquin DDDs are DLA's primary distribution centers (PDCs) for the Army. Demand data dictate the range and quantity of items positioned at the PDC. MSCs will consider transportation access and AIT technologies, etc. (e.g., dedicated trucks) in conjunction with demand array to determine appropriate stockage locations for national assets. When appropriate, use direct vendor shipments to meet high-priority backorder requirements. MSCs will instruct vendors to ship direct to the DDD consolidation or containerization point supporting the overseas customers or to the installation central receiving point supporting CONUS customers. Vendors must include appropriate data (document number, NSN or part number, unit of issue, priority, "marked for" address) on shipping documentation and 2d bar code, OMC, RFID or some other AIT device per AR 725-50. Rotate APS or contingency stock by normal issue based on instructions in Army operational plans.

b. These instructions do not apply to cryptological and COMSEC materiel. Except for major weapon systems and CE systems containing embedded COMSEC devices, all classified COMSEC materiel and unclassified CCI are stocked, stored, overhauled, issued, and disposed of by Tobyhanna Army Depot for all condition codes. Do not return these items to any other Defense distribution depot (DDD).

3-9. Ammunition

a. Position ammunition at storage sites to provide rapid, efficient movement to combat theaters in wartime and to training and prepositioning sites in peacetime. Storage sites must provide complete physical security for stored munitions and must comply with explosive safety standards.

b. Position ammunition from new production at plants, depots, and activities based on—

- (1) Space availability.
- (2) Mobilization outloading capability.
- (3) Surveillance and maintenance capability.
- (4) Response to customers.
- (5) Dispersion of stocks.
- (6) Storage and transportation economics.
- (7) Compliance with security and explosive safety standards.

3-10. Requirements for additional storage facilities and services

AMC MSCs needing storage and handling services at facilities under the control of other agencies, within or outside DA, will send requests to AMC (AMCSM-MTI), 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001. If suitable storage space is not available, the CG, AMC will request commercial space per AR 740-30.

Section IV

Automatic Return Items (ARI)

3-11. Applicability of ARIs

This section applies to wholesale and retail components of the Active Army, U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), and the Army National Guard (ARNG), and may be applied to—

- a. CLSSAs with allied countries.
- b. Interservice supply support agreements stipulated in individual negotiations.

3-12. ARI policy

a. AMC MSCs identifies items for the ARI program. They build an initial Automatic Return Item List (ARIL) with LOGSA (AMXLS-CIA). They also update and replace the total ARIL file quarterly. AMC MSCs must indicate on the ARIL the depot maintenance and storage activities to receive ARI unserviceable shipments. Table 3-3 shows the data requirements for update of the quarterly ARIL. Field level reparable (FLR) can only be added to the ARIL in October. Medical items for inclusion in the ARI will be identified by USAMMA, which also will manage the ARIL for medical items. All AIT devices will be integrated into the ARI program.

- (1) Delete FLR only from the ARIL effective with the first quarter of the fiscal year.

(2) Request optional ARILs only when needed. An AMC MSC may request LOGSA (AMXLS-CIA) publish an optional ARIL (that is, between mandatory monthly ARIL inputs) when economically feasible.

(a) The request must specify the month for which the ARIL is needed. The requesting MSC must provide input to LOGSA by the 15th of the prior month. Late inputs will not be accepted.

(b) The requesting MSC must notify ARIL customers worldwide and LOGSA (AMXLS-CIA) that an optional ARIL is being requested.

(c) MSCs not providing optional input will have their portions of the optional ARIL drawn from the existing ARIL database by current automated systems.

b. Retail supply activities—

(1) Return ARIs per AR 710-2 and AR 725-50.

(2) Expedite the return of ARIs per table 3-2.

(3) Provide shipment notice transactions required by AR 725-50.

c. Commanders of DLA depots and AMC repair facilities process ARI receipts per AR 725-50.

d. LOGSA (AMXLS-CIA)—

(1) Accumulates input from each AMC MSC.

(2) Consolidates ARIL inputs into a single ARIL.

(3) Publishes and distributes ARIL quarterly along with the AMDF broadcast.

(4) Provides ARIL data required in table 3-3.

e. DAAS provides LOGSA with an image of all ARI receipts per AR 725-50.

3-13. ARI objectives

The objectives of the ARI program are to—

a. Speed the return of recoverable secondary items and selected repair parts to the wholesale system.

b. Maximize Army materiel readiness.

c. Provide responsive and economical supply support.

d. Avoid over-procurement and costly changes in depot maintenance programs.

e. Ensure the return of ARIs, regardless of value.

3-14. ARI selection criteria

a. The ARI program speeds the return of critical items (excluding ammunition). An item is selected as an ARI based on its availability and critical need to Army users. Table 3-2 contains ARI codes, selection criteria, and shipping procedures.

b. The criteria for selecting items for the ARI program are as follows:

(1) The recoverability code is D or L and the stock level is within authorized retention levels (AAO, AFRS, economic retention stock (ERS), and CRS). Depot level reparables (DLR) with stock levels above or expected to be above authorized retention levels may be on the ARIL if the only source of supply is repair. AR 725-50, chapter 7, governs excess or unserviceable DLRs not on the ARIL.

(2) The recoverability code is other than D or L, and a scheduled (funded) repair program exists. Do not return unserviceable items with recoverability code Z to the wholesale level.

(3) There are critical requirements for the item.

(4) The item is special. Examples of special items are aircraft bearings and empty reusable shipping containers (paragraph 3-23).

(5) The AMC MSC is the SICA for NIMSC 5 items. Return NIMSC 5 unserviceable (condition codes E and F) items automatically using priority 03-06 with project code 3AL or blank (table 3-2).

3-15. Retail level retention criteria for ARIs

a. Serviceables. No ARIs are authorized for retention above the requisitioning objective per AR 710-2. Do not retain non-authorized stockage list (NSL) items.

b. Unserviceables. Return items with recoverability code D or L, when determined to be not repairable this station (NRTS), regardless of asset position. ARI criteria apply if—

(1) Items are beyond the capability of direct or general support repair resources (for example, funds, skills, tools, and equipment).

(2) Items exceed the authorized levels of maintenance in AR 700-82.

c. Items identified as Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts (FSCAP) should be identified by criticality code. Criticality codes for FSCAP are “F” for FSCAP items and “E” for FSCA-nuclear hardened items. Organizations turning in Army aviation items with one of the above listed criticality codes must request disposition instructions from the managing commodity command using the materiel returns program process. These items must have DEMIL action performed prior to being offered for sale at the DRMO.

3-16. Automatic return procedures

- a. Ship serviceable ARIs to the nearest DDD. Ship unserviceable ARIs to the designated maintenance facility.
- b. The retail supply activity will return the item as directed by the ARIL.
- c. Sources of supply (SOS) or IMMCs will program, budget, and fund for second destination transportation costs of secondary items.
- d. Policy for OCONUS second destination transportation for return of secondary items (second position of the MATCAT is 2) is as follows:
 - (1) The SOS or IMMC (SMA) will program, budget, and fund for over-ocean second destination transportation (SDT), port handling and charges from the CONUS port to the distribution depot. The SOS or IMMC will not finance OCONUS line-haul.
 - (2) The OCONUS MACOM will program, budget, and fund for SDT costs for OCONUS line-haul (that is, from installation to OCONUS port.)
- e. HQDA ODCS, G-4 (DALO-RMI) will provide the following information at the beginning of each fiscal year to each CONUS and OCONUS MACOM:
 - (1) The appropriate fund cite to be used for the CONUS portion of SDT (SMA).
 - (2) The appropriate transportation account code (TAC) for the over-ocean portion of the SDT (SMA).

3-17. Receipt of ARIs at wholesale level

In addition to normal receipt procedures, activities receiving ARIs will—

- a. Process returns with project code ARI ahead of normal receipts. Process unserviceable NIMSC 5 items with project code 3AL as ARIs.
- b. Copy the project code ARI or 3AL and the fund code from the DD Form 1348-1 A-series (DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document) or the 2d bar code label to DD Form 1486 (DOD Materiel Receipt Document). This AIT enabled environment provides fast identification and credit response to reporting activities. Generate a materiel receipt transaction with the date of depot receipt, condition, and quantity of materiel received, per AR 725-50.
- c. Process receipts when serviceable ARI materiel is misdirected to a non-DDD. The accountable supply distribution activity will provide instructions.
- d. Accept and process return receipts for ARIL NSNs as ARIL receipts. Insert the appropriate project code of ARI or 3AL into the receipt transaction document before reporting to the accountable supply distribution activity.
- e. Process ARI documents/2d bar codes that do not have appropriate signal and fund codes with signal code D and fund code ZZ to post receipts to IMM balance files. Do not grant SMA credit for these ARIs.
- f. Scan receipts/AIT device when serviceable ARI materiel is misdirected to a non-DDD. The responsible supply distribution activity will provide instructions.
- g. Accept and scan return 2d bar labels from ARIL NSNs as ARIL receipts. Insert the appropriate project code of ARI or 3AL into the receipt transaction document before reporting to the accountable supply distribution activity.

3-18. Credit for return of Supply Management, Army items

The IMM—

- a. Provides notification of the amount of credit allowed by materiel receipt status card (DIC FTZ) to both shipper and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) (DAO). DFAS (DAO) provides credit on the next billing cycle after receipt of the FTZ document. The shipping activity's finance and accounting officer will follow up regarding credit not received.
- b. Provides credit for return of SMA items per DFAS 37-1.

3-19. Disposition of ARI components of major items

- a. The IMM identifies by NSN all ARI components that must be removed before authorizing local disposition of the major item. This applies to depot "washouts" as well as other disposition of major items. The list of these NSNs accompanies each disposition instruction for major items destined for the local Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) or cannibalization point (cann point). All ARIs need not be removed from major items directed to DRMO unless the wholesale item manager has so directed. AMC MSC "strip lists" identify all items needed by the wholesale system. These items must be removed at the installation before disposal.
- b. Retail and user activities will—
 - (1) Remove all ARI components before sending the major item to DRMO or cann point per the wholesale instructions.
 - (2) Budget for the cost of removing ARI components.
 - (3) Process materiel receipt transactions to retail level accountable records for the removed items. Return excess items to the activity identified on the ARIL.

c. Depots and special repair activities will remove ARI components of major items “washed out” of the system during authorized rebuild programs. Report receipts of these components to the accountable supply distribution activity.

Section V

Special Commodity Control Programs

3–20. Managing ammunition

AR 700-19 contains policy on reporting systems for issues, receipts, expenditures, and firing attempts for ammunition. AR 740-26 contains policy on physical inventory control of ammunition.

3–21. Obsolete or excess end items and targets

This paragraph applies to Active Army, ARNG, and USAR activities that procure, manage, and use obsolete or excess end items and threat representative targets to support training and testing.

a. Obsolete or excess end items.

(1) The types of obsolete or excess end items are as follows:

(a) Remote controlled vehicles (RCV).

(b) Vehicle hulls (VH).

(c) Manned evasive vehicles (MEV). Because MEVs are high-cost items, do not use them for destructive tests. Maintain MEVs at a high state of readiness, and recondition them for safe operation after each test project.

(2) The objectives of the obsolete and excess end item program are as follows:

(a) To provide suppliers and users with management planning documents and lead times associated with the requirements. These documents will include requirements in current DA tasking and planning documents (for example, the Five- Year Test Plan). They provide a basis for approving requirements, planning distribution, and allocating assets. They also help suppliers and users make decisions about programmed requirements.

(b) To provide suppliers consolidated requirements and more notice of those requirements to allow time to draw assets from DOD surplus.

(3) Obsolete and excess end item policies.

(a) Users, developers, and suppliers of obsolete and excess end items participate in developing and validating requirements, and in allocating and planning distribution to support training and testing.

(b) Base requirements on DA-approved planning and tasking documents.

(c) Use obsolete, nonstandard, or unserviceable items from Service excess and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO), except as noted in (f) below.

(d) Users will minimize destruction. Do not use medium tanks such as the M48 and M60 series, designated as MEVs, for destructive purposes.

(e) TACOM (AMSTA-FR) will provide users recovery and redistribution instructions.

(f) As an exception to the policy of using military excess equipment, standard and adopted items may be obtained by temporary loan per AR 700-131 and AR 725-50 for nondestructive training and testing only. HQDA (DAMO-TRS) and the AMC Target Supply Coordinator at TACOM (AMSTA-FR) must approve such loans. The lending activity will provide the user with operating and maintenance instructions.

(g) Return borrowed standard and adopted items in the condition received, less fair wear and tear, unless the terms of the loan specify otherwise. The user pays the costs to upgrade or replace damaged items.

(h) AMC must approve any destructive use of Army materiel before such use.

(4) Forecasting requirements, requisitioning, and distribution.

(a) All users will forecast requirements for a five-year program by fiscal year, and update them annually (table 3-4). Send changes to Commander, TACOM (AMSTA-FR), Warren, MI 48090-5000. Send subsequent annual reports by 15 Sep. These reports will show requirements for the five years coinciding with the next programming period. Users will follow normal supply procedures to obtain end items and to ensure requests are identified and coordinated.

(b) Requisition obsolete and excess end items from TACOM, except per (c) below, using the five-year program forecast document. TACOM will coordinate all end item forecasts and individual requests.

(c) Obsolete nonstandard or unserviceable excess items within a MACOM may be used to fill an end item requirement within that MACOM if the owning agency approves.

(d) End item program-forecast data (table 3-4) from each user will include the following:

1. Specific types of end items required (for example, MEVs, RCVs, or VHs).

2. Intended use of end items.

3. Inclusive dates of use.

4. Required delivery date (RDD).

5. Planned location of end item use.

(e) The command or MACOM must approve all requirements sent to TACOM.

(f) Document urgent requests for vehicles by writing TACOM (AMSTA-FR), and identify acceptable substitutes.

TACOM will try to satisfy these requests by either supplying the exact item, or by negotiating with the user to supply a substitute.

(g) TACOM will contact DRMS per DOD 4140.32-M and other Services to acquire needed obsolete end items.

(h) Assets coming from DRMS are shipped directly to the user to meet the RDD whenever possible.

(i) TACOM will allocate assets to meet forecasted requirements based on priorities, procedures, and asset availability.

(j) TACOM will forward unresolved problems with requirements or allocations through AMC (AMCSM-PI) to HQDA (DAMO-TRS) for resolution.

(5) Budgeting and funding.

(a) AMC budgets and funds the movement of obsolete and excess end items, except for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) users, to include the following:

1. OCONUS line haul.

2. CONUS line haul.

3. OCONUS port handling transportation costs.

(b) Over ocean costs may be incurred by the Military Sealift Command (MSC). The U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center will budget for these costs on a nonreimbursable basis from requirements forecasted per AR 55-30. For over ocean and CONUS port handling costs, apply a transportation account code per DOD 4500.32-R, Volume II.

(c) RDTE users will fund oversea return and CONUS involvement of obsolete and excess end items per AR 70-6, chapter 1.

b. Targets. All targets referred to in this subparagraph are threat representative targets.

(1) The objectives of the target program are as follows:

(a) Establish a single organization with which users coordinate target requirements for RDTE and training.

(b) Centralize requirements consolidation to eliminate redundant target development efforts.

(c) Institutionalize funding for target development efforts.

(2) Target policies are as follows:

(a) Users will:

1. Send the Project manager for Instrumentation, Targets, and Threat Simulators (PM ITTS) all initial requirements for RDTE and training. PM ITTS is the preferred source of targets. If not available from PM ITTS, the user can satisfy target requirements from other appropriate sources.

2. Present requirements at annual Targets Management Office (TMO) target conference.

3. Help develop target requirements documents and specifications.

4. Help validate and accredit targets as required.

5. Base user requirements on program documents such as requirements documents, Test and Evaluation Master Plans (TEMP), test plans, threat test support packages, and system threat assessment reports.

(b) PM ITTS will:

1. Consolidate user requirements for targets.

2. Develop targets based on user requirements.

3. Fund development efforts that satisfy multiple users.

4. Coordinate all target operation, maintenance, transportation, and remote control support for the user.

5. Arrange for repair or replacement of any damaged or destroyed targets.

6. Help validate and accredit targets.

7. Help user develop TEMPs.

(c) Budgeting and funding.

1. PM ITTS funds development of those targets which have multiple users.

2. The user funds development of targets if developed only for that program.

3. The user reimburses PM ITTS for operation and support costs, repair or replacement of any damaged or destroyed targets, transportation costs, and any other user-specific requirements.

(3) Request targets as follows:

(a) Coordinate requirements with the TMO as soon as they are identified. Send requirements and changes to PM ITTS, TMO, ATTN: AMCPM-ITTS-QR, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7458.

(b) Requests for targets will include the following information:

1. The quantity and type of target required (for example, T72, BMP-1, or 2S1).

2. Whether manned, stationary, or remote controlled targets are required.

3. Signature requirements (for example, infrared or radio frequency).

4. Intended use.

5. Whether the requirement is destructive or nondestructive.

6. Start and completion dates.

7. Location of intended use.
8. Name and phone number of the POC for the requirement.
- (c) Datafax urgent requests to TMO at Defense Switched Network (DSN) 788-6457 or commercial (205) 842-6457.

3-22. Aviation Intensive Management Items (AIMI) Program

a. The AIMI program intensively manages selected aviation secondary items and related items applicable to aircraft systems that are—

- (1) Economical to overhaul.
- (2) In critical short supply.

b. AIMI is designed to—

- (1) Provide responsive supply support.
- (2) Fairly allocate scarce resources to MACOMs, thus reducing competition for items in critical supply.
- (3) Allow MACOMs to participate in requirements determination and item allocations.
- (4) Track the location and status of selected aviation-related secondary items.
- (5) Provide optimum use of scarce assets by prohibiting stockage below installation level, pre-positioning assets when possible, reducing repair cycle time (RCYT), and controlling all levels of distribution.

c. AIMI stockage criteria, procedures for negotiating and requisitioning AIMIs, and procedures for disposing of excess AIMIs are outlined in the latest ATCOM supply bulletin on AIMI. Send requests for this supply bulletin to Commander, AMCOM, ATTN: AMSAM-MMC-LS-BA, Redstone Arsenal AL 35898. These procedures will comply with AR 725-50, chapter 3.

3-23. Management of reusable containers

a. This policy governs managing Government-owned reusable containers. Simple cans, pails, containers express (CONEX), military-owned demountable containers (MILVAN), and other containers sized to the standards of the international organization for standardization are excluded. All containers will be required to have one of the AIT devices affixed to them.

b. Wholesale item managers—

- (1) Code the AMDF for all reusable containers costing \$200 or more as follows:

(a) Accounting requirements code (ARC) is D (durable). Containers identified in SB 700-20 may be assigned an ARC N (non-expendable). Commercial Containers (8X8X20) leased for movement of ammunition and/or unit equipment will be accounted for as nonexpendable equipment IAW with AR 710-2, paragraph 2-5a(10). Further, such containers purchased per DOD Reg 4500 9-R-1 will be authorized on the applicable authorization document IAW AR 71-32, paragraph 6-3t(4).

(b) Recoverability code is D, H, or L.

(c) SC is II.

(d) Containers requiring intensive management are assigned RICC 8 or ARI code C or E. MILVANs shall be assigned RICC 2.

(2) Assign an NSN to each Government-owned reusable container. Commercial Containers which are leased shall be assigned a Management Control Number (MCN) for authorization and accounting purposes if the parameters of AR 71-32 paragraph 6-3 and AR 708-1 are met.

(3) Mark Government-owned containers “Reusable container, (NSN), Do Not Destroy.” MILVANs and Commercial Containers (8X8X20) are not required to be marked in this manner.

(4) Provide containers as Government-furnished property (GFP) to commercial manufacturers for shipping instead of buying new containers.

- (5) Designate repair facilities for repair or modification of Government-owned containers.
- (6) Check the Container Design Retrieval System (CDRS) per AR 700-16 before developing new containers.
- (7) Include MIL requirements in appropriate contracts, and file design features of each container in the CDRS.
- (8) Allow credit for return of SMA containers per DFAS 37-1.
- (9) Maintain asset visibility for empty containers on their accountable records.
- (10) Record reusable containers qualifying for automatic return per paragraph 3-14.
- (11) Redistribute containers for maximum reuse.

c. The following policies apply to containers costing \$200 or more.

(1) Reusable containers are assigned an NSN when entering the Army supply system. A combination NSN identifying both the container and its contents may be assigned. Use the combination NSN only as long as the contents remain in the container.

(2) Containers covered in this paragraph have the following characteristics:

- (a) They are made of metal, wood, plastic, or other durable material.
- (b) They are marked “Reusable Container, (NSN), Do Not Destroy.”

- (c) Unit price is \$200 or more.
- (d) Recoverability code is D, H, or L.
- (e) ARC is D (durable). Containers identified in SB 700-20 may be assigned ARC N (non-expendable).
- (f) SC is II.
- (g) Containers requiring intensive management are assigned RICC 8 or ARI code D or E.
- (3) See table 3-5 for condition classification.
- (4) Policies for container use and turn-in are as follows:
 - (a) Use the appropriate condition code (cc A for special purpose containers) to return items for repair. Doing so provides maximum protection for the items and speeds them back into the system. Use a combination NSN if applicable. Code the turn-in document with the condition code of the reparable item.
 - (b) Do not send containers with condemned contents to the property disposable office. Account for the container (serviceable or unserviceable) on the stock record account.
 - (c) Preserve the condition of the container when removing contents.
 - (d) Turn in excess containers to the wholesale item manager or return to the carrier/vendor/lessor if leased.
 - (5) Use reusable containers to ship and store MAP and FMS materiel. The cost of containers used for FMS may be reimbursed. This option must be stipulated in the letter of offer and acceptance.
 - d. Use containers costing less than \$200 as long as possible. Stock record accounting is not required for such containers.
 - e. Keep containers as long as they are usable. Turn in excess reusable containers to the supply support activity or return to the carrier/vendor/lessor if leased.
 - f. Policies on Government-owned refillable containers are as follows:
 - (1) Account for all Government-owned refillable containers, such as cylinders, carboys, and liquid petroleum gas containers, based on the ARC.
 - (2) List containers, including serial numbers, on records of receipt, issue, transfer, or loss.
 - (a) Maintain non-expendable containers authorized by an MTOE, TDA, joint table of allowance (JTA), or CTA on the property books.
 - (b) Turn-in containers when requesting refills. Justify not furnishing empty containers.

Section VI

Disposal Screening

3-24. Screening items before disposal

Before disposal, wholesale managers will screen items against all retention levels, security assistance requirements, and the potential usefulness of the item. Make all disposal decisions IAW with the level of approval authority in Table 3-6. Do not segment supply actions in order to circumvent these levels. The appropriate review and approval level for any disposal decision must be based on the extended dollar value of all assets eligible for disposal, whether the materiel is at multiple locations or in multiple purpose or condition codes.

3-25. Screening Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) assets for use

a. When feasible, use excess and surplus property before starting new procurement or repair. The IMM will review excess asset referrals for assets that will satisfy requirements. The IMM receives AUTODIN referrals from the DRMS through a special service as follows:

(1) Front-end screening of the item shows the IMM if excess assets that meet certain criteria (DOD 4160.21-M) are available. This gives the IMM a 21-day priority period to requisition assets before they are made available to other activities. Submit requisitions for assets during the front-end screening to DRMS if centralized screening applies. If local area screening applies, submit the requisition to the DRMO holding the assets.

(2) Final asset screening ensures the most use of assets. When assets are not reused as a result of front-end screening, start a final asset screening referral after the assets are declared surplus. This gives the IMM a second chance to requisition the assets before they are disposed of or offered for sale.

b. The customer may obtain information on assets available through DRMS in one of two ways.

(1) DRMS is available on the world wide web at <http://www.drms.dla.mil> for those with web access.

(2) For those without web access, the DRMS Customer Service Division may be contacted by phone at DSN 932-7197 or commercial at (616) 961-7197. Item managers may request that DRMS alert them if requested NSNs become available. Details may be worked out by calling customer service.

c. Data elements for DRMS referrals, IRIS inquiries and responses, and procedures for requisitioning excess and surplus property are in AR 725-50.

3-26. Management of project manager-owned wholesale stock

During January and June, project managers (PM) will request a printout of their PM-owned assets by project code from

the supporting IMMC. The PM will coordinate and review PM requirements with procuring IMMCs, weapon systems managers, and inventory managers per the checklist in appendix B.

a. Validate both quantities required and fielding dates in the fielding schedule. Provide the IMM and TPF points of contact any changes to the fielding schedule.

b. Check for changes in failure data, maintenance concept, or other factors, and change the fielding schedule to reflect them.

c. Review requirements in relation to the latest configuration. Ensure that on-hand assets are a part of that configuration. Establish required family relationships. Program modification work orders (MWO) for those items, which can be modified to the latest configuration. Dispose of all items that cannot or will not be modified.

d. Dispose of any low rate initial production (LRIP) models on hand for which there is no requirement.

e. For current and anticipated FMS requirements, review the following:

(1) Whether current FMS customers exist, and whether they have a CLSSA.

(2) The configuration of equipment they have, and whether their equipment will be upgraded the same as U.S. troops. Also consider whether spares have been offered, whether modifications will be performed, and whether we have supporting installation kits; test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (TMDE); and other such support considerations.

(3) Whether cases are currently being written for new customers, and whether spares are available for sale to them from OP code 9.

f. For major items, associated support items of equipment (ASIOE), and component major items (CMI), provide any data interchange (DI) needed and all significant changes in deployment to the IMM. Review contracts for the impact of changes to deployment schedules or density. Review requirement documents with TRADOC to ensure that those changes are reflected in procurements and DIs.

g. Offer excess assets in OP code 9 back to original owners/IMMs for redistribution.

h. Schedule unserviceable assets (cc F) for maintenance if a valid requirement exists, making sure that funds and repair parts are available. Dispose of all uneconomically repairable items (cc H).

i. Dispose of any excess special tools and test equipment (STTE), installation kits, and MWO kits if not required for fielding and if there is no other valid requirement.

j. If any ASIOE, STTE, industrial plant equipment (IPE), installation kits, or other such items were provided to a contractor, issue disposition instructions for excess items once the contract is completed.

Section VII

Reclamation at the Wholesale Level

3–27. Introduction to reclamation

a. This section implements DOD 4160.21-M. It sets supply policies for controlling the reclamation of Army managed equipment at the wholesale level. See AR 750-2, paragraph 5-19, for reclamation maintenance functions at depots with maintenance missions or contractor reclaiming sites.

b. This section applies to all Army elements involved in the conduct of controlled reclamation at the wholesale level. Excluded from this policy are the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) and conventional ammunition as defined in DOD 5160.65-M. This section does not apply to ARNG and USAR.

c. All reclamation maintenance and supply functions will be performed in an AIT environment.

3–28. Reclamation roles

a. The CG, AMC, serves as the recovery program manager. The recovery program manager is the point of contact for DA and DOD activities. Address all correspondence for the recovery program manager to Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCLG-LS, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001. Address correspondence for the alternate recovery program manager to Commander, U.S. AMC Logistics Support Activity, ATTN: AMXLS-RS, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7466.

b. The Commander of each IMMC and each maintenance depot—

(1) Ensures that DA policy and program guidance on reclamation is uniformly implemented.

(2) Sets up controlled reclamation programs.

(3) Maintains, consolidates, and furnishes information required for the Army financial inventory reporting systems.

(4) Maintains programs for the timely return of the materiel obtained through reclamation.

(5) Designates a recovery program control officer (RPCO) responsible for the coordination of all reclamation programs and the resolution of any problems that may arise in these programs.

c. The Commander, OSC, forwards the reclamation program to the depot upon receipt of the maintenance procurement request order number (PRON) and funding from the IMMC.

3-29. Reclamation policy

a. Reclamation is—

(1) The preferred SOS to satisfy requirements within the AAO when DOD utilization screening has been applied, or when it is timely and economical to do so. However, monetary value is not a limitation if reclamation will satisfy critical item requirements or if new procurement is impractical.

(2) Controlled to ensure that a minimum number of end items are dismantled to obtain the components required.

(3) Given first consideration in providing assets for repair and procurement programs for the current year, budget year, and subsequent planning years.

(4) Funded per the applicable year per DA PAM 37-100-95.

b. Upon formally setting up a reclamation program based on a(1) above, component parts may also be reclaimed to meet requirements within the economic retention, contingency retention, and numeric retention levels when experience has proven that items cannot be obtained from commercial sources. Reclaim enough of these items to fill both current and anticipated requirements.

c. The activity requiring the reclaimed components will fund reclamation, including associated packing, crating, handling, and transportation.

d. Set up reclamation programs only at depots with maintenance missions or contractor reclaiming sites.

e. Normally, do not consider for reclamation parts known to have high replacement rates during overhaul if the end item from which they will be recovered is unserviceable. Do not consider for reclamation parts that normally become unserviceable during removal from the end item.

f. Priority reclamation orders (issue priority designators (IPD) 01-08) take precedence over maintenance programs with an equal or a lower priority. Schedule routine reclamation orders based on assigned priorities.

g. Do not use reclaimed assets to fill security assistance program requirements, unless the customer country specifically consents.

3-30. Reclamation funding

At the start of each fiscal year the IMMC RPCO sets up reimbursable maintenance PRONs for reclamation. These will reflect a best estimate based on the prior year historical data and a forecast of assets to be recovered through reclamation.

a. Set up one PRON for each routine reclamation program. Use the NSN assigned to the end item undergoing reclamation.

b. Set up one bulk PRON for each depot that performs priority reclamation. Structure the stock number field using the maintenance buyer code as positions 1 and 2 and "RECLAMATION" as positions 3 through 13. The maintenance PRON narrative will reflect the following statement: "Funds provided are to be used for priority removal of components or assemblies from end items or systems."

c. Forward approved PRONs through OSC's central workloading activity to the depot RPCO.

3-31. National inventory control point (IMMC) functions for routine reclamation

a. The IMMC RPCO—

(1) Coordinates forecasts for routine reclamation programs with the item managers, equipment technicians, and maintenance personnel. Figure 3-1 shows an overview of the documentation and materiel flow for a routine reclamation program.

(2) Compiles the save list for each end item from internal and external sources (for example, repair parts, special tools list, end item component list, automated programs, technical manuals, item managers, technical equipment personnel, and maintenance managers) to determine items that may be removed.

(3) Furnishes the save list to the appropriate component or assembly manager to determine whether current requirements could be filled through the planned reclamation program. The save list will contain, as a minimum: prime NSN, related NSN, quantities to be reclaimed, minimum acceptable condition code, related item technical data, control numbers, inspection criteria, and document number of each prepositioned materiel receipt document (PMRD).

(4) Sets up a reclamation program. The fund that will benefit most (normally SMA) will finance the reclamation program.

(5) Periodically reviews—

(*a*) End item assets needed for the routine reclamation program to ensure that they are posted to the accountable records.

(*b*) The asset position (for example, supply control study or stratification update) to determine if reclamation program quantities are still valid.

(6) Forwards the save list to the depot RPCO.

(7) Compares the DA Form 7420 (Parts Reclamation List) received from the depot RPCO to the save list to ensure the availability of the required assets when the depot program is completed. When assets are not reclaimed, the IMMC

RPCO notifies the appropriate item managers so residual due in quantities will be cleared from the files. A copy of DA Form 7420 is on the Army Electronic Library CD-ROM (EM001) and on the USAPA web (www.usapa.army.mil).

b. The major item manager—

(1) Forecasts the routine reclamation programs for the end items and reviews the asset position to determine if the routine reclamation program is valid.

(2) Coordinates forecasts for the routine reclamation programs with the RPCO, citing the quantities and condition codes of the end items subject to a reclamation program.

(3) Provides specific authorization for all reclamation.

(4) Considers the costs of reclamation against the urgency of need and the costs of acquisition from other sources. The anticipated cost to reclaim and restore an item to serviceable condition will not exceed the current cost of the procurement. An exception is when critical item requirements exist or new procurement is impractical.

(5) Selects major items or assemblies for reclamation in the following condition code sequence:

(a) H - unserviceable (condemned/economically unreparable).

(b) P - unserviceable (reclamation).

(c) F - unserviceable (reparable).

(d) E - unserviceable (limited restoration).

(e) G - unserviceable (incomplete).

(f) D - serviceable (test/modification).

(g) C - serviceable (priority issue).

(h) B - serviceable (issue with qualification).

(i) A - serviceable (issue without qualification).

(6) Recalls major items or assemblies from DRMO when required for reclamation.

(7) Requests that the depot reclassify to cc P each major item/assembly in condition code H that has reclaimable assemblies or components.

(8) Initiates and coordinates the save list with the assembly or component manager.

(9) Forwards the requirements and PMRDs from the assembly or component managers to the IMMC RPCO.

(10) Sets up reclamation programs in Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS) under work processing code L0 using DIC BTG.

(11) Initiates disposal actions per AR 725-50, chapter 8, on completion of the reclamation action unless automatic disposal is provided on the save list.

c. The assembly or component manager—

(1) Reviews the save list to determine requirements for routine reclamation. If there is a requirement, the assembly or component manager indicates the quantities of the prime and related NSNs, the minimum acceptable condition code, related item technical data, and condition inspection criteria if applicable.

(2) Sets up in CCSS the due-ins for assemblies or components to be reclaimed using DIC DFL/DWL. Assignment of the assembly order control number (AOCN) from the end item to the components enhances follow-up efforts. (See AR 725-50, paragraph 5-100.) The supplementary address field on all due-ins from reclamation is as follows:

(a) Column 45: enter Y (constant).

(b) Column 46: enter R (reclamation order).

(c) Columns 47-50: enter the serial number of the AOCN.

(3) Gives appropriate consideration to shelf life items.

(4) Returns the save list with the requirements and PMRD numbers for each NSN to be reclaimed to the major item manager.

(5) Initiates follow-ups on due ins as required by AR 725-50.

(6) Updates due in records on receipt of rescheduling notification from the IMMC RPCO.

(7) Clears residual due in quantities and adjusts records accordingly when notified by the IMMC RPCO that depot actions are complete.

3-32. Supply functions at the depot for routine reclamation

The supply directorate functions include working with DLA to—

a. Ensure timely movement of major items or assemblies to and from the maintenance shop.

b. Reclassify to condition code M end items transferred into the maintenance shop for reclamation.

c. Account for by NSN those components consisting of separate identifiable item configurations.

d. When the reclaimed assembly or component and PMRD number is received from the maintenance shop, input the receipt (DIC D6L) into the Standard Depot System (SDS) to account for the materiel recovered through reclamation.

e. Notify the depot RPCO of the receipt processing.

f. Process the major item or assembly from which materiel was reclaimed per instructions from the IMMC.

(1) If the basic configuration is still recognizable, disposal is under the NSN assigned to the original configuration and the appropriate condition code.

(2) If the original configuration has lost its identity and an NSN cannot be assigned, reclassify the item to condition code S (scrap) for disposal.

3-33. IMMC functions for priority reclamation

Use priority reclamation on receipt of a requisition requiring immediate action (NMCS, anticipated NMCS, or IPD 01-08). Accomplish priority reclamation as follows:

a. The assembly or component manager—

(1) On receipt of a priority requisition, coordinates with the major item manager to determine if an assembly or component with an acceptable condition code is available from routine reclamation. If not, determines the priority reclamation repair lead-time and the procurement lead-time. If procurement is impractical or the lead time for priority reclamation or repair is less, coordinates with the major item manager to determine availability from priority reclamation and the highest condition code for the end item from which the required assembly or component may be removed.

(2) Sets up in the Commodity Command Supply System (CCSS) the due ins using paragraph 3-32c(2) to develop the supplementary address field (columns 45-50).

(3) Prepares a draft priority reclamation message for the major item manager's approval to begin priority reclamation. Furnishes a copy to the IMMC RPCO stating the highest condition code of the end item from which the assembly or component may be removed. Give complete instructions in the message, to include:

(a) The message address of the appropriate major item manager.

(b) The message address of the appropriate depot RPCO.

(c) The noun, NSN, and condition code for the end item from which assets are to be reclaimed.

(d) The noun, NSN, quantity to be removed, and the appropriate technical manual reference for the asset to be reclaimed.

(e) The document number for the reclamation action.

(f) The materiel release order (MRO) transaction on which the reclaimed assets are to be shipped.

(g) Disposition instructions for the end item residue.

(h) The sending point of contact's name and DSN number.

(4) Cancels approved priority reclamations by telephone when assets become available from another source. Follows up a telephone cancellation by message. If reclamation is already under way or has occurred, processes the reclaimed assets as a receipt to the accountable records.

b. The major item manager—

(1) When asked by the assembly or component manager, determines the end item availability for priority reclamation and the highest condition code of the end item from which the required assembly or component may be removed.

(2) When a priority message initiating reclamation action has been received from the assembly or component manager, sends the priority message to the appropriate depot RPCO. Gives information copies to the IMMC RPCO, depot supply directorate, and depot maintenance directorate.

c. The IMMC RPCO—

(1) On receipt of a copy of the priority reclamation message, sets up and keeps a suspense file until a copy of DA Form 7420, figure 3-2 is received from the depot RPCO.

(2) Maintains visibility of the following:

(a) High priority bulk reclamation PRON as it is drawn down through the normal maintenance reporting procedures.

(b) Production and cost data provided by the priority reclamation confirmation message. This message will include the following:

1. The message address of the sender, usually the appropriate depot RPCO.

2. The message address of the appropriate MSC RPCO.

3. Reference to the message requesting this priority reclamation.

4. A statement that the priority reclamation has been completed.

5. Receipt data for each document number by PMRD number, quantity, condition code, and receipt date.

6. The number of man-hours multiplied by the labor bid rate to equal total man-hour cost. Other cost data may be included.

7. The reclamation PRON and the cost to date for that PRON.

8. The supply point of contact's name and DSN number at the reclamation facility.

9. The RPCO point of contact's name and DSN number at the reclamation facility.

3-34. Supply functions at the depot for priority reclamation

The supply directorate, working with DLA—

a. Coordinates movement of the end item to the maintenance shop on receipt of the DA Form 7421 (Materiel

Reclamation Movement Request/Return). It will also document any intradepot movement of the materiel in support of reclamation on the DA Form 7421. The depot RPCO initiates the DA Form 7421 to request movement of major items and assemblies to and from maintenance shops for reclamation. A copy of DA Form 7421 is available on the Army Electronic Library CD ROM (EM001) and on the USAPA web (www.usapa.army.mil) and complete it per figure 3-3. The supply directorate reclassifies to condition code M items sent to the maintenance shop for priority reclamation.

- b.* After receiving the reclaimed materiel from the maintenance shop, does the necessary preservation and packaging.
- c.* Inputs the materiel receipt (DIC D6L) into the SDS within 24 hours, and ship as directed by priority message.
- d.* Returns the reclaimed major item or assembly to storage with supporting documentation (DA Form 7420) listing all items removed during priority reclamation.

3-35. DA Form 7420, Parts Reclamation List

- a.* DA Form 7420 is a permanent record of depot level reclamation actions on the major items or assemblies.
- b.* Prepare a separate form for each major item or assembly reclaimed and each time it is reclaimed.
- (1) Prepare five copies of DA Form 7420 per instructions in figure 3-2. The form will reflect all items missing or removed from the materiel undergoing reclamation.
- (2) The depot RPCO will prepare header data. The depot quality assurance (QA) and maintenance personnel will complete the rest of the form.
- c.* When the maintenance shops have removed the item, the RPCO distributes the DA Form 7420 as follows:
 - (1) Give one copy to the maintenance shop.
 - (2) Place one copy in a waterproof envelope securely affixed to the major item or assembly. Mark the envelope "RECLAMATION RECORD." This copy will help in returning the major item or assembly to storage or to the DRMO. It will meet the requirements of DOD 4160.21-M and serve as a basis for any price adjustments.

Table 3-1

Army focal points for items managed by other Services or agencies

SICA or SICC	Items (AR 708-1, table 3-1)	IMM
U.S. Army Medical Agency, Ft Detrick, MD 21701-5000	Medical, dental materiel, and veterinary equipment and supplies. Instruments and laboratory equipment.	Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC)
U.S. Army Petroleum Command, New Cumberland, PA 17070-5000	General supplies, ground support materiel, oils, lubricants, waxes, and chemical materiel. Fuels.	DGSC/GSA Defense Energy Support Center (DESC)
U.S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia, PA 19145-5000	Clothing, textiles, heraldry, and subsistence. Nonmedical toiletries. Electronic or electrical equipment and components Electrical Wire, Photographic Supplies Industrial supplies. Automotive components Laboratory equipment Construction equipment	DPSC GSA Defense Supply Center- Columbus (DSCC) Defense Industrial Supply Center - Richmond (DISC-R) DISC-R/GSA DSCC/GSA DPSC/GSA DSCC/DISC
U.S. AMC MSCs	Consumable items and applicable MSCs are in DA Pam 708-1, table 3-1, and non-consumable items are in AMC-R 700-99.	U.S. Air Force/U.S. Navy/U.S. Marine Corps

Table 3–2
Automatic Return Item codes

Code	Description	Definition
E	Expedite - assignment criteria	Priority 03 return authorized for serviceable to DDD and unserviceable per ARIL
C	Critical - asset position below RO	Priority 06 return authorized for serviceable to DDD and unserviceable per ARIL
R	Regular - any item with repair as the only source of supply, regardless of asset position	Priority 13 return authorized for serviceable to DDD and unserviceable per ARIL
S	Special - special projects requirement	Priority 06 return authorized for both serviceable and unserviceable to one location per ARIL
N	NIMSC 5 items - Army is SICA	Priority 03 return authorized for unserviceable ARIL
M	NIMSC 5 items - Army is SICA	Priority 06 return authorized for unserviceables per ARIL
D	Delete - asset position is above retention limit quantity	

Table 3–3
Automatic Return Item list input and output guidance

Column	Description
1–3	Automatic return designator (enter “ARI”).
4	Blank.
5	Automatic Return Item code from table 3–2.
6–7	Blank.
8–20	NSN.
21	Blank.
22–40	ARI nomenclature.
41	Blank.
42–46	Materiel category code.
47	Blank.
48–66	RIC (DOD 4140.17–M) of “ship to” storage or maintenance depot(s). Leave one blank space between depots if listing more than one depot.
67–68	Blank.
69–72	Julian date.
73–80	Blank.

Notes:

Add field level reparables (FLR) to the ARIL only in Oct.

Table 3-4
Hard target requirements (5-year forecast)

Target	Quantity	Intended use	Inclusive dates of use	Required delivery date	Planned location of use
Fiscal year					
METT	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCTV	X	X	X	X	X
VHT	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
METT	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCTV	X	X	X	X	X
VHT	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
METT	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCTV	X	X	X	X	X
VHT	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
METT	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCTV	X	X	X	X	X
VHT	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
METT	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCTV	X	X	X	X	X
VHT	X	X	X	X	X
Fiscal year					
METT	X (See note)	X	X	X	X
RCTV	X	X	X	X	X
VHT	X	X	X	X	X

Notes:
Nondestructive quantity.

Table 3-5
Condition classifications for containers

Condition code	Criteria
A - Serviceable (issue without qualification) in new, used, repaired or overhauled condition.	<p>a. Interior is free of Stage 2, 3, or 4 corrosion and exterior is free of Stage 3 or 4 corrosion.</p> <p>b. Container is not structurally damaged and does not leak. Gaskets and seals are free of defects and there are no missing or defective parts.</p> <p>c. Paint is in good condition, allowing for normal weathering, shading due to touchup, and minor abrasions or scratches. Surfaces are suitable for applying required markings.</p> <p>d. Hull is free of dents deeper than one-half inch.</p> <p>e. Threaded components are undamaged and capable of being properly tightened.</p>
E - Unserviceable (limited restoration).	Only limited expense or effort is needed for restoration to condition code A (replacement of defective or mission parts and touchup painting). Restoration can be done at a storage activity and expense does not exceed 10 percent of the current cost.
F - Unserviceable (reparable).	The container does not meet criteria for condition codes A or E. Cost to repair or overhaul does not exceed 65 percent of the current cost.
H - Unserviceable (condemned).	The container does not meet criteria for condition codes A, E, F, or P.
P - Unserviceable (reclamation).	The container does not meet criteria for condition codes A, E, or F. Repair or overhaul is not economical, but the container has serviceable components or assemblies that may be reclaimed.

Table 3–6**Approval levels for all supply actions**

Dollar level	Approval level
Up to \$250,000	Inventory managers at GS 11/12 level
Up to \$500,000	Weapon system or product managers/team Leaders/inventory managers (GS12/13 level)
Up to \$1,000,000	Senior official in the branch may co-sign recommended action that has been reviewed and recommended by the senior supply person in the branch
Up to \$2,500,00	Division chief
Up to \$5,000,000	Commanding General may delegate approval authority to director level

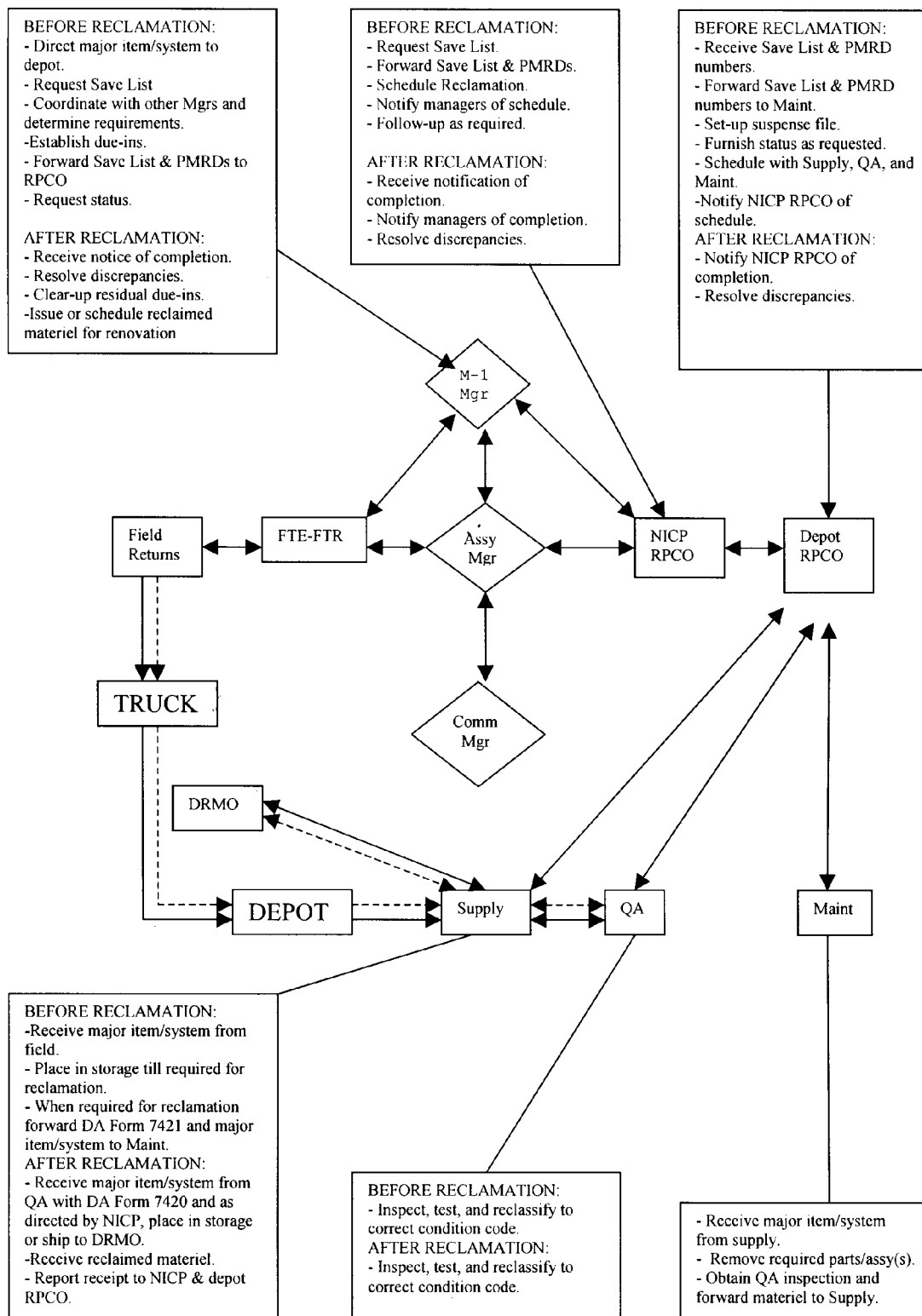


Figure 3-1. Overview of Routine Reclamation

USAPA V1.00

Figure 3-2B. Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 7420,
Parts Reclamation List (Start)

Block 1. Control number. Enter the control number, composed of the RIC of the reclamation facility, plus the Julian date.

Block 2. Page number. Enter the page number and total pages of list (for example, "2/5," meaning page two of five pages).

Block 3. PRON. Enter the reclamation PRON.

Block 4. PCN. Enter the PCN.

Block 5. NSN. Enter the NSN of the item from which assets are to be reclaimed.

Block 6. Enter the serial number of the item from which assets are to be reclaimed.

Block 7. Nomenclature. Enter the nomenclature of the item from which assets are to be reclaimed.

Block 8. Authority. Enter the date/time group of the message requesting reclamation action.

Block 9. NSN. Enter the NSN(s) for each item requested to be reclaimed from the item in block 5.

Block 10. Quantity required. Enter the quantity required of each NSN listed in block 9.

Block 11. Quantity recovered. Enter the quantity of each NSN listed in block 9 actually recovered.

Figure 3-2B. Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 7420, Parts Reclamation List (Start)

Block 12. Condition code. Enter the condition code of each asset recovered.

Block 13. Unit price. Enter the unit price of each asset recovered.

Block 14. Extended price. Enter the extended price, i.e., the unit price times the quantity, equals the extended price.

Block 15. Signature. Enter the signature of the depot RPCO.

Block 16. Date. Enter the date of signature.

Block 17. Work center. Enter the work center.

Block 18. Total man-hours. Enter both the total quality assurance and the maintenance man-hours expended in reclamation.

Block 19. Remarks. Optional.

Figure 3-2B. Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 7420, Parts Reclamation List (End)—Continued

MATERIEL RECLAMATION MOVEMENT REQUEST/RETURN				
For use of this form, see AR 710-1; the proponent agency is ODCSLOG				
1. TO		2. FROM		3. MATERIEL
Supply Division		Maintenance Division		REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				RETURN <input type="checkbox"/>
4. DOCUMENT NUMBER	5. PCN	6. PRIORITY	7. NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER	
W58HDZ92317011	LOZRDA	09	1615-00-120-0491	
8. ITEM (NOUN)	9. UNIT OF ISSUE	10. QUANTITY	11. NSN CHANGED TO	
Drive Shaft Assembly	Each	1	N/A	
12. COND CODE	13. FINAL TECH INSP SIGNATURE	14. DELIVER TO	15. NSN CHANGED TO	
B	s/Sam Jones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A	
		PICK-UP AT		
16. PARTIAL NO.	17. PARTIAL QUANTITY	18. APPROVED BY SIGNATURE		19. DATE (YYYYMMDD)
	1	Mary Harb		19980909
20. STORAGE LOCATION		21. SELECTED QUANTITY		22. USA OR SERIAL NUMBERS
61126004A		1		
23. REMARKS				
24. QUANTITY ISSUED	25. SIGNATURE AND DATE		24. QUANTITY RECEIVED	25. SIGNATURE AND DATE
1	John Smith 1998/09/09		1	Tom Clark 1998/09/11

DA FORM 7421, MAR 2001

USAPA V1.00

Figure 3–3A. Sample of Completed DA form 7421, Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return

Figure 3-3B. Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form
7421, Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return (Start)

Block 1. To. Enter the office or division to receive this form.

Block 2. From. Enter the office or division requesting the
action.

Block 3. Materiel. Enter an X in the appropriate space to
indicate whether this is a request or a return.

Block 4. Document number. Enter the document number.

Block 5. PCN. Enter the PCN.

Block 6. Priority. Enter the priority, if applicable.

Block 7. NSN. Enter the NSN.

Block 8. Item (noun). Enter the nomenclature of the item.

Block 9. Unit of issue. Enter the unit of issue.

Block 10. Quantity. Enter the quantity required.

Block 11. NSN changed to. Enter the NSN that the item is changed
to, if applicable.

Block 12. Condition code. Enter the applicable condition code.

Block 13. Final technical inspector's signature. Enter the
signature of the final inspector.

Block 14. Deliver to/pick up at. Enter an X in the appropriate
box to indicate whether this is a delivery or a pick-up from the
shop locations (block 15).

Figure 3-3B. Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 7421, Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return

Block 15. Shop location. Enter the building number of the shop location, if applicable.

Block 16. Partial number. Enter the partial number of the request for the ongoing reclamation program.

Block 17. Partial quantity. Enter the partial quantity of the request for the ongoing reclamation program.

Block 18. Approved by signature. Enter the signature of the depot RPCO.

Block 19. Date. Enter the date the form is signed (block 18).

Block 20. Storage location. Enter the storage location, if applicable.

Block 21. Selected quantity. Enter the quantity selected from the storage location, if applicable.

Block 22. Serial/registration number. Enter the serial/registration number of the materiel, if applicable.

Block 23. Remarks. Enter remarks, if applicable.

Block 24. Quantity. Enter the quantity issued.

Block 25. Signature and date. Enter the signature of the worker responsible for the release of the materiel from the storage location and the date the materiel is released.

Block 26. Quantity received. Enter the quantity received by the maintenance shop.

Figure 3-3B. Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 7421, Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return - Continued

Block 27. Signature and date. Enter the signature of the person receiving the materiel in the maintenance shop and the date of receipt.

Figure 3–3B. Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 7421, Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return - Continued)

Chapter 4

Requirements Determination for Secondary Items and Ammunition

Section I

Demand Forecasting

4–1. Dollar-value groupings

a. Secondary items are managed by dollar-value groupings (table 4-1). Assignments are based on the dollar value of the item's forecasted gross annual demands. Items will be reassigned to a new category when the annual dollar value varies from the previous dollar value forecast grouping by 10 percent or more.

b. Management review levels (table 3-6) will be based on the extended dollar value of the action to ensure that key item manager decisions are valid. Management decisions include the following:

(1) All supply recommendations or actions (buys, cutbacks, repair or overhaul, recalls, and excess or disposals) whether they result from the supply control study process or not. All disposal actions must be approved at both the specified review level and the next higher level.

(2) Setting up, reducing or terminating depot maintenance programs.

(3) Setting up, changing, or canceling procurement work directives or changing quantities.

(4) Correcting budget stratifications.

(5) Correcting data elements that affect demands, returns, or inventory levels. These include changes made to the repair cycle time (RCT), administrative lead time (ALT), production lead time (PLT), unit price, average monthly demands (AMD), programmed demands, and the unserviceable return rate.

c. The appropriate management level will review and approve actions in *a* and *b* above before they can be taken. The inventory manager review of available assets must be considered before requesting such approval.

d. The approval parameters in table 3-6 prevail over all other approval levels.

4–2. Requirements determination policy

Determining requirements for secondary item spare and repair parts begins with initial provisioning. It continues through the demand development period (DDP) and throughout the life of the associated end item or weapon system. Requirements for secondary item spare and repair parts will be based on clearly defined weapon system or end item readiness objectives. Secondary items are grouped two ways for determining requirements. Items are either acquired before demands are received or only on demand. Also, items are considered either demand active or demand inactive.

a. Use available demand data to forecast requirements. Maintain demand data at least 6 years. Use the latest 2 years' history as an active database to compute demand.

(1) Demand and return history data will identify at least the following:

(*a*) Originator.

(*b*) Quantity.

(*c*) Date received.

(*d*) Type of transaction (for example, special program).

(2) The length of the base demand period may vary from a standard of 24 months by command, weapon system, and individual item (by exception). Convert past demands for the length of the base period into an AMD.

(3) Future demand may vary based on changes to program data (for example, operating tempo). Thus, a demand forecast may be modified by use of a program change factor. The program change factor is a ratio of future program

data over a period up to the next 5 years divided by past program data. Use the same base period in the program change factor as in the demand rate computation.

(a) Using program data to compute the program change factor depends on identifying a repair part with each application and maintaining program data for each application.

(b) Use of program data allows orderly increases in forecast demands for items with increasing use. It also allows orderly decreases in forecast demands for items being phased out of the DOD supply systems.

(4) In some cases, gross increases or decreases in forecast demand may be called for. The standard system can—

(a) Modify gross demand forecasts.

(b) Switch to a wartime demand forecasting method.

(5) Separate demand forecasting techniques may be used for active and inactive items. Catalog averages (that is, similar item averages) for inactive items may be used to improve accuracy of the demand forecast.

b. When demand data are not available, engineering estimates or demand data for similar items may be used. Essential items have a minimum stockage level of one.

c. Known non-demand supported or planned program requirements (PPRs) will be added to the gross demand forecasts for a total requirement forecast. Examples of PPRs are initial issue, FMS, mobilization, and rebuild requirements. PPRs will be excluded from the computation of the AMD.

(1) When computing safety level, do not include program requirements (except for rebuild programs and Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangements (CLSSA)) to forecast requirements.

(2) Incoming supply support requests and special program requirements for other USAMC MSCs or DOD activities will be considered as PPRs.

d. Forecast both serviceable and unserviceable returns separately from demands.

(1) Use a program algorithm approved by USAMC (AMCLG-LS) that is suitable to the timeframe being predicted.

(2) Forecast unserviceable returns only for repairable items when either of the following applies:

(a) The fourth position of the source, maintenance, and recoverability code is D and the unit price is over \$500.

(b) The NSN is on the ARIL.

4-3. Requirements objective (RO)

The maximum amount of assets authorized on hand and on order for an item at the wholesale level is the RO. The RO is normally the sum of the safety level, funded AWRSI, acquisition lead-time (AQLT), RCT, and economic order quantity (EOQ) requirements. These requirements are built into levels to develop the requirements determination process using the logic in chapter 5 for budget stratifications. Details for computing requirement levels are found in respective systems operating manuals.

a. Acquisition lead time (AQLT). The AQLT is the sum of the administrative lead-time (ALT) and the production lead-time (PLT).

(1) The ALT measurement begins when a procurement work directive is initiated and ends when a procurement award is made. For computation purposes, one day for review is included in ALT calculations. If needed, a procurement work directive will be initiated when the reorder point is reached.

(2) The PLT measurement begins when the procurement award is made. It ends when stock equal to an incremental delivery quantity or 1 month's demand is received and made available for issue.

(3) Compute the ALT and PLT using the most recent representative procurement. The following are not representative procurements:

(a) Direct delivery orders, initial provisioning, and first article requirements.

(b) Procurements for situations requiring expedited bid and delivery (for example, high priority buys), and LOT buys (paragraph 2-14).

(c) Extended delays caused by such problems as contract litigation, strikes, natural disasters, funding, reproduction, and administrative delays for technical data packages.

b. Repair cycle requirement (RCYR). The RCYR is the number of serviceable assets needed to offset the time to repair unserviceables to meet forecast requirements. The repair cycle time (RCT) is calculated from entry of the unserviceable asset on the depot accountable records until it is picked up in serviceable condition on the supply accountable record.

(1) The repair cycle consists of the following:

(a) Accumulation time.

(b) Repair ALT.

(c) Repair lead-time.

(2) The final recovery quantity is the number of unserviceable on-hand assets and forecast unserviceable returns (less "washouts" that can be repaired over a specified time).

(3) The "washout" quantity is the number of unserviceable returns that cannot be economically repaired.

c. The EOQ and variable safety level (VSL). The EOQ/VSL is computed by an analytical model that simulates the safety level and order quantity until the level that minimizes the annual variable costs of supply is found. The EOQ is a

math model designed to buy the most cost-effective quantity for the Army. Deviations will be justified in the item history and approved by the appropriate signature level.

(1) The VSL balances desired stockage with available funds. The model computed VSL will not be less than zero nor greater than three standard deviations of AQLT demand. The model computed standard deviation of AQLT demand measures the uncertainty of AQLT demand and accounts for demand or AQLT variability.

(2) The EOQ is computed to minimize the total variable costs of supply. These costs are as follows:

(a) Estimated annual cost to procure. New cost to procure values will be provided at least every 2 years or when significant changes warrant updates due to new or improved acquisition techniques. Annually, when a new cost to procure update has not occurred, adjust the current cost to allow for general wage increases since the last change. The new cost to procure values will be effective on 1 October. Costs to procure procedures are in appendix C, section I.

(b) Estimated inventory-holding cost. The estimated inventory holding cost is derived by applying a holding cost factor to the expected dollar value of inventory on-hand and on-order. Procedures for estimating the cost to hold factor are in appendix C, section II.

(c) Estimated cost of requisitions on backorder. The estimated cost of requisitions on backorder is derived by applying a shortage cost factor to the estimated time (weighted) for requisitions on backorder. The shortage cost factor is used by the supply performance analyzer (SPA) (section V).

(3) An EOQ may not always be an economic production quantity. A procurement larger than the EOQ may result in a price discount. In certain circumstances, increased procurement quantities may be essential to attract bidders. However, the management team must consider whether it is in the best interest of the Army to procure assets that will not be immediately consumed and will stratify to a retention level upon receipt. If it is determined that the discount purchase is warranted, then the manager will build an extended requirements objective (EXTRO) for the additional obligated due-in. Upon receipt of assets from the supplier, the manager will delete the EXTRO. These assets will stratify to the balance of the Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO) and possibly to Economic Retention. The use of EXTRO must be approved by the Division Chief.

(4) The EOQ will be limited to a maximum of 24 months. The EOQ should be adjusted downward for items being phased out. Items being procured using streamlined acquisition techniques should carry the optimal EOQ for that methodology.

e. Funded Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS), including Army War Reserve secondary items (AWRSI), are discussed in chapter 6.

Section II

Retention of Assets

4-4. Wholesale retention policy

a. Stratify principal and secondary assets to the following categories:

(1) Approved acquisition objective (AAO), formerly known as approved force acquisition objective.

(2) Economic retention stock (ERS).

(3) Contingency retention stock (CRS), a combination of what was formerly known as contingency retention stock and numeric retention stock.

(4) Potential reutilization stock (PRS), formerly known as potential excess stock.

b. Subject to the transfer policies in chapter 2, section IV, and disposal policies in chapter 3, section VI, wholesale assets may be retained up to the sum of the AAO, ERS, and CRS.

c. ERS is determined on an item by item basis using a model that performs an economic analysis of the cost to hold versus the cost of future procurement.

d. Assets may be held in CRS at the discretion of the management team if they are reserved for any of the following reasons:

(1) Potential foreign military sales. Assets may be held in Purpose Code "N" for up to two years for this purpose while customers are queried for interest.

(2) State Department, Congressional or Presidential direction in fulfillment of treaties or other diplomatic purposes. These assets will also be held in Purpose Code "N" but may be held for indefinite time periods. The item folder is to provide justification in writing for holding this materiel.

(3) General contingencies such as difficulty in reprourement and non-military aid, e.g., humanitarian assistance and civil emergencies.

(4) Assets stocked to support major end items during their life cycle may be retained for up to one year after the end items have been removed from active service, with a written determination by the commander of the applicable IMM that holding the stocks is in the interest of DOD, or up to 2 years, with a determination by the head of the agency responsible for maintaining the stocks, that they are required in the interest of national security.

e. Retention limits per d above are subject to shelf life and storage limitations.

f. Retention levels will be reviewed at least annually.

- g. ODCS, G-3 will develop ammunition retention policy.

4-5. Credit for assets returned to wholesale

a. Serviceable assets. Return of serviceable assets to the wholesale system is an alternate source to procurement. As of 1 Oct 97, USAMC will give credit for serviceable items returned through CRS. The amount of credit for serviceable items accepted by the wholesale inventory manager will be equal to the standard price less the logistics operations surcharge.

b. Funding. The wholesale level will fund shipping costs for returned items. ARI items should be batched when possible to optimize shipping expenses.

c. Unserviceable depot level reparables (DLRs). The wholesale level will give the owning retail level credit for an unserviceable DLR that stratifies through the computed decline level. The amount of credit is the latest acquisition price less the wholesale cost to repair less the washout cost.

4-6. Approved acquisition objective (AAO)

The AAO is the quantity of an item authorized for peacetime acquisition to—

a. Equip and sustain the U.S. approved forces per the latest Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) guidance memorandums.

(1) Measure the peacetime AAO from the beginning of the apportionment year (AY) through the date of the last buy in the budget year (BY) (or through the end of the year for items not in a buy position) plus appropriate lead times. For items not in a buy position during the BY, this period is 24 months.

(2) Figure 4-1 outlines the AAO stratification and retention summary. The priority of fill per figure 4-1 is as follows:

(a) RO.

(b) Balance peacetime support period (BPTSP). The peacetime support period (PTSP) makes up the requirements objective BPTSP. The PTSP is 24 months.

(c) Balance AAO.

(d) ERS.

(e) CRS.

(f) PRS.

(g) DOD excess.

b. Equip and sustain allied forces by satisfying the following:

(1) Requirements of OSD-approved pre-stockage for security assistance programs.

(2) Requirements of approved supply support arrangements with FMS program countries.

(3) Wartime requirements from D-Day through the period and at the level of support set for allies in the latest SECDEF guidance memorandums.

c. Provide support for other U.S. Government departments and agencies, as authorized.

4-7. Stratifying stock excess to the approved acquisition objective (AAO)

Stratify stock excess to the AAO to the following:

a. ERS. ERS is that quantity of an item above the AAO that is determined to be more economical to retain for future peacetime issues than to replace by procurement. ERS is categorized as demand-based retention stock.

(1) The long-term policy is for MSCs to use the largest of available demand base years (instead of whole base period) to forecast the demand rate used in the economic retention model. This gives better retention of items for which demands prove a potential future need. MSCs will also use catalog expectation of demand (average yearly demand and demand variance) to drive economic retention for insurance or numeric stockage objective items, where low demands inhibit accurate demand-based forecasting.

(2) To warrant economic retention, the items must have a reasonably predictable demand rate and the cost to hold must be less than the future cost to procure. The total quantity will not exceed the economic retention level.

c. CRS. CRS is that quantity of an item that exceeds the AAO, and the economic retention limit for which there is no predictable demand or quantifiable peacetime requirement. CRS would normally be allocated as potential excess stock, except for contingencies. (Category C ships, aircraft, and other items being retained as contingency reserve are included.)

(1) Inventory managers will manually set and update the CRS quantity. In order for items to qualify for this retention, they must be essential (that is, have an essentiality code other than G) and must have a phase-out date equal to or greater than 3 years in the future.

(a) Inactive end items held for future contingency.

(b) Secondary items may be held as CRS IAW paragraph 4-4d above.

(2) Within CRS, stratify stock to one or more of the following subcategories:

(a) Subcategory A--military contingency. Assets retained to meet potential military contingencies for U.S. forces.

(b) Subcategory B--foreign military demand. Assets retained in expectation of foreign military demand not covered by CLSSAs. Assets held in this subcategory will be placed in purpose code "N".

(c) Subcategory C--general contingency. Assets retained based on potential use, procurement problems, or other special considerations involving nonmilitary contingencies (that is, civil emergencies or natural disasters).

(3) The line item folder must contain justification for any contingency retention level.

(4) Review contingency requirements decisions every year for all items.

d. Potential reutilization. Stock may be retained no longer than needed to determine if disposal is necessary. Minimize potential excess by restratification, transfer, or disposal.

e. DOD excess materiel. DOD excess materiel is that quantity of an item determined to be unnecessary to meet the needs of DOD components.

4-8. Acquisition strategies

Certain acquisition methods are needed to offset long ALTs/PLTs and to acquire materiel as quickly and economically as possible.

a. Alternate acquisition methods. Review component parts data for an obsolete end item to decide if that end item contains non-obsolete common usage parts that could be returned to the wholesale system for further use. The major item manager, the secondary item manager, and the depots will find and use such assets. Do not consider monetary value a limitation if reclamation will fill critical item requirements (for example, reclamation or disassembly of obsolete or excess SKOs).

b. Minimum buys.

(1) Nonstocked items. Base the buy quantity for non-stocked items on the extended requisition dollar value or \$50, whichever is highest. If, during acquisition, the extended requisition dollar value is found to exceed \$50, then procure the requisition quantity.

(2) Stocked items. Base the buy quantity for stocked items on the value of the order quantity or the cost to procure, whichever is highest.

d. Indefinite delivery type contracts (IDTC) and option clauses. IDTCs provide flexibility in the requirements execution process. They also reduce the volume of procurement work directives and the processing time up to contract award date.

(1) Option clauses are added to a base contract to allow the exercise of choice on the original contract. Options can be priced or unpriced. They are exercised when additional quantities are needed. Add priced options to contracts for weapon systems in production and for spare or repair parts.

(a) Use option clauses in SMA and procurement secondary appropriation solicitations. Option exercise periods will equal procurement or production lead times and the production delivery periods. These periods will be long enough to be exercised after any first article tests and qualification test approvals. Base option quantities on the informed assessment of the inventory manager.

(b) Hardware Directorates and Product Line Management will provide the Acquisition Directorate with the option quantities to be procured. No arbitrary dollar value restrictions or time limitations have been established. A decision not to use either the full or partial option quantity requires approval at the Directorate level.

(2) IDTCs allow competition in procuring design stable spare or repair parts.

(a) IDTC contracts shall cover realistic estimated quantities of spare or repair parts. These parts can be procured "as needed," with deliveries throughout the contract period. The delivery orders may include an option for extension to the term of the IDTC.

(b) The Hardware Directorates and Product Line Managers must provide procurement history data to the Acquisition Directorate for consideration in the use of IDTC.

e. IDTCs (Indefinite Delivery Type Contracts) are the preferred method for procuring spare and repair parts at all phases of the life cycle to include provisioning. IDTCs provide flexibility in the requirements execution process. They also reduce the volume of procurement work directives and the processing time up to contract award date.

(1) IDTC contracts shall be awarded for 3 - 5 years.

(2) IDTC contracts for provisioning parts shall ensure that they contain a clause requiring the contract to deliver the latest approved configuration of a given part.

f. Multiyear omnibus acquisition. Multiyear omnibus acquisition groups multiple procurement work directives for like items, groups, and families of items into a single procurement. Consider multiple omnibus acquisitions in the spare or repair parts requirements determination process. They apply only to like items with known, relatively stable, and commonly competitive production sources.

(1) An item considered for multiple omnibus acquisitions will also—

(a) Be centrally managed, stored, stocked, and issued.

(b) Have stable design patterns.

(c) Have stable demand patterns.

(d) Have current technical data packages suitable for competitive procurement.

- (e) Have configurations managed by the Government.
- (f) Apply to weapon systems not scheduled for phase-out within the next 5 years.
- (2) Omnibus buys are driven by the reorder point of the item nearest a reorder point imbalance. Like items must then be reviewed and, if near the reorder point, ordered also.
- (3) Phase delivery dates and payments to balance storage and funding needs.
- (4) When production quantity options are used, contracts must allow for changes in equipment usage, inventory policy, and funding arrangements.
- g. Quantity discounts. An EOQ for the Army may not be economical for a supplier to provide. A procurement larger than the computed EOQ may lead to a quantity discount.
 - (1) Use of quantity discount procedures is at the discretion of the item manager until policy is set and standard systems are available to support quantity discount buys.
 - (2) Do not apply quantity discounts to items of unstable design or items that may be obsolete because of the age of the supported item.
 - (3) Potential benefits must be large enough to offset the associated administrative costs.
 - (4) Quantity discounts can be used when increased procurement quantities are needed to attract bidders.
 - (5) When a quantity discount purchase is made, the extra amount is part of the RO until the assets are received from the supplier. The quantity that exceeds the funded RO is stratified into and accounted for under EXTRO.

4-9. Cutback and cancellation action points

When changes in forecasted requirements result in assets in excess of the RO, reduce or cancel the repair or procurement order if the costs of doing so are less than the cost to hold. Cut back a repair or procurement solicitation or contract only if it is more economical than continuing the procurement process. Reduction costs shall include administrative costs of processing the reduction or cancellation and penalty costs imposed by the producer. When there is more than one order, give first consideration to the last order placed. Figure 4-2 shows action points resulting from requirements determination. For procurements deemed uneconomical for cutback or cancellation based on an approved math model, EXTRO may be used until the assets are delivered to a wholesale depot.

4-10. Repairs and extended requirements objective

EXTRO may be used to authorize cost-effective repair programs that would generate assets over the normal EOQ reorder cycle. The following policies apply:

- a. The term of EXTRO cannot exceed the computed reorder cycle time plus one year.
- b. The item must have a scheduled repair program.
- c. The parts explosion process must have been completed.
- d. At least 80 percent of the parts must be on hand or on order.
- e. Repair must be on-going with an unexpected drop in requirements or an unexpected source of serviceable assets from turn-in or redistribution.
- f. The item must generate an economic retention level at the repair completion that predicts continuing requirements.
- g. If the repair model computes an economic cutback, keep a copy of the model output in the item folder.
- h. The USAMC IMM will obtain approval, signed at the appropriate management levels, for such EXTRO. Keep this signed approval in the item folder for the entire EXTRO period.
- i. The IMM must ensure that procurements made while EXTRO is used for repair are manually adjusted to reduce the procurement quantity by the EXTRO for repair quantity, since the automated system will assume that it is a part of the EOQ for procurement. Maintain documentation to support this adjustment in the line item folder for audit purposes.

Section III

Transition from Initial Provisioning to Replenishment Actions

4-11. General transition policies

AR 700-18, chapter 5, outlines the policies for determining initial stockage quantities for provisioned items. AR 70-18, chapter 6, outlines policies for budgeting and funding for initial provisioning requirements.

- a. Provisioning requirement will be computed using the sparing-to-availability model Selected Essential Item Stockage for Availability Method (SESAME).
- b. The Supply Support Request (SSR) for initial requirements will no longer be honored by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). Requirements for DLA-managed items will be procured upon receipt of a funded requisition to the appropriate DLA supply center. Requisitions must be received at least an acquisition lead-time in advance. The SSR for cataloging actions only (e.g., assignment of an NSN) will still be honored.
- c. The IOC for ASIOE is the same as for the primary end item or weapon system unless HQDA sets an alternative IOC.
- d. After IOC plus 24 months make wholesale computations per paragraph 4-2.

- e. Reprovisioning is the subsequent provisioning of the same end item from a different contractor.
- f. For follow-on provisioning of the same end item from the same contractor, use approved optimization models to compute requirements. Actual experiential data will be used in place of engineering data.
- g. The DDP is two years. DDP may be requested for a third year from HQ, USAMC (AMCLG-LS).

4-12. Computing the average monthly demand (AMD)

- a. Compute an engineered AMD based on anticipated average demand quantities developed from engineered maintenance failure factors.
- b. Update the wholesale AMD by applying minimum weight percentages to actual demands (recurring) accumulated during the demand development period (that is, the 24 months after IOC). As time progresses through the demand development period, more weight is given to actual demands and less weight given to the engineered maintenance failure factor. Table 4-2 shows the weights applied to actual demands and engineered failure factors during the demand development period.
- c. MSCs may modify the minimum weight percentages if past demands are not indicative of future demands. However, these weighted percentages may not be modified under the following conditions:
 - (1) Low-end item usage.
 - (2) Low initial end item distribution or density.
 - (3) Solely on the basis of no demand.
- d. Review the engineered AMD for possible update based on changes in the following:
 - (1) Maintenance or replacement task distributions.
 - (2) Failure factor estimates.
- e. Update maintenance factors if the ratio of the engineered AMD to the actual AMD (intensity factor) at any time beyond IOC plus 12 months is less than 0.5 or greater than 2.0.

4-13. Interim contractor support (ICS)

When ICS is used to support a newly fielded vehicle or weapon system, make contractual arrangements to ensure that the contractor collects spare and repair parts usage data. The contractor should deliver these data to the Government in a format compatible with the automated system used in the requirements determination process. Thus, when support moves from the contractor to organic support, the contractor's usage data allow the forecasting of spare and repair parts requirements to be based on historical demands rather than engineering estimates. This eliminates the need to establish a DDP upon transition to organic support. It also provides data to determine more accurately unserviceable returns, serviceable returns, and intensity factors during the time ICS is used.

4-14. Transition from provisioning to replenishment

- a. Items are treated as provisioning items and stratified as such during the DDP. The DDP ends at IOC plus 24 months, unless there is documentation to support an extension to 36 months. The inventory manager may determine that less than 24 months is sufficient if demands are felt to be representative of future in a shorter timeframe. Once the DDP has ended, the item will migrate from provisioning to replenishment. (Exception: the item was provisioned as demand supported and subsequently did not meet the wholesale replenishment COSDIF or NSO stockage criteria.)
- b. The wholesale requirements for provisioned items with a DDP within IOC plus 6 months and for items without demands at the requirements cutoff will consist of the following:
 - (1) The AQLT requirement.
 - (2) The depot RDYR for reparable.
 - (3) A minimum 12-month stockage level used for safety level/procurement cycle requirement.
- c. Compute requirement levels for provisioned items beyond IOC plus 6 months after actual recurring demands are received or additional end items are procured. Compute these requirements using weighted AMDs and full ROs. Do not use weighted or maintenance factor AMDs in these computations.
- d. If no demands have been received during IOC plus 4 years, documentation to use contingency retention levels to retain all on-hand and on-order inventories will be submitted to HQ USAMC (AMCLG-LS). Historical documentation for these weapon system and/or item approvals must be maintained in the line item folders along with all table 3-6 approvals for the retention decisions.

4-15. Funding and budgeting

Funding and budgeting for provisioning is in AR 700-18, chapter 6.

Section IV

Management Parameters

4-16. Standard system flexibility

Parameters that affect requirements determination can vary by USAMC MSC or by weapon systems. Therefore, design systems so that USAMC MSCs can change parameters. Examples of parameters are as follows:

- a.* Ordering costs.
- b.* Holding costs.
- c.* Customer shortage costs.
- d.* Percentage of nonrecurring demands.
- e.* Maximum serviceable returns.
- f.* Procurement costs.

4-17. Parameter use and control

a. Logistics policy may limit the use of the above parameters to conform with budget guidance, which is provided at least annually. USAMC MSCs may change parameters for simulation purposes. Exceptions to computations and parameters for reports used outside the USAMC MSC require USAMC (AMCLG-LS) approval.

b. To control these parameters, maintain a separate data processing file. Furnish this file to USAMC (AMCLG-LS) as of 31 March and 30 September.

Section V

Supply Performance Analyzer (SPA)

4-18. Purpose of the SPA

The SPA produces estimates of the relationship between supply performance and commitment authority for specified catalogs of items. The SPA produces ideal projections based on EOQ/VSL computations of average customer waiting time and stock availability corresponding to values of commitment authority. Supply performance and commitment estimates for various values of the cost parameter (the lambda factor) are generated. These estimates are based on requirements data (for example, demands, price, lead times) produced during the budget stratification. These data are generally summarized and simplified for the SPA. The SPA performs simulations similar to but simpler than budget stratification simulations since the SPA is not concerned with the timing of buys within fiscal years. A buy simulation is done for several values of shortage cost, and estimates of commitment authority are produced. The larger the shortage cost, the larger the safety level on a given item, which in turn improves supply performance and increases commitment authority.

4-19. Using SPA output

a. Ultimately, the output from the SPA process is shortage cost parameters to be used in the EOQ/VSL computations. These are selected by matching approved budget dollars with the estimates produced by the SPA.

b. The SPA can influence the decisions made during the budget process. For example, a budget analyst can see the supply performance that will be achieved for a given funding level. The SPA estimates may then be used to justify additional funds.

Section VI

Requirements Computation for Spare Engines

4-20. Overview

This section applies to spare aircraft engines and modules and spare M-1 Tank turbine engines and modules. Other engine requirements may be computed by this method at the discretion of the USAMC MSC commander. Modules are defined as subassemblies of spare engines that warrant specialized management.

4-21. Policies for computing spare engine requirements

a. Engines and their repairable modules are considered to have a zero wear-out rate, i.e., it is assumed that all unserviceable spares can be repaired or overhauled.

b. For initial stockage, engines and repairable modules will be limited to 5% of total end-item density.

c. Army Prepositioned Stocks will be separately determined IAW Chapter 6.

d. For sustainment, managers will use the latest program data, e.g., flying hours, OPTEMPO, in calculating requirements and determining budget submissions.

e. Managers will consider engineering changes, age of fleet, distribution and pipeline processes in determining sustainment stockage.

f. A repair safety level is authorized.

Table 4–1
Dollar value groupings

Item grouping	Dollar value
Low	\$25,000 or less
Medium	Over \$25,000 to \$100,000
High	Over \$100,00 to \$1,000,000
Very high	Over \$1,000,000

Table 4–2
Weights for average monthly demand computations

	IOC	IOC	IOC	IOC	IOC
		+6	+12	+18	+24
Demands	0	25	50	75	100
Failure factors	100	75	50	25	0

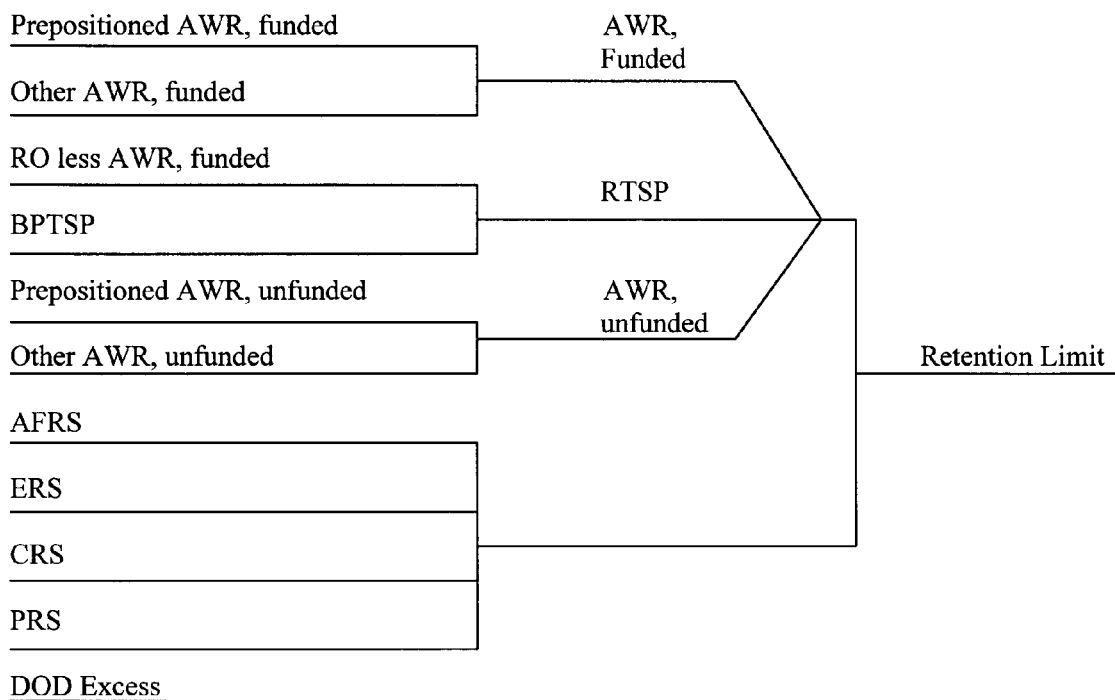


Figure 4–1. AAO Stratification and Retention Summary

**Supply
Review Elements**

**Action Points and
Supply Objectives**

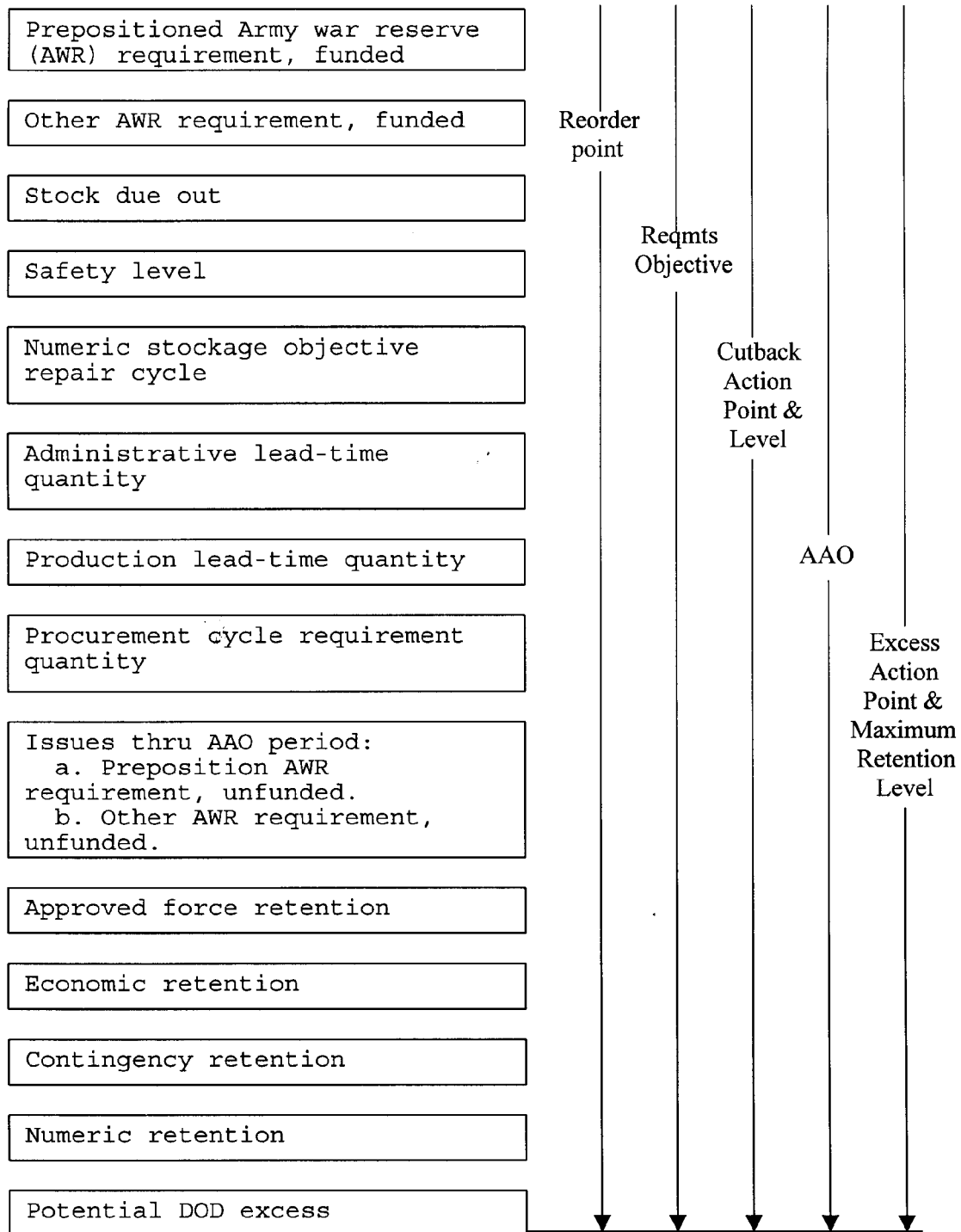


Figure 4-2. Supply Control Study Action Points

Chapter 5

Financial Inventory Management

Section I

General

5-1. Scope

These policies concern all commands and installations maintaining formal accountability of Army inventories financed by the Supply Management, Army (SMA).

5-2. Code changes and clarification

Send requests to add, delete, or change codes in positions 4 and 5 to LOGSA, ATTN: AMXLS-MM, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7466.

Section II

Army Materiel Category (MATCAT) Structure Code

5-3. MATCAT structure

The MATCAT code is a five-position code assigned to each NSN on the FEDLOG. USAMC assigns and maintains these codes which are in tables 5-1 through 5-6 (App F.) Each position is described as follows:

a. Position No. 1. Materiel category and IMM or SICA/SICC. (table 5-1). This position is alphabetic and identifies the materiel categories of principal and secondary items to the CONUS IMM. The first position of DLA or GSA managed items identifies the SICA/SICC having managerial responsibility. The title given to the first position generally describes the items managed by a particular IMM. It does not necessarily identify fully all items under that IMM's control.

b. Position No. 2. Appropriation and budget activity (ABA) account code (tables 5-2 and 5-3). The second position is alpha or numeric, excluding the letters "I" and "O". It identifies investment or expense type items. Secondary items are expense-type items and are bought with SMA operating cost authority and are generally sold to all customers. Prime NSNs and their related items must have the same ABA code. As of 1 Jan 92, Army managed secondary items must have ABA code 2.

(1) Items are categorized by the investment versus expense decision diagram (figure 5-1). If an item is improperly classified, send a request to change the ABA code through USAMC (AMCLG-LS) to HQDA (SAFM-BUR) including the following:

- (a)* Present MATCAT.
- (b)* Future MATCAT.
- (c)* RICC.
- (d)* Supply class (SC).
- (e)* Unit price.
- (f)* Annual dollar value of demands by customers (for example, U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR), and U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)).
- (g)* Annual obligational authority required to procure the item.
- (h)* Projected procurement due in by fiscal year (FY) and by procurement status (that is, committed but unobligated, or obligated).
- (i)* Five-position source, maintenance, and recoverability (SMR) code.
- (j)* Future SMR code.

(2) Changes in the ABA code must have an effective date of 1 October. Send requests for change at least 21 months before the effective date. This allows time to coordinate dollar transfers with the MACOMs and to adjust input to the following:

- (a)* Program Objective Memorandums (POM).
- (b)* Command operating budgets.
- (c)* Subsequent budget submissions.

(3) For secondary items, the ABA codes are used with consumable/reparable indicator codes per figure 5-1. Assign each DLR item indicator code R. Assign each FLR item with ARI codes C, E, R, or S indicator code R. Assign each consumable item indicator code C. Other criteria for assigning the consumable/reparable indicator code are in (4) and (7) below.

(a) Categorize secondary items by the diagram in figure 5-1. If an item is misclassified, the reparable code changes automatically. Automatic changes are based on changes to the SMR code or the ARI code.

(b) When a consumable/reparable indicator code changes, the budget analyst must recognize proportionate changes in secondary item reparable and consumable item budget stratifications.

(4) Before a PA principal item (ABA codes A through Q) that is managed by an IMM is designated as local purchase (AAC K or L), send a request to change the acquisition advice code (AAC) to HQDA (DAMA-CSS), WASH DC 20310-0546. Include the following:

(a) Present AAC.

(b) Future AAC.

(c) RICC.

(d) SC.

(e) Unit price.

(f) LIN.

(g) Reason for designating the item as local purchase.

(5) Program and budget for PA principal items are as follows:

(a) TSG (DASG-LOZ) programs and budgets for medical items (supply class (SC) VIII).

(b) The appropriate USAMC MSC programs and budgets for items centrally managed by the Army.

(c) The MACOM or activity requiring local purchase items (AAC K or L), except SC VIII, programs and budgets for these items.

(d) The MACOM or activity requiring DLA/GSA or other service managed items except SC VIII programs and budgets for these items.

(6) When computing requirements, the inventory manager will consider unserviceable returns to be repaired and reissued. If the maintenance repair code or recoverability code is D or L, the inventory manager will designate the item as expense under the stock funding of depot level reparables (SFDLR) concept.

(7) If the repair code or recoverability code is other than D (disposition is authorized below depot), the inventory manager will not generally consider unserviceable returns when computing requirements. ABA code 2 can be assigned to an end item if the end item is designated local purchase or is requisitioned from DLA or GSA and the unit price is less than \$3,000. If the IMM or SICA assigns ABA code 3 or 5, the IMM or SICA will input budgetary requirements. Procure any item with ABA code 3 or 5 with OMA appropriations by the IMM or SICA, and free issue it to Army customers. Review all items with ABA code 3 each year to ensure that the code is valid. HQDA (DACA-OM) must approve assigning ABA code 5.

c. Position No. 3. Management inventory segment code (table 5-4). The third position is numeric 1 through 4. It subdivides categories identified by positions 1 and 2. Maintaining control accounts for recurring reports to this position of the category structure is not required.

d. Position No. 4. Specific group/generic code (table 5-5). This code is alphanumeric, excluding the letter O and the number 1. This code further subdivides items identified to position 1 through 3. For Army managed items these codes plus the codes for position 5, identify a generic category of weapons systems/end items or homogeneous group of items. For DLA and GSA managed items and medical or dental items this position is numeric 0, except for those DLA and GSA items applying to an Army weapon system or end item which will carry the appropriate generic code.

e. Position No. 5. Generic category code (table 5-6). This position is alphanumeric, except the letters "I" and "O". This code links each item to a weapon system, end item, or other application. For Army-managed items, position 4 and 5 together identify a generic category of weapons systems or end items, or a homogeneous group of items. DLA and GSA managed items are numeric, except for items applying to an Army weapon system or end item which must be assigned the appropriate fifth position.

5-4. Uses of the MATCAT code

The MATCAT is used in the management of Army inventories. Category groupings and subgroupings are used to collect and report data. The code tells the requisitioner whether funds are needed to requisition the item and shows the type of funds required to procure the item locally. This code can also be a quick reference for reparability, reason for stockage, and stage in the life cycle of an item.

Section III

Requirements Priority and Asset Application for Secondary Items

5-5. The stratification process

a. The stratification process collects and shows supply data by relating assets to requirements by priority and time sequence. These data are used for various management purposes, including the following:

(1) A measure of the supply control process results.

(2) Budget derivation.

(3) Readiness and retention determination.

(4) Secondary item stratification reporting.

b. The policies in this section align the stratification process with the basis upon which supply control decisions are made. This process compares requirements and assets by automated time-phased simulation of procurements, repairs, and issues changing the supply position. The stratification process and the reports from it are significant for the following reasons:

(1) All levels of management can review the adequacy of policy guidance and effectiveness of supply operations.

(2) It provides for supply management through financial controls (including procurement and requisition programming, budgeting, and financial inventory status reporting). This is done by converting the requirement and asset comparison to the common denominator of dollars in the stratification process.

(3) Data produced are the prime means of justifying budgets for financing procurement of Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) secondary items.

c. Initiate actions under the supply control process based on the individual item requirement and asset comparison. The comparison is required for actions encompassing but not limited to the following:

(1) Setting and testing the reorder point.

(2) Determining order quantities.

(3) Deriving procurement directives and contract data.

(4) Returning materiel.

(5) Scheduling contract delivery.

(6) Scheduling repair.

(7) Non-reimbursable transfer determinations.

(8) Retention and disposal.

d. Requirement elements on the item supply control study (SCS) are arranged to ease computing the reorder point, and to compute immediate shortages and other supply imbalances. To find the supply status of an item, the requirement and asset comparison is made in terms of capability of meeting projected demands on the supply system. Requirement elements are arrayed by priority for stock reservation or issue. Assets are applied in order against these elements to arrive at the supply status. The stratification process records and summarizes these item requirement and asset comparisons to reach the asset position.

e. As a basis for preparing apportionment requests and budget estimates, the peacetime commitment and obligational authority requirements for IMMs comes from, and is supported by, a line item simulation-of-buy stratification. This process can be adjusted for changes in program data, requirement factors, financial accounting data, and so forth that are not included in the basic stratification process.

f. To meet objectives of the stratification process, the basic data is accumulated, arranged, and displayed as follows:

(1) Central secondary item stratification for budget (figure 5-2). Instructions for the central secondary item stratification for budget are in paragraph 5-9 DOD 4140.1-M, Secondary Item Stratification Manual. This stratification is a line item comparison of the wholesale supply system requirements and assets for four separate periods of time. These are the opening position, current year (CY), apportionment year (AY), and budget year (BY).

(2) Central secondary item stratification for readiness and retention (figure 5-3). Instructions are in paragraph 5-10. The readiness and retention stratification is a line item requirement and asset comparison of the wholesale supply system. The requirement elements are identical to those in the stratification for budget but are in a different priority sequence. For readiness measurement, only the on-hand requirements are displayed in the sequence to identify assets by intended use for uniform reporting. in section IV; for retention action in chapter 4, section II; and for transfer actions in chapter 2, section IV. That is, No lead-time requirements are evaluated for readiness measurement.

(3) Central secondary item stratification for repair (figure 5-4). Instructions are in paragraph 5-11. The repair stratification is a line item stratification of requirements to the assets needed on hand or on order to sustain operations until repairs are completed. Requirements and assets are those centrally computed and maintained on a line item basis by the IMM to support repair programs. The repair stratification shows an opening position in terms of repair lead-time (RLT), and repair accumulation time as of the date of stratification. It also shows CY, AY, and BY requirements, assets, and deficits in terms of simulation of repairs to be made during the applicable years. AY and BY assets are those projected to exist at the beginning of the year assuming full funding of the previous year's deficit.

(4) Overseas command and CONUS installation stratification. Instructions are in paragraph 5-12. The overseas command and CONUS installation stratification includes any supply system requirements and assets below the IMM wholesale level not covered by (1) through (3) above. This stratification is a line item stratification when requirements and assets data are mechanized. For non-mechanized stock points, a line-item stratification is required once a year with intervening stratification compared on a statistical basis. The overseas command and CONUS installation stratification provides a line item requirement to asset comparison as of the stratification date for readiness measurement. It also provides a measurement of assets against peacetime acquisition objectives and retention limits as of the stratification date.

g. For stratification purposes, the categories of materiel are aligned with the appropriation and budget projects which

finance the purchase of the materiel. Within the materiel categories and appropriation and budget activities, items are aligned per the materiel category in section II DA Pam 708-2. Stratify IMM wholesale assets separately for the provisioning segment of materiel category within each appropriation and budget project.

h. Stratifications and statistical adjustments not described in this regulation are not permitted except where authorized for nonmechanized activities.

5-6. Special instructions on reparable items

a. The RCYR is a net requirement based on a forecast of recoverable returns. The repair cycle applies to ALT plus the interval from the date the item is inducted into the maintenance facilities to the date of its reclassification to a serviceable condition. It consists of ALT and repair lead time (RLT) requirements.

b. Discount unserviceable assets on-hand which are on accountable records to recognize potential condemnation. When possible, show actual condemnation experience. Limit engineering estimates to new items for which there is little or no experience and to older items with experience that cannot be used as a guide. If an item's history shows no condemnation for a year or more, consider using a condemnation factor of zero instead of an engineering estimate. Consider these condemned assets potential DOD excess in stratification reports of on-hand inventories.

5-7. Frequency of stratifications

Prepare stratifications for 31 December, 31 March, 30 June, and 30 September. Semiannual inventory reports required for submission to DOD are based on these stratifications.

5-8. Central secondary item stratification for budget

The budget stratification process applies to assets under the accountability of the IMM. Requirements and assets encompassed are those computed and maintained on a line item basis at the IMM. Data developed from this stratification are used to prepare stratification reports, POMs, program analysis resource review, apportionment requests, and budget estimates. The stratification elements are in figure 5-2, and are arranged by priority of requirements, with asset application made in the sequence shown. Do not change the priority of requirements and sequence of asset application, which are mandatory.

a. Opening position. The opening position stratification elements show the dollar value of assets which should be on hand or on order as of the stratification to sustain operations until replenishment can be made to meet requirements. It also shows assets on hand and on order available to meet these requirements. Use this data to determine the effectiveness of the supply control process, determine adequacy of policy guidance, and evaluate progress made toward budgetary goals in terms of the elements displayed.

(1) The total asset status (figure 5-2, column 1) as of the stratification date shows the requirements which the assets displayed in columns 2 through 8 are stratified against.

(2) The sequence of asset application, identified in the remaining columnar headings of figure 5-2, is as follows:

(a) Serviceable stock on hand (column 2). Apply serviceable stock on hand in priority sequence to all residual deficits.

(b) Due in from other than procurement or repair (column 3). Apply anticipated assets due in from other than procurement or repair in priority sequence to all residual deficits. This column is actually the "due in other" which includes shipments in transit from customers and inventory due in for disassembly.

(c) Unserviceable on hand, inducted (column 4). Stratify unserviceable stock on hand that is already inducted for repair (previously funded) against all residual deficits. These assets include all unserviceable assets on hand in condition code M. Discount unserviceable assets on hand to reflect potential condemnation, and show them on line A.2.

(d) Unserviceable on hand, not inducted (column 5). Stratify unserviceable stock on hand not yet inducted for repair against all residual deficits. These assets include all unserviceable assets in condition code F not included in column 4. Discount unserviceable assets on hand to recognize potential condemnation and show them on line A.2.

(e) Recoverable unserviceable returns (column 6). Show total expected recoverable unserviceable returns during the CY, AY, and BY on lines B.1, C.1, and D.1 as applicable.

(f) On order under contract (column 7). Apply on order (under contract) stocks against all residual deficits.

(g) Commitment (column 8). Apply on order (commitment) stocks against all residual deficits.

(h) Deficit (column 9). The deficit column represents the unfilled requirements left after assets (columns 2 through 8) are applied to column 1 requirements.

(3) The stratification elements, in order of requirements priority, are as follows:

(a) Assets, stratification date. Assets on IMM accountable records both on hand and due in as of the stratification date.

(b) Assets, anticipated nonrecoverable. The total unserviceables on hand which have been or will be determined to be beyond economical repair and which will be condemned, or otherwise lost, during the RCYT. Show these assets, which represent the washout quantity, in columns 4 and 5.

(c) AWR requirement, funded. That portion of the AWR requirement which is funded for purposes of asset application, procurement, and inventory management.

(d) Other AWR, funded. That additional portion of funded AWR requirements which is not prepositioned. The requirements set for this element are those which are funded for the purpose of asset publication, procurement, and inventory management.

(e) Stock due-out. Materiel requisitioned by ordering (using) activities which is not immediately available or immediately required for issue but is recorded as a commitment for future issues.

(f) Safety level. Materiel required to be on hand to permit continued operations in the event of minor interruption of normal replenishment action or unpredictable fluctuation in demand. It is based on the rates applicable to current requirement computations.

(g) NSO. The current inventory requirement for insurance items. This element may also be used for other similar requirements with appropriate justification.

(h) Repair cycle. The repair cycle covers the estimated returns during the period between the pick-up of an unserviceable item on IMM records to its restoration to a ready-for-issue condition. The opening position repair cycle requirement is based on the maintenance replacement rate applicable to current requirements computations.

(i) PLT. The estimated net demand for secondary items during the interval between the date of the award of an order or a contract and the first significant receipt into the supply system.

(j) ALT. The estimated net demand for secondary items during the interval between initiation of procurement and award of an order or contract.

(k) Total reorder point. The sum of lines A.3 through A.10 of figure 5-2.

(l) Procurement cycle. The estimated net demand for secondary items during the interval between procurement actions. The procurement cycle requirement or economic order quantity represents the maximum assets which should be on hand and on order over and above the reorder point as of the stratification date.

(m) Total requirements objective. The sum of lines A.11 and A.12 of figure 5-2.

(n) Assets beyond the requirements objective. The serviceable and unserviceable assets on hand, serviceable returns beyond the requirements objective, and procurement due-in which exceeds the requirements objective.

b. Current FY position. The CY stratification requirements and assets applicable to the balance of the FY. For a 30 September stratification the CY section represents those requirements and assets applicable to the 12 months following the stratification cutoff. In a 31 December, a 31 March, or a 30 June stratification, CY represents the respective 9-, 6-, or 3-month period, remaining in the FY. The total demands projected for the period are included only as a "memo entry." Demands for stratification purposes, which are entered in column 1 (requirements) of figure 5-2, are those projected from the beginning of the period to the date of the last buy in the period. For items that reach a buy position in the CY, the stock levels will be those applicable to the last procurement forecast to be initiated in the CY. Stratify items not expected to be in a buy position in the CY based on the stockage levels forecast to exist at the end of the CY. The stratification elements, in order of priority, are shown under the stratification elements column. These elements are as follows:

(1) Assets, stratification date. Same as a(3)(a) above.

(2) Assets, anticipated non-applicable. Same as a (3)(b) above, except that recoverable unserviceable returns from date of last buy to the end of the year are recorded in column 6. These returns will not apply to the requirements elements shown in column 1.

(3) AWR requirement, protectable. Same as a(3)(c) above.

(4) Other AWR, protectable. Same as a(3)(d) above.

(5) Stock due-out. Same as a(3)(e) above.

(6) Demands, recurring. The estimated recurring demands forecast through the supply control process during the CY from the beginning of the period to the date of the last buy in the period (or end of the year for no-buy items). Under "memo-entry," record the estimated recurring demands during the full period from the stratification date to the end of the CY.

(7) Demands, non-recurring. The projected or programmed non-recurring demands during the CY from the beginning of the period to the date of the last buy in the period. Under "memo entry," record the estimated non-recurring demands during the full period from the stratification date to the end of the CY.

(8) Total demands. The sum of lines B.6A and B.6B of figure 5-2.

(9) Safety level. Same as a(3)(f) above but computed as of the last procurement forecast to be initiated during the CY (date of last buy), or the end of the year for items not in a buy position.

(10) NSO. Same as a(3)(g) above.

(11) Repair cycle. Same as a(3)(h) above, but based on the maintenance replacement rate as of the date of the last buy during the CY or the end of the year for items not in a buy position.

(12) PLT. Same as a(3)(i) above, but based on the net demand rate computed as of the date of the last buy during the CY or the end of the year for items not in a buy position.

- (13) ALT. Same as a(3)(j) above, but computed as of the date of the last buy during the CY or end of the year for items not in a buy position.
- (14) Procurement cycle. The procurement cycle economic order quantity is computed as of the date of the last buy. If there is no buy forecast, this entry reflects (a) minus (b) as shown below, or zero if (a) minus (b) is negative.
- (a) Equals the lesser of all assets on hand and on order as of cutoff date or the full requirements objective as of cutoff date.
- (b) Equals the CY requirement on lines B.3 through B.11, column 1, less CY unserviceable returns.
- (15) Total requirements/assets/deficit. The sum of lines B.3 through B.5, B.6C, and B.7 through B.12.
- (16) Assets beyond CY. Reflects the assets (columns 2 through 8) over those stratified to elements of the CY requirements (line B.1 minus lines B.2 and B.13).
- c. AY position. The AY section represents requirements and assets applicable to the 12 months immediately following the current FY. The requirements for the AY represent recurring and nonrecurring demands projected for the period as well as levels and lead times. The total recurring and non-recurring demands for the AY are included as memo entries. Demands for stratification purposes (to be entered in column 1-requirements) are those projected from the beginning of the period to the date of the last buy in the period. For items that reach a buy position in the AY, the levels and lead times are those applicable to the last procurement forecasted to be initiated in that year. Stratify items not expected to be in a buy position in the AY on the basis of the levels and lead times forecasted to exist at the end of the AY. Stratification elements are as follows:
- (1) Assets, beginning AY. This entry reflects projected assets as of 30 September following the stratification cutoff date. It is based on a line item simulation of forecasted demands, returns, commitments, obligations, and deliveries during the CY.
- (2) Assets, anticipated non-applicable. Same as a(3)(b) above, except that column 6 of this line reflects the forecasted recoverable unserviceable returns from date of last buy in the apportionment year.
- (3) Lines C.3 through C.14--stratification elements. Stratification elements for the AY are comparable to those for the current year except that stock due out is simulated as of 30 September following the stratification cutoff date. Also, levels are computed as of the forecast date of the last buy during the AY or the end of the AY for items not forecasted to be in a buy position during the AY. For those items not forecasted to be in a buy position during the AY, but for which one or more buys are forecast during the CY, the procurement cycle requirement is the AY assets plus AY returns, less line C.2 (inapplicable assets) and the AY requirements. For those items not forecast to be in a buy position during the AY or the CY, the AY procurement cycle requirement, if a positive quantity, reflects (a) minus (b) below.
- (a) Equals the lesser of all assets on hand and on order as of the stratification cutoff date; or the full RO as of the stratification cutoff date.
- (b) Equals the sum of stock due out as of the stratification cutoff date; CY AWR requirements; CY demands, less returns; AY demands, less returns; and AY safety level, NSO, repair cycle, ALT, and PLT.
- d. BY position. The BY position represents those requirements and assets applicable to the FY following the AY. The requirements for the BY represent recurring and non-recurring demands projected for the period as well as levels and lead times. Recurring and non-recurring demands and their total for the 12 months of the BY are included as memo entries. Demands for stratification purposes to be entered in column 1 (requirements) are those projected from the beginning of the period to the date of the last buy in the period. For items that reach a buy position in the BY, the levels and lead times are those applicable to the last procurement forecasted to be initiated in that year. Stratify items not expected to be in a buy position in the BY on the basis of requirements forecasted to exist at the end of the BY.
- (1) Assets, beginning BY. Projected assets as of the end of the AY are based on a line item simulation of forecasted demands, returns, commitments, obligations, and deliveries during the AY. Compute these assets and enter them on line D.1 and stratified by BY requirements.
- (2) Assets, anticipated non-applicable. Same as a(3)(b) above, except that column 6 of this line will reflect the forecasted recoverable unserviceable returns from the date of the last buy to the end of the fiscal year.
- (3) Lines D.3 through D.13--stratification elements. Stratification elements for the budget year are comparable to those for the AY. However, stock due out is simulated as of the end of the AY and levels are computed as of the forecast date of the last buy during the BY. Those items not forecasted to be in a buy position during the BY will have levels computed as of the end of the BY. For those items not forecasted to be in a buy position during the BY, but for which one or more buys are forecasted during the CY or AY, the procurement cycle requirement is the BY assets plus the BY returns, minus the BY requirements. The BY assets and returns must have line D.2 subtracted or the procurement cycle requirement produced will be higher than actually needed. For those items not forecasted to be in a buy position during the BY, AY, or CY, the BY procurement cycle requirement (if a positive quantity) reflects (a) minus (b) below.
- (a) Equals the lesser of all assets on hand or on order as of the stratification cutoff date or the full requirements objective as of the stratification cutoff date.
- (b) Equals the sum of stock due out as of the stratification cutoff date; the CY AWR requirement; CY demands, less returns; AY demands, less returns; BY demands, less returns; and BY safety level, NSO, repair cycle, ALT, and PLT.
- (4) Assets end BY. Show simulated assets as of 30 September which ends the BY. Do not show anticipated returns.

(5) Stock due out, end BY. Line D.15 shows the due-out stock position forecasted to exist as of that date. Normally, this value is relatively small compared to the opening value.

(6) Stratification elements E, F, G, H, and I. For local use.

5-9. Central secondary item stratification for readiness and retention

This stratification applies to those assets under the accountability of the IMM. Use data from this stratification to prepare stratification reports, apportionment requests, and budget estimates. The stratification elements (figure 5-3) applies to opening position assets only, and are shown by priority. The priority of requirements and sequence of asset application are mandatory; do not vary from them.

a. Readiness position. The readiness position elements consist of requirements for assets to be on hand as of the date of stratification. This section sets a gross measurement of the capability of this level of the supply system to fill logistic requirements as of a point in time by measuring asset availability against on-hand requirements. If the full procurement cycle requirement is not required to be on hand, the total on-hand requirements are recognized to be overstated.

(1) Principles in paragraph 5-9 relative to the opening position apply to the requirement and asset elements for the readiness stratification. Both the stratification process and the reports for the readiness position will show the direct results of the most recent supply control study. Requirements and assets are the same as those used in the opening position stratification.

(2) Columnar headings of figure 5-3 and the sequence of asset application are the same as in paragraph 5-9a.

(3) Stratification elements, in order of requirement priority, are as follows:

(a) Lines A.1 through A.8. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3).

(b) Subtotal minimum on-hand objective. The sum of lines A.3 through A.8.

(c) Procurement cycle. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(1). The procurement cycle or EOQ is included as a gross estimate of the operating level to show the maximum on-hand requirement as of the stratification date.

(d) Total maximum on-hand objective. The sum of lines A.8A and A.9.

(e) On-hand assets beyond maximum on-hand objective. Entries are in columns 2, 4, or 5, if the applicable assets are greater than the requirement on line A.9A.

(f) Balance, AWR requirement. That portion of the AWR requirement which has not been acquired or funded.

(g) Balance, other acquisition AWR. That portion of the other AWR requirements which has not been acquired or funded.

(h) Approved force retention. Not used at this time.

b. AAO and retention position. The AAO and retention position stratification identifies data by purpose for which held. This type of stratification is required for uniform reporting and for management of long supply and identification of potential excess. The columnar headings of figure 5-3 and the sequence of asset application are the same as in paragraph 5-9a. Stratification elements in order of requirements priority, are as follows:

(1) Assets, stratification date. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(a).

(2) Assets, anticipated non-applicable. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(b).

(3) AWR requirement, protectable. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(c).

(4) Other acquisition AWR, funded. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(d).

(5) Subtotal protectable. The sum of lines B.3 and B.4.

(6) Stock due-out. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(e).

(7) Demands, CY. This will show the estimated recurring and non-recurring demands during the CY.

(8) Demands, AY. For stratification cutoff dates between 31 March and 31 August (31 March and 30 June stratifications), this entry will show the estimated recurring and non-recurring demands during the AY. For all other stratifications, it will show estimated issue requirements from the beginning of the AY to the last buy of the year as shown in figure 5-2, line C.6C, column 1.

(9) Demands, BY. From March through August (31 March and 30 June stratifications), entry will represent the estimated recurring and non-recurring demands from the beginning of the BY to the last buy of the year. At all other times, this field is blank.

(10) Safety level. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(f).

(11) NSO. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(g).

(12) Repair cycle. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(h).

(13) PLT. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(i).

(14) ALT. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(j).

(15) Procurement cycle. Same as paragraph 5-9a(3)(l).

(16) Balance AAO. The requirements that must be included in a given stratification to arrive at the total AAO requirement. From 30 September through 28 February, the AAO period is 24 months. On 31 March, it is 30 months and it is reduced one month at a time through August. The full funded AAO requirement is the reorder point at the end of the AAO period plus the gross issues through the AAO period. Compute the balance AAO by subtracting the

requirements objective at the last buy BY plus the issues to last buy BY (as shown on lines B.5A, B.6, and B.7) from the funded AAO requirement. If the result is less than zero, the balance AAO is zero.

(17) Balance, prepositioned AWR requirement. Same as a(3)(f) above.

(18) Balance, other acquisition AWR. Described in a(3)(g) above except that any assets stratified to columns 2, 4, or 5 are not used to increase the protectable requirements.

(19) Total AAO. The sum of lines B.4A through B.16.

(20) Economic retention. That portion of the quantity excess to the AAO that is more economical to keep for future peacetime issue than to replace by procurement. To warrant economic retention, items must have a reasonably predictable demand rate.

(21) Contingency retention. A retention limit set for an item with no predictable demand or quantifiable requirement. This item would normally be potential DOD excess stock except for a determination that the quantity is retained for possible contingencies for U.S. forces.

(22) Potential Security Assistance Stock. Quantity is considered as part of the contingency retention stock and will be the sum of the manually loaded Contingency Retention Stock quantity and the Potential Security Assistance Stock quantity.

(23) Potential DOD excess. The quantity of an item above all authorized retention limits but for which final determination as DOD excess has not been made.

(24) Lines 21 and 22. For local use.

5–10. Central secondary item stratification for repair

Use the central secondary item stratification for repair to develop two separate reports. Base one on the item's standard price; base the second on the item's repair cost. Figure 5-4 is a sample of the repair stratification based on the item's standard unit price.

a. Opening position. The opening position includes requirements for assets which should be on hand as of the date of the stratification. This section sets the average quantity and value of materiel required to be on hand to sustain operations until repairs can be completed. It also measures the availability of assets to meet these requirements. The stratification elements are as follows:

(1) Assets, stratification date. The total asset status, as of the stratification date. This includes serviceable and unserviceable stock on hand and assets on order and under contract (funds obligated) or in the purchase request stage (committed).

(2) Assets, anticipated non-applicable. Those quantities of the total unserviceables shown on line A.1, columns 5 and 6, which have been or will be determined to be beyond economical repair.

(3) AWR requirement, protectable. Prepositioned AWR materiel requirements which are protected for purposes of procurement, funding, and inventory management.

(4) Other AWR requirement, protectable. The portion of the other AWR materiel requirement which is protected for purposes of procurement, funding, and inventory management.

(5) Stock due out. The quantity materiel requisitioned by using activities which is not immediately available for issue but which is recorded as a stock commitment for issue or purchase for direct delivery as of the stratification date.

(6) Repair Safety Level. The quantity of materiel required to be on hand to permit continued issues should minor interruption of normal repair cycle or unpredictable demand fluctuations occur, based on current requirements computations.

(7) NSO. The current inventory requirement for insurance items. This element may also be used for other similar requirements with appropriate justification.

(8) RLT. The total demands from the time an unserviceable item is processed for induction into the repair line until it is repaired and ready for issue.

(9) Repair accumulation time. The total demands from the time an unserviceable item is picked up on the supply record until it is processed for induction into the repair line. This includes the time necessary to accumulate sufficient items to effect an economic repair quantity. This portion of the repair cycle requirement is not authorized for stratification within Army.

(10) Total requirements and assets. The sum of lines A.3 through A.9 for each column.

(11) Assets beyond repair action point. For local use.

b. Current FY. This section represents requirements and assets applicable to the balance of the CY and is only completed on the 30 June stratification. It simulates a beginning posture for the AY. The requirements for the CY represent recurring and nonrecurring demands projected for the period, levels, and lead times. The total recurring and nonrecurring demands from the stratification cutoff date to the end of the CY are included as memo entries. Demands for stratification purposes (entered in column 1 (requirements)) are those projected from the beginning of the period to the date of the last repair induction in the period. Compute the levels to be entered in column 1 based on an amount of time equivalent to a repair lead time plus repair accumulation time (such as repair cycle) from the date of last repair

induction during the AY. Stratify items not expected to be in a repair position in the CY on the basis of levels and lead time forecasted to exist at the end of the CY.

(1) Assets, stratification date. Same as a(1) above. In addition, enter assets expected to be received from procurement which are applicable to the current year in column 4.

(2) Lines B.2 through B.5. Same as a(2) through (5) above.

(3) Demands, recurring. The estimated recurring demands for issues of items during the current year from the beginning of the period to the date of last induction in the period, exclusive of those shown as stock due-out. Under "memo entry," record the total estimated nonrecurring demands of items from the stratification cutoff date to the end of the current year.

(4) Demands, nonrecurring. The projected/programmed nonrecurring demands of the items during the current year from the beginning of the period to the date of last induction in the period, exclusive of those shown as stock due-out. Under "memo entry," record the total estimated nonrecurring demands of items from the stratification cutoff date to the end of the current year.

(5) Total demands. The sum of line B.6A and B.6B.

(6) Safety level. Same as a(6) above but computed a repair lead time plus repair accumulation time away from the date of last induction.

(7) Line B.8 through B.10. Same as a(7) through (9) above but computed as of the date of last induction.

(8) Total requirements and assets. The sum of lines B.3 through B.10 for each column.

(9) Assets beyond current year. For local use.

c. AY. The AY section represents those requirements and assets applicable to the 12 months following the CY. The requirements for the AY represent recurring and nonrecurring issues projected for the period as well as levels and lead times. The total recurring and nonrecurring issues for the AY are included as memo entries. Issues for stratification purposes, and to be entered in column 1 (requirements), are those projected from the beginning of the period to date of last induction in the period. Compute the levels to be entered in column 1 based on an amount of time that is equivalent to a repair lead time plus repair accumulation time (such as repair cycle) from the date of last induction in the AY.

(1) Assets beginning AY. This entry reflects projected assets as of 30 September after the stratification cutoff date. Base the assets projected on a line item simulation of forecasted issues, recoveries, and deliveries from procurement. Column 4 will include for the 12 months following the stratification date expected receipts from procurement applicable to the AY. Assets are as of the end of the CY in terms of serviceable stock on hand, unserviceable stock on hand scheduled, and unserviceable stock on hand unscheduled.

(2) Elements C.2 through C.11. Stratification elements for the AY are comparable to the CY except that stock due out is simulated as of 30 September following the CY. Also levels are computed based on an amount of time equal to a RLT plus accumulation time away from the date of last induction in the AY.

(3) Total requirements and assets. The sum of lines C.3 through C.13 for each column.

(4) Assets, beyond AY requirement. For local use.

d. Budget year, FY. The BY position represents those requirements and assets applicable to the FY which follows the AY. The requirements for the BY represent recurring and nonrecurring issues projected for the period as well as levels and lead times. The recurring and nonrecurring issues and their total for the 12 months of the BY are included as memo entries. Compute demands for stratification purposes, and enter them in column 1 based on an amount of time equivalent to a repair lead time plus accumulation time away from the date of late induction.

(1) Assets beginning BY. These are projected assets as of 30 September following the end of the AY. The assets projection are based on a line item simulation of forecasted issues, recoveries, and deliveries from procurement during the AY period. Column 4 will include expected receipts from procurement applicable to the BY.

(2) Elements D.2 through D.14. Stratification elements for the BY are comparable to the AY. The exception is that stock due out is simulated as of 30 September following the AY. The levels are computed based on an amount of time equivalent to the repair lead time plus accumulation time from the date of last induction in the BY.

(3) Assets end BY. The simulated assets as of 30 September which end the BY.

(4) Stock due out end BY. This is the stock due out position expected to exist at the end of the BY.

e. Allocation of assets. The sequence of allocating assets to requirements are as follows:

(1) Column 2. Apply serviceable stock on hand by priority to all requirements.

(2) Column 3. Stratify anticipated serviceable returns against all residual deficits.

(3) Column 4. Stratify procurement receipts within the period against all residual deficits.

(4) Column 5. Stratify unserviceable on hand, scheduled, stock against all residual deficits.

(5) Column 6. Stratify unserviceable on hand stock not scheduled against all residual deficits. This includes all other unserviceable stock not reflected in columns 4 and 5.

(6) Column 7. Line 2 of sections B, C, and D of the repair stratification includes those recoverable unserviceable returns from the date of last induction to the end of the period. Other lines stratify those returns against all residual deficits.

(7) Column 8. Lines 3 through 10 of section A, lines 3 through 11 of section B, and lines 3 through 14 of sections C and D is the sum of stratified unserviceable on hand unscheduled stock (column 6) and the recoverable unserviceable returns (column 7).

5-11. Oversea command (OCONUS) and CONUS installation stratification

a. The OCONUS and CONUS installation stratification is for assets below the IMM wholesale level. The data is used in preparing stratification reports, apportionment requests, and budget estimates.

b. The stratification provides opening and retention position. It shows the requirements for assets which should be either on hand or on order as of the stratification date to sustain operations until shortages can be replenished and delivered. It shows the retention limit elements against which assets in long supply may be held and is also used to measure assets available to meet requirements.

c. Data resulting from this stratification is used to determine the effectiveness of the supply control process, determine the adequacy of policy guidance, and evaluate progress made toward budgetary goals. The opening/retention position stratification process is applied each time the supply status of an individual item is studied or reviewed. The stratification shows the results of the supply control process applied in the computation of requisitioning objectives and retention limits on which supply control decisions are made. Stockage levels, demand requirements, and retention limits against which assets are stratified will be those which the supply analyst has used to direct procurement or requisitioning, rebuild, retention, disposal, and other supply control decisions. The stratification process and reports will reflect the direct results of the most recent supply requirement computations. The columnar headings and priority of stratification elements to include line numbers and titles will be identical to those on DA Form 1887 (Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B--Oversea Command and CONUS Installation Assets). DA Form 1887 is available on the Army Electronic Library CD-ROM (EM001) and on the USAPA web (www.usapa.army.mil).

d. Columnar headings are as follows:

(1) Stratification elements (column A). Elements are listed in this column in the priority in which on-hand and due-in assets are applied to requirements and retention limits (column B) and dues out (column C). This is on an individual line item basis.

(2) Requirements and retention limit (column B). This column reflects the value of requirements or retention limit as applicable to each stratification element. Amounts reported will represent requirements developed in the supply control process or retention levels approved by the appropriate authority.

(3) Due out (memo) (column C). This column reflects the value of dues-out to customers applicable to the appropriate stratification elements.

(4) Serviceable stock on hand (column D). Serviceable stock on hand will be applied in priority sequence beginning with line 3 (prepositioned war reserve, protectable).

(5) Unserviceable stock on hand (column E). Unserviceable stock on hand will be applied in priority sequence to the remaining requirements after application of serviceable assets on hand. These assets will be stratified to include all unserviceable assets which have not been condemned or otherwise deemed not economically reparable. The total unserviceable assets on hand will be discounted to recognize potential condemnation (para 5-7). Unserviceable stocks discounted are shown parenthetically on lines 2, 8, and 8b. On-hand condemned stocks (condition codes H and P) are reflected on line 8 and either 8a or 8b depending on whether or not these assets have been reported as excess.

(6) Due in total (column F). These assets include shipments in transit and stock due in from CONUS depots, local procurement, and other sources. These assets are applied by priority to the residual deficits.

(7) Due in procurement (memo)(column G). Stock due in from CONUS depots, or local procurement will be shown as a memo breakout of column F. The stock due in from other than CONUS depots or local procurement, also in column F, will represent stock due in from customer returns or through redistribution of stock between commands or CONUS installations.

(8) Logistical ratio of assets to requirements (column H). This ratio is used to measure the effectiveness of the asset position against the stated requirements formula. It is a percentage value computed by dividing total requirements (column B) into assets (columns D, E, and F) and multiplying the result by 100. The ratio will be computed and entered in column H for lines 3 through 4a(2), 4c through 4c(3), and 4f(2) through subtotal lines for requisitioning objective, nonrecurring demands.

(9) Logistical ratio of requirements to average monthly demand (column I). This ratio is expressed in months equivalent and is computed for lines 4b, 4d, 4e(1) and (2), 4f(1), and subtotal lines for requisitioning objective, recurring demands, and nonrecurring demands. It is computed by dividing the average monthly demand programmed for the remainder of the apportionment year into the total requirements (column B). The average monthly demand is computed by dividing the months remaining in the fiscal year into the amount on line 5a(1) of DA Form 1887 as follows:

(a) For a September stratification report, divide 12 into the amount on line 5a(1).

(b) For a December stratification report, divide 9 into the amount on line 5a(1).

(c) For a March stratification report, divide 6 into the amount on line 5a(1).

(d) For a June stratification report, divide 3 into the amount on line 5a(1).

- (10) Deficit (column J). Column J reflects requirements less the assets. It is computed by subtracting the sum of columns D, E, and F from column B. If the on-hand assets exceed requirements, place the difference in brackets.
- e. Stratification elements in column A are as follows:
- (1) Assets, stratification date (line 1). This line shows the total assets on hand and due in as of the stratification date. These assets include serviceable stock on hand, unserviceable stock on hand, stock due in from procurement and documented returns, or redistribution actions.
- (2) Assets, anticipated non-recoverable (line 2). The total unserviceables on hand to include suspended medical materiel included in line 1 which have been or will be determined to be beyond economical repair and which will be condemned or otherwise lost during the repair cycle. These assets will not be applied to any of the stratification elements on lines 3 through 8b of the stratification report.
- (3) Prepositioned AWR, protectable (line 3). The sum of lines 3a through 3c of the stratification report.
- (a) Operational projects--line 3a. This line shows materiel for DA approved projects required to be held at installation/materiel management center (MMC) level when reaction time of contingency plan(s) supported does not permit stockage at the depot level.
- (b) Other: U.S.--line 3b. Materiel required to be held at installation/MMC to support deployment strengths specified in Rapid Deployment Force logistics instructions but not specifically listed in logistics annexes of Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) approved contingency plans. This includes Army war reserve (AWR) materiel for hospital expansion, operation of blood donor centers, and materiel for supplemental medical materiel program (AR 40-61), to include packing and crating materiel.
- (c) Other: Allied forces--line 3c. This line consists of the Allied forces AWRSA requirements that must be positioned prior to hostilities at or near the point of planned use or issue to ensure timely support of a designated force during the initial phase of war. The requirement established for this element is that portion which is protectable for purposes of asset application, procurement, and funding.
- (4) Requisitioning objective (line 4). The sum of lines 4a through 4f.
- (a) Stock due out--line 4a. The sum of lines 4a(1)(stocked items) and 4a(2)(non-stocked items). Stocked and non-stocked (fringe) items represent materiel which has been requisitioned by the ordering (using) activity but is not immediately available for issue and is recorded as a commitment for future issue.
- (b) Safety level--line 4b. Materiel that is required to be on hand to permit continued operations in the event of minor interruption of normal replenishment action or unpredictable fluctuation in demand, based on the rates applicable to current requirement computations.
- (c) Numerical stockage objective (line 4c). The quantity of an item for which a fixed level, not computed on a recurring demand basis, is maintained to meet possible occasional or intermittent requirements. Numerical stockage items are stocked because of their essentiality or a procurement lead time that is longer than normal. An item having an NSO will have no other level. The NSO is the sum of lines 4c(2) and 4c(3) of DA Form 1887.
1. Insurance items (line 4c(1)). Not applicable.
2. Mission essential (line 4c(2)). Secondary items of functional repair parts not otherwise authorized for stockage at the installation level but required to ensure operation of an end item or facility that is vital to a defense mission. The bulk of this stockage is for support of the prescribed load list (PLL).
3. Other stockage (line 4c(3)). All other materiel maintained for a known requirement but not delineated on line 4c(2) or line 4f. This includes but is not limited to AIMI, standby support items, mandatory stockage items, inventory temporarily in use, clothing sales store inventories, and operational rations.
- (d) Repair cycle (line 4d). Not applicable.
- (e) Order and ship time (line 4e). The sum of lines 4e(1) and 4e(2).
1. Order time (line 4e(1)). The estimated recurring demands for issues during the interval between the date of a procurement order or requisition and the date the materiel would normally be shipped by the supplying activity. In the case of reparables that are repaired or rebuilt by the ordering activity, this element will represent the condemnation rate due to wearout plus nonrecurring demands during the same timeframe.
2. Ship time (line 4e(2)). The estimated recurring demands for issues during the interval between the date the supply activity ships the materiel and the date it is recorded on the receiving activity's accountable records. In the case of reparables that are repaired or rebuilt by the ordering activity, this element will represent the condemnation rate due to wearout plus nonrecurring demands during the same timeframe.
- (f) Operating level (4f). The quantity required to sustain operations in the interval between receipt of a replenishment shipment and submission of a subsequent replenishment requisition. These quantities should be based on the established replenishment period. The full operating level is included to display the maximum on-hand requirement as of a moment in time. Elements of the operating level are as follows:
1. Recurring demand items (line 4f(1)). Items that experience sufficient demand to qualify for stockage.
2. Depot maintenance (line 4f(2)). Not applicable.
3. Concurrent parts (line 4f(3)). Not applicable.
- (g) Subtotal requisitioning objective recurring demands. The sum of lines 4b, d, e(1), e(2), and f(1).

- (h) Subtotal requisitioning objective nonrecurring demands. The sum of lines 4c, f(2), and f(3).
- (5) AAO issue requirements (line 5). The sum of lines 5a through c.
- (a) Apportionment year FY (line 5a). The AY represents the subsequent FY or a 12-month period in a 30 September stratification, a 9-month period in a 31 December stratification, a 6-month period in a 31 March stratification, or a 3-month period in a 30 June stratification. It is the sum of lines 5a(1) through (3).
 - 1. Recurring demands (line 5a(1)). The estimated demands forecast through supply control procedures for issues during the period from stratification date to the end of the AY.
 - 2. Nonrecurring demands (line 5a(2)). The projected or programmed nonrecurring demands forecast through supply control procedures for issues during the period from stratification date to the end of the AY.
 - 3. Nonstockage demands (line 5a(3)). The projected or programmed demands for issues of nonstockage items during the period from stratification date to the end of the AY.
- (b) Budget year FY (line 5b). The BY represents the FY following the AY. It is the sum of lines 5b(1) through (3).
 - 1. Recurring demands (line 5b(1)). The estimated recurring demands forecast through supply control procedures for issues during the BY. The forecast of requirements should be at the same rate as for the CY. It should be adjusted when necessary to compensate for any projected program changes that may not have been considered in computing requirements for the CY.
 - 2. Nonrecurring demands (line 5b(2)). The projected or programmed nonrecurring demands forecast through supply control procedures for issues during the BY.
 - 3. Nonstockage demands (line 5b(3)). The projected or programmed demands for issues of nonstockage items during the BY.
- (c) Balance, AAO (line 5c). Three months of demands as of 31 December, 6 months as of 31 March, 9 months as of 30 June, and 0 months as of 30 September.
- (6) Balance, prepositioned Army war reserve (line 6). The sum of lines 6a through c. The nonprotectable portion of the PWRR that represents the unfunded deficiency.
 - (a) Operational projects (line 6a). The nonprotectable portion of the operational projects.
 - (b) Other: Balance, U.S. (line 6b). The nonprotectable portion of the other prepositioned war reserves less those requirements entered on line 6c of the stratification report.
 - (c) Other: Balance, Allied Forces (line 6c). The nonprotectable portion of the other prepositioned war reserves less those requirements entered on line 6b of the stratification report.
- (7) Economic retention (line 7). Materiel authorized as contingency requirements.
- (8) Local excess (line 8). The sum of lines 8a and b.
 - (a) Reported excess (line 8a). That portion of excess materiel that has been reported for disposition instructions as being in excess of authorized retention levels.
 - (b) Unreported excess (line 8b). That portion of excess materiel that has not been reported for disposition instructions or is not reportable.
- f. Memorandum entries are as follows:
 - (1) Demands. Enter separately the dollar value of the requisitioning objective, nonrequisitioning objective, and nonstockage demands experienced during the quarter for the materiel being reported. Demands will not be cumulative for the FY.
 - (a) Requisitioning objective items. Enter the dollar value of demands for requisitioning objective items. This includes both recurring and nonrecurring demands.
 - (b) Nonrequisitioning objective items. Enter the dollar value of demands for standby, mission essential, and other demands.
 - (c) Nonstockage items. Enter the dollar values of fringe and direct delivery demands.
 - (2) Materiel repaired. Enter the dollar value of materiel that was repaired and reclassified as serviceable during the report period.
 - (3) Unserviceable stocks scheduled for repair. Enter the dollar value of unserviceable stocks reported in column E for which the item manager has directed repair or rebuild.

Section IV

Reduced Price Initiative (RPI)

5-12. Establishment of RPI

The RPI was established as a test in 1995 to save operation and maintenance dollars that were being used to repair items in long supply at wholesale. The success of the program has been proven. This establishes the RPI as a permanent Army program to reduce long supply items and improve stewardship of limited resources.

5-13. Criteria for selection to the RPI program

The following criteria will apply to RPI candidate items:

- a.* Must be Army managed.
- b.* Must be reparable.
- c.* Cannot be obsolete.
- d.* Must have enough on-hand assets to remain on the RPI list for at least one year.
- e.* Must be in long supply, i.e., have assets beyond the Approved Acquisition Objective.

5-14. Governing rules:

- a.* The reduced price will reflect a percentage of AMDF value calculated annually based on asset posture.
- b.* Prices will be changed to reflect RPI during the annual price update (APU).
- c.* RPI items may not be bought for resale within OMA.
- d.* RPI items are not authorized for retail stockage above the requisitioning objective (RO).
- e.* Repair is not authorized for items on the RPI list.
- f.* Disposition for unserviceable RPI items will be IAW the instructions on the annual RPI list.

Section V

Financial Inventory Reporting

5-15. Objectives of financial inventory reporting

The objectives of financial inventory reporting are to provide—

- a.* HQDA with data on Army-owned, stock fund secondary and PA Funded item inventories.
- b.* Changes in inventory and stratification of assets for PA stock fund financed inventories.
- c.* Basic financial inventory data for use by inventory managers to develop and defend budget estimates and apportionment and reapportionment requests.
- d.* A means of measuring progress toward established goals.
- e.* Historical data used by the inventory manager to-
 - (1) Determine the degree of compliance with and adequacy of program and policy guidance.
 - (2) Equate supply operations.
 - (3) Equate stock control operations.
 - (4) Consider trends in inventory status and activity.
 - (5) Compare available assets with authorized retention levels.
 - (6) Compile demand and issue data.
 - (7) Determine unserviceable inventories.
 - (8) Determine other areas requiring control by Army managers at all levels.

5-16. Criteria for reporting

Financial inventory reporting applies to stratification of assets for PA-financed principal items, including assets in use. Reporting requirements also apply to changes in inventory and the stratification of PA-financed and stock fund-financed items on stock records in the Army supply system worldwide. For the purpose of these reports, principal items in CONUS sites below wholesale level will be considered as assets in use. The following are excluded from these reporting requirements:

- a.* Aircraft, intercontinental ballistic missiles, and intermediate range ballistic missiles.
- b.* Secondary items with troop units, to include the National Guard and Reserve Components.
- c.* Items funded by an industrial fund.
- d.* Property acquired for civil function use.
- e.* Plant and production equipment carried in the supply system inventory. This is equipment in use, on standby, or idle at military sites, contractors' plants, or locations outside the military supply system. It is also equipment reportable to the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center or a production equipment control agency as idle and available for use screening.
- f.* Material in Army storage facilities owned by other DOD components or other Government departments or agencies.
- g.* Any item installed in, or part, of a higher assembly.

5-17. Reporting activities

Financial inventory reporting requirements apply, in whole or in part, to the following:

- a.* DCS, G-4.
- b.* FORSCOM and subordinate commands.
- c.* TRADOC and subordinate elements.
- d.* Headquarters of MACOMs overseas and subordinate elements.

- e. USAMC and subordinate elements.
- f. Office of TSG.
- g. U.S. Army Security Agency.
- h. Defense Supply Service, Pentagon.
- i. U.S. Army Communications Command.
- j. NGB.

5-18. General reporting instructions

This paragraph gives instructions for reporting certain financial data for items in the Army supply system.

a. Submit comprehensive narrative analyses with all feeder and consolidated financial inventory reports listed in paragraph 5-21. The narrative will explain significant financial and supply management operations and comment on the progress made. It will describe corrective actions started or planned in connection with inventory positions, supply and financial trends, and significant results made evident by comparative review. For maximum effectiveness, explanations accompanying the reports should represent a joint effort among all elements of the reporting activity whose functions influence the data reported. These analyses will be brief, complete statements supporting or explaining abnormal and/or highlighted changes in inventories and/or funding balances. Statistical supply control data must be accompanied by enough supplemental information to permit an adequate appraisal of the progress of program performance. Narrative analyses must fully explain significant occurrences that cause questionable trends, deviations from forecasts, and/or major deficiencies. Narratives should not explain obvious causes of trend differences. Preparing agencies should analyze data being reported and add to them as needed. An effective narrative analysis must emphasize the following:

- (1) How much the analysis will improve overall financial and logistical management.
- (2) The prompt identification of problem areas and corrective actions required.
- (3) The development of explanations and data in such detail as to satisfy the "need to know" of the ascending echelons of supply and demand.
- (4) Whether operations showing significant deviations from approved plans can be brought back into line with these plans or whether the plan must be adjusted, and why.

b. Within 55 days after the close of each semiannual reporting period, the NGB will advise USAMC (AMCRM-FW) by letter of the value of the inventory managed by the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers (USP&FO).

c. Use standard prices for financial reporting of inventories (DFAS-IN 37-1).

d. The due dates represent the number of calendar days following the close of the reporting period. These dates allow each reporting command the maximum time possible; extensions cannot be considered. Each command consolidating data for forwarding to a higher echelon will report overdue data so that corrective action may be taken.

5-19. Security classification

Financial inventory reports prepared per this section will normally be unclassified. If required, classification will be per AR 380-5, and will be forwarded under separate cover.

5-20. DD Form 1138-1 (Inventory Report of Principal or Secondary Items), RCS DD-M(A)1000

a. General reporting. DD Form 1138-1 is available on the OSD website (<http://web1.whs.osd.mil/lcdhome/cdhome.htm>) and the Army Electronic Library CD-ROM (EM001). Consolidate MACOM reports and forward them to HQDA (SAFM-BUR), WASH DC 20310-0109, no later than 75 days after the end of the reporting period. DD Form 1138-1 will cover worldwide assets on hand in storage, in use when not incorporated into a higher assembly, in transit, and in other status. Prepare the report as follows:

- (1) Report assets in thousands of dollars, right justified.
- (2) Report in-use and in-store entries separately.
- (3) Abbreviate as needed.
- (4) Lines 7a and 10a are memo entries included in lines 7 and 10 totals.
- (5) Total assets, line 16, must equal the total of lines 9 through 15 (omitting 10a) and the total of lines 17 through 19.
- (6) Total assets, line 16, must agree with prior report submission to USAMC.

b. DD Form 1138-1 for principal items. This report for principal items is prepared as of 30 September. Entries for DD Form 1138-1 for principal items are in table 5-7. The inventory report for principal items is required from the US Army Intelligence and Security Command, the US Army Information Systems Command, and the USAMC IMMs. Preparation is summary by the reporting elements and in subsummary by appropriation and budgeted project code. Submit four copies to USAMC within 55 days of the "as of" date. Also, USAMC submits a consolidated summary report for all categories of principal items.

c. DD Form 1138-1 for secondary items. DLA will prepare the inventory report for secondary items as of 31 March and 30 September for ASF. TSG will prepare the inventory report as of 31 March and 30 September for ASF and PA.

Submit two copies to USAMC within 55 days of the cutoff date. Entries for DD Form 1138-1 for secondary items are in table 5-7. See table 5-8 for the DOD category of materiel codes.

5-21. DA Form 1887 (Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B--Oversea Command and CONUS Installation Assets), RCS CSGLD-1438

a. DA Form 1887 (Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B--Oversea Command and CONUS Installation Assets) is required for internal Army financial inventory management. This report will be prepared by headquarters, overseas commands, or subordinate commands; FORSCOM, TRADOC, Class II installations reporting directly to USAMC; and subordinate commands of USAMC. Reports will include material on accountable records of overseas depots and CONUS installations and will show asset requirements and stratification of on-hand and on-order assets applicable to these requirements. Separate reports will be prepared for each materiel category of SMA secondary items through the first and second position of the MATCAT. A summary report will be prepared for all materiel categories. In addition, consolidated reports will be prepared by USAMC for the USAMC Installations Division. Forward the consolidated USAMC installation report and narrative analyses per table 5-9. Submit these reports quarterly in three copies HQ, AMC, ATTN: AMCRM-D, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333, not later than 55 calendar days after the end of that reporting period.

b. The overseas command and CONUS installation stratification (para 5-12) is the source for the data to be included in this report. Round off all dollar amounts to the nearest thousand dollars.

c. Instructions for completing DA Form 1887 are shown in figure 5-6.

d. The narrative analysis prepared for the quarterly stratification report at the end of each semiannual reporting period will be preceded by a list of memorandum data that the applicable reporting activities are required to complete:

- (1) Materiel on order (any source).
- (2) Assets in transit from procurement (accepted at source but not received).
- (3) Shipments in transit between storage locations.
- (4) Assets temporarily in use.
- (5) Assets on loan.
- (6) Inventories in process of assembly or disassembly.
- (7) Adjustments (the difference between on-hand inventory value on financial records and the value of on-hand inventory reflected on DA Form 1887).

Table 5-1
Materiel category and IMM or SICA/SICC (position 1 of the MATCAT code)

Alpha Code	Item Manager	Materiel category	IMM or SICA/SICC
B	A12	Ground forces support materiel (other support equipment)	U.S. Army Soldiers, Biological and Chemical (SBCCOM) Command Natick, MA 01760
C	B69	Medical/dental materiel (See note 1.)	U.S. Medical Materiel Agency, (USAMMA), Fort Detrick, MD 21702-5001
D	B14	Single manager conventional ammunition	U.S. Army Operations Support Command (OSC), Rock Island, IL 61299
E	A35	General Supplies (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	Field Support Command (FSC) Materiel Management Team, New Cumberland, PA 17070-5008
F	AP5	Clothing, textiles, heraldry, subsistence, and non-medical toiletries (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	SBCCOM, U.S. Army Organization, Philadelphia, PA 19101
G	B16	Communications and electronics equipment, electronics materiel (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM), Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-5506
H	B17	Aircraft, aircraft materiel (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Aviation and Missile (AMCOM) Command, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898
J	A35	Ground forces support materiel (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	FSC, New Cumberland, PA 17070
K	AKZ	Combat, tactical, and support vehicles, vehicular components, and peculiar repair parts related to mobility (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armament Command, (TACOM), Warren, MI 48397-5000
L	B64	Missiles, missile materiel (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5230

Table 5-1
Materiel category and IMM or SICA/SICC (position 1 of the MATCAT code)—Continued

Alpha Code	Item Manager	Materiel category	IMM or SICA/SICC
M	B14	Ammunition, weapons and tracked combat vehicles, special weapons, chemical and fire control materiel (See notes 1 and 2.)	U.S. Army Armament and Chemical Acquisition Logistics Activity, (ACALA) Rock Island, IL 61299-6000
P	B46	Signal intelligence/electronic warfare equipment	CECOM, Ft Monmouth, NJ 07703-5006
Q	B16	Electronic materiel (DLA items) (See note 1.)	CECOM, Ft Monmouth, NJ 07703-5006
R	A35	Bulk and packaged petroleum fuels, packaged petroleum products, containers, and accessories thereof, certain chemical and solid fuels (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	U.S. AWRSTPCMD, New Cumberland, PA 17070
S	AP5	Subsistence (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Support Organization, Philadelphia, PA 19101
T	A35	Industrial supplies (DLA and GSA items) (See note 1.)	U.S. Army Aviation Troop Command, New Cumberland, PA 17070
U	B56	COMSEC materiel	U.S. Army CECOM Security Logistics Activity (CSLA), Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7090

Notes:

¹ Denotes secondary item materiel category titles.

² Does not include tracked vehicle repair parts.

Table 5-2
Appropriation and budget activity account code (position 2 of the MATCAT code) for PA principal items (see Note)

ABA code	Appropriation category	Appropriation	Budget project
A	Aircraft	21*2031	1100
B	Modification of aircraft	21*2031	1200
C	Avionics support equipment	21*2031	1410
	Common ground equipment	21*2031	1420
D	Modification of weapons and combat tracked vehicles.	20*2033	3300
E	Other missiles	20*2032	2200
F	Modification of missiles	20*2032	2300
G	Missile support equipment	21*2032	2511
H	Tracked combat vehicles	20*2033	3111
J	Weapons and other combat vehicles	20*2033	3211
K	Ammunition	21*2034	4111
L	Tactical vehicles	21*2035	5111
M	Nontactical vehicles	21*2035	5121
N	Telecommunications equipment	21*2035	5211
P	Other communications and electronics systems and equipment	21*2035	5212
Q	Other support equipment	21*2035	5310

Legend for Table 5-2:

* - The last digit of the applicable fiscal year.

Notes:

Note: PA principal items are not affected by the stock funding of depot level reparables. Therefore, no change was made to ABA codes and cross references.

Table 5-3
Appropriation and budget activity account code (position 2 of the MATCAT code) for Army working capital fund (AWCF) reparable items (see Note)

NICP	Bill to address	Fund	Appropriation	DLR	Log support
ACALA	W52H09	MC	97X4930	.AC9G	.AC5G
AMCOM(A)	W58HOZ	HC	97X4930	.AC9T	.AC5T
CECOM	W15R7S	GC	97X4930	.AC9E	.AC5E
AMCOM(M)	W31G3H	LC	97X4930	.AC9F	.AC5F
TACOM	W56HZV	KC	97X4930	.AC9D	.AC5D
SBCCOM	W58HZ1	BC	97X4930	.AC9N	.AC5N

Legend for Table 5-3:

X - The fund is continuing and no year is shown.

Notes:

Note: Since 1 Jan 92, only ABA code 2 is assigned to secondary items. A consumable/reparable indicator code R used with ABA code 2 indicates that an item is an AWCF reparable item.

Table 5-4
Management inventory segment of the category structure (position 3 of the MATCAT code)

Numeric Code	Description and use
1	Reparable item (excluding insurance and provisioning items). This code identifies a durable item which can normally be repaired economically by depots or lower echelons of maintenance. Assign this code only to an item with both a maintenance repair code (MRC) (4th position of the SMR code) of O, F, H, L, or D; and a recoverability code 5th position of the SMR code) of O, F, H, L, D, or A.
2	Nonreparable item (excluding insurance and provisioning items). This code identifies an item which is not reparable. Assign this code only when the MRC is Z or B, and the recoverability code is Z or A.
3	Insurance item. This code identifies an item designated as an insurance item as defined in the glossary. Assign this code only if the acquisition advice code is Z and the essentiality code indicates the item is essential.
4	Provisioning item. This code identifies a new item for stock being introduced through the provisioning process, and for which there is insufficient demand history to manage normally. A provisioning item can be either reparable or non-reparable.

Table 5-5
Specific group/generic code (position 4 of the MATCAT)

Generic code	Specific group
A	Fixed wing aircraft
B	Rotary wing aircraft
C	Other aircraft categories
D	Surface to air missiles
E	Surface to surface missiles
F	Other missile related materiel
G	Artillery
H	Individual and crew-served weapons
I	Construction equipment
J	Tanks
K	Combat vehicles
L	Other weapons categories
M	Armored carriers
N	Tactical vehicles

Table 5-5
Specific group/generic code (position 4 of the MATCAT)—Continued

Generic code	Specific group
P	Other automotive categories
Q	Avionics
R	Tactical and strategic communications
S	Surveillance target acquisition and night observation
T	Other electronics equipment
U	POL, soldier and combat support systems
V	Power generating systems
W	Line of communication/base support systems
X	Special ammunition
Y	Conventional ammunition
Z	Other munitions/chemical biological radiological categories
0	Medical materiel
2	Missile class V components (except SAFEGUARD)
3	Missile class V components (SAFEGUARD)
4	Communications systems agency and satellite communications agency equipment
5	Communications systems equipment
6	Individual and crew-served weapons

Table 5-6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)

Group	Code	Description
Fixed-wing aircraft	AD	U-8
	AG	U-21
	AH	OV-1
	AM	Fixed-wing aircraft not supported by DA
	AN	C-12-series aircraft
	AP	Close range unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV-CR)
Rotary-wing aircraft	BA	UH-1
	BB	AH-1, UH-1, OV-1 turbine engine
	BC	AH-1
	BD	MH-60K helicopter, utility
	BE	UH-60
	BF	UH-60 turbine engine
	BG	AH-64 turbine engine
	BH	MH-E helicopter, cargo-transportation
	BJ	AH-64 airframe
	BK	CH-47
	BL	CH-47 turbine engine
	BN	UH-60L/AH-64A engine (T-701C)
	BP	OH-58A and OH-58C
	BQ	T63-A-700 and T63-A-720 (turbine engine)
	BR	RAH-66 Commanche aircraft

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	BS	Rotary-wing aircraft not supported by DA
	BT	OH–6
	BW	SH–60B turbine engine
	BX	OH–58D Army helicopter improvement program (AHIP)
	BY	OH–58D turbine engine (T703–AD–700)
	BZ	AH–64 Longbow
Other aircraft categories	CA	Target acquisition drone air reconnaissance system
	CC	Multiapplication aviation spares
	CD	Target acquisition designation sight (TADS) and pilot night vision sensor
	CE	Electro-optical (EO) augmentation system
	CG	Aviation ground power unit (AGPU)
	CJ	Aircraft training aids and devices
	C8	Aviation sets, kits and outfits, aircraft ground support equipment (AGSE), and aircraft life support equipment (ALSE)
Surface to air missiles	DB	Nike Hercules
	DC	Chaparral
	DE	Hawk, basic
	DF	Missile loader transporter, M501L1
	DH	Targets
	DJ	Redeye
	DM	Air-to-air stinger (ATAS)
	DN	Stinger reprogrammable microprocessor/special defense acquisition fund
	DP	AVENGER
	DR	Stinger
	DS	Hawk, improved
	DT	Bradley Stinger fighting vehicle - enhanced (BSFV–E) system
	DX	Roland
	DY	Standard vehicle-mounted launcher
	D6	Patriot
	D7	Forward area alerting radar (FAAR)
	D9	Line-of-sight forward—heavy (LOS–F–H)
Surface to surface missiles	EA	Brilliant anti-armor submunition (BAT)
	EC	Fiber-optic guided missile (FOG–M) System
	EF	Multiple-launch rocket system (MLRS)
	EG	2.75 rocket and M–158A1/M200A1 launcher
	EH	Improved Bradley acquisition system (IBAS)
	EK	Rocket, high-explosive, 84MM: M136 (AT4)
	EL	M–22
	EM	Honest John
	EN	Lance
	EP	Hellfire
	EQ	Multipurpose individual munition/short range assault weapon (MPIM/SRAW) system
	ER	Follow on to TOW (FOTT)

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	ET	Advanced antitank weapon system—medium (AAWS–M)
	EU	Pershing IA
	EV	Shillelagh
	EW	TOW infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) (XM2/TOW combat fighting vehicle (CFV) (XM3)
	EX	Joint ground-launch tacit rainbow
	EY	Land combat support system (LCSS)
	EZ	Advanced antitank weapon system—heavy (AAWS–H) kinetic energy missile system
	E1	Tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire guided (TOW) missile
	E2	Tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided (TOW 2) missile
	E3	Pershing II
	E4	Improved target acquisition system (ITMS)
	E5	Dragon
	E6	Precision gunnery training system (PGTS)
	E7	TOW 2 infantry fighting vehicle (IFV/TOW 2 cavalry fighting vehicle (CFV)
	E8	Army tactical missile system (ATACMS)
	E9	AAWS–H nonlinear of sight
Other missile-related materiel	FA	Ground laser locator designator
	FB	Joint Tactical Ground Station (JTAGS)
	FC	Modular universal laser equipment (MULE)
	FD	AN/TSQ–51 air defense command coordination system
	FE	Test Program Sets (TPS)
	FG	Thermal imagery and ancillary equipment
	FK	Laser target designator
	FM	Integrated family of test equipment (IFTE)
	FP	Advanced attack helicopter (AAH) U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AM-COM) - managed subsystem
	FQ	Calibration
	FR	AAH/target acquisition designation sight (TADS)
	FT	Forward area air defense command, control, and intelligence (C2I)
	FV	Sentinel
	FW	Short range unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV–SR)
	FZ	Other multiapplication parts
	F1	AN/GSA–77
	F3	AN/TSQ–73
	F4	TOW Cobra
	F5	Theater high altitude area defense (THAAD) system
	F6	Cobra-NITE (C–NITE)
	F9	General research and development
Artillery	GA	Gun, antiaircraft, 20MM, towed M167, Vulcan air defense system (VADS), gun 20MM, towed M167A2, product improvement Vulcan air defense system (PIVADS)
	GB	Howitzer, 105MM, M101/M101A1
	GC	Howitzer, 105MM, M102, W/M6 platform
	GD	Howitzer, 155MM, M114/M114A1/M123A1

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	GE	Howitzer, heavy 8-inch M115
	GF	Howitzer, pack 75MM M116, howitzer salute 75MM, M120
	GG	Howitzer, 155MM, M198
	GH	Howitzer, light towed, 105MM, M119/L119
	GJ	Howitzer, light, towed, 105MM, M119A1
	GX	Hybrid air defense systems (HADES)
	GZ	Miscellaneous artillery
	G9	Other artillery multiapplication parts
Individual and crew-served weapons	HA	Pistols, 45 caliber, M1911, M1911A1, M119A1, M15
	HB	Machine gun, M85-series
	HC	Machine gun, 7.62MM, M240
	HD	Machine gun, 7.62 MM, M73/ M73A1/M219
	HE	Rifle, 7.62MM, M14-series with bipod M2, M21
	HF	Rifle, 5.56MM, M16-series with bipod, firing port weapon, rimfire adapter launcher, M234
	HG	Submachine gun, caliber .45, M3/M3A1
	HH	Machine gun, caliber .50 M2-series with tripod M3 and mount M63
	HJ	Machine gun, 7.62MM, M60-series
	HK	Mount tripod M122, for 7.62MM/5.56MM machine gun
	HL	Machine gun, caliber .30 with tripod
	HM	Launcher, grenade, 40MM, M203 for M16 rifle
	HN	Launcher, grenade, 40MM, M79
	HP	Launcher, rocket 3.5-inch, M20-series with mount
	HQ	Gun, automatic, 20MM, M139
	HR	Mortar, 120MM
	HS	Mortar, 60MM, M2/M19 with mount
	HT	Mortar, 81MM, M29-series M1 with mount, M4
	HU	Mortar, 4.2-inch, M30 with mount
	HW	Rifle, 57MM, M18/M18A1/T15E16
	HX	Rifle, 90MM, M67
	HY	Rifle, 106MM, M40-series with mount and rifle spotting, M8-series
	HZ	Launcher, rocket, 115MM, M91/XM70
	H1	84MM M3 Recoilless Rifle, Multi Role Anti-Armor Anti-Personnel Weapon System (MAAWS)
	H3	Armament subsystem, 30MM, XM139
	H4	Armament subsystem, M28, M28A1, M28A2, M28A3, reflex sight M73/M73A1, helmet sight M128/M36
	H6	Armament subsystem, 20MM and enhanced fire control system, XM97E2
	H7	Armament subsystem, 20MM, XM97E1
	H8	Gun automatic, 25MM, M242
	H9	Other individual and crew-served weapons (excluding code HV assigned to aircraft subsystems)
Construction equipment	IA	Tractor, full-tracked
	IB	Scrapers

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	IC	Loader, scoop
	ID	Road graders
	IE	Cranes, wheel
	IF	Cranes, 20 to 25 tons
	IG	Cranes, crawler
	IH	Crane-related construction
	IJ	Excavation equipment
	IK	Sweepers and snowplows
	IL	Asphalt/compaction equipment
	IM	Soil, asphalt, concrete, nuclear test sets
	IN	Armored combat earthmover (ACE) M9
	IP	Concrete paving and water distribution equipment
	IQ	Crushing equipment
	IR	Compressors and support equipment
Tanks	JA	Tank, combat, M48-series, 90MM gun
	JB	Trainers, tank gunnery
	JC	Tank, combat, flame thrower, M67/M67A1/M67A2
	JD	Tank, combat, 76MM gun, M41/M41A1/M41A2/M41A3
	JE	Tank, M1 Abrams family of vehicles
	JF	Tank, combat 120MM gun, M103, M103A1/M103A2 with trainer M119
	JG	Tank, combat, 90MM, gun M47
	JH	Tank, 105MM, M60A3, TTS
	JJ	Tank, combat, 105MM gun, M60/M60A1/M60A3/M48A5
	JK	Tank, combat, 152MM gun, M60A2 and trainer, M37
	JL	Trainer, driving, M34 for M60 tank series
	JM	Subcaliber mount assemblies universal
	JN	Trainer, armored vehicle, unit conduct of fire trainer (UCOFT) institutional conduct of fire trainer (ICOFT) 50 and 60 cycle-series
	JP	Combat engineer vehicle, full tracked M728
	JQ	Armored/reconnaissance/airborne assault vehicles, 152MM, M551 with trainer M40
	JR	Simulator tank gunfire, M4/M4A1, for M42, M48, M60 tanks
	JS	Bulldozer EM tank-mounted M6/M8/M8A1/M8A2/M8A3/M9
	JT	Recovery vehicle, M51/M74/M88
	JU	Gun, full tracked, 90MM M56
	JV	Recovery vehicle, M578
	JW	Tank, Abrams, M1A2 unique
	JX	Robotic obstacle breaching assault tank (ROBAT)
	JY	Tank, Abrams, M1A1 unique
	JZ	Miscellaneous tanks
	J1	Breacher (Grizzly)
	J2	Armored gun system (AGS), XM8
	J3	M1 tank maintenance panel training devices
	J4	Simplified test equipment (STE) M1, M2, and M3

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
Combat vehicles	KA	Gun, antiaircraft, self-propelled, 40MM, M42/M42A1
	KC	Howitzer, self-propelled 105MM/M52/M52A1
	KD	Gun, field artillery self-propelled 175MM, M107, howitzer 8-inch M110
	KE	Howitzer, heavy full tracked self-propelled 105MM, M108
	KF	Howitzer, full tracked self-propelled 155MM, M109
	KG	Howitzer, self-propelled, 155MM, M44/M44A1
	KH	Howitzer, heavy full tracked self-propelled 8-inch M55, 155 gun M53
	KK	Divisional air defense system (DIVADS) XM247
Light armored vehicle	KL	Gun, antiaircraft, 20MM, self-propelled, M163 (VADS), M741, vulcan chassis, M163A1 (VADS), gun, 20MM, self-propelled, M163A2 (PIVADS)
	KM	Light armored vehicle
	KV	Field artillery ammunition support vehicle (FAASV), G801, XM922
	KZ	Miscellaneous combat vehicles
Other weapon categories	LA	Computer gun direction, M18 (FADAC/test set/MLU)
	LB	Direct Support Electrical System Test Set (DSESTS) system
	LC	Binoculars (standard)
	LD	Aiming circle M1/M2/M2A1
	LF	Periscope, B.C. M43/M65 telescope observation, M48/M49/XM67, portable
	LG	Targets/training devices
	LH	Binocular, IR M18
	LJ	Chronograph, M36, M90
	LK	Shop equipment
	LL	Tools and shop sets
	LP	Ground-emplaced mine scattering system, XM128, antitank mine dispenser M57
	LQ	Plotting sets/boards, fire direction sets
	LS	APPS, photolocator
	LU	Weapon access delay system (WADS)
	LV	Dispenser, general purpose aircraft XM130
	LW	Multiple integrated laser equipment management system/antitank weapon effect signature simulator (ATWESS)
	LX	Backup computer system (BUCS)
	LY	Programmable hand-held calculator (PHHC)
	LZ	Miscellaneous weapons
	L1	Gauges and miscellaneous test equipment
	L2	Air defense-oriented test equipment
	L3	Armament-oriented test equipment
	L4	Fire control-oriented test equipment
	L5	Other managed component of tool sets
	L6	Major items shop equipment
	L7	Basic issue item sets
	L8	Sergeant York support equipment
	L9	Multiapplication weapon components and parts
Armored carriers	MA	XM491/XM597/XM598

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	MB	M113 configuration, carrier, personnel
	MC	M113A1/A2 armored personnel carrier combat vehicle, antitank
	MD	Carrier 1/2 squad
	ME	M8A1 configuration
	MF	M17 configuration
	MG	M116 configuration
	MH	M114 configuration
	MJ	XM571 configuration
	MK	XM759 configuration
	ML	Combat Identification Panel
	MM	Infantry fighting vehicle (M2, M2A1, M2A2), cavalry fighting vehicle (M3, M3A1, M3A2)
	MN	M106 carrier, mortar, self-propelled, 107MM
	MP	M125A1, carrier, mortar
	MQ	M548, carrier, cargo
	MR	M577, carrier, command post
	MS	M132, carrier, flame thrower
	MT	Armored car commando V100
	MV	Improved TOW vehicle (ITV), M901
	MW	Fire support team vehicle (FISTV), XM981
	MX	XM1059 carrier, smoke generator, full-tracked, armored
	MY	Miscellaneous armored carriers
	MZ	Other armored carrier multiapplication parts
	M2	Bradley fighting vehicle maintenance training devices
	M3	XM1015 electronic warfare
	M4	M548 family of vehicles, block I modification
	M5	M113 family of vehicles, block I modification
	M6	XM1064, Armored mortar carrier, 120 MM full tracked, self-propelled
	M7	XM1068 carrier, armored command post, Army tactical command and control system (ATCCS), full track
Tactical vehicles	NA	14- to 20-ton vehicle configuration, M915A2, M916A1, M1062
	NB	1/4-ton vehicle configuration, M151
	NC	1/2-ton vehicle configuration
	ND	1 1/4-ton vehicle configuration, M880-series
	NE	M878 family of vehicles (includes M878 and M878A1)
	NF	3/4-ton vehicle configuration
	NG	1 1/4-ton vehicle configuration, M561-series
	NH	2 1/2-ton vehicle configuration, diesel
	NJ	2 1/2-ton vehicle configuration, gas
	NK	2 1/2-ton vehicle configuration multifuel
	NL	5-ton vehicle configuration, diesel
	NM	5-ton vehicle configuration, gas
	NN	5-ton vehicle configuration, multifuel
	NP	10-ton vehicle configuration, M123 series

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	NQ	14- to 20-ton vehicle configuration, M915, M915A1, M916, M917, M918, M919, and M920
	NR	Heavy expanded mobility tactical truck (HEMMT), all body types (ABT) M977, M978, M983, M984, M984A1, M985
	NS	Commercial utility cargo vehicle
	NT	M939 family of vehicles (includes M939A1 and M939A2)
	NU	Heavy equipment transporter (HET), M746, M747, M911
	NV	2 1/2-ton extended service program (ESP) truck, model M44A3
	NW	Heavy equipment transporter system M1070, M1000
	NY	8- to 10-ton vehicle configuration, M520-series, go ability overall economy reliability (GOER)
	NZ	Other truck multiapplication parts
	N2	Family of medium tactical vehicles (FMTV), 2 1/2 ton
	N3	Family of medium tactical vehicles (FMTV), 5 ton
	N4	Small unit support vehicle (SUSV)
	N5	High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV)
	N6	Fast attack vehicle
	N7	Military motorcycle
	N8	Palletized loading system (PLS), M1074, M1075, M1076, M1077
Other automotive (continued in 8_(-alpha)_ group)	PA	Semitrailer van, medium, greater than 6 ton, to include M348 series
	PB	Semitrailer M871 and M127 series
	PC	Trailer, utility and cargo configurations
	PD	Trailer, 1/4 ton
	PE	Trailer, special purpose, bakery
	PF	Trailer, M200 series
	PG	Trailer, special purpose, radar
	PH	3/4-ton M101-series
	PJ	Trailer, 1 1/2 ton, M105/M103/M310 series
	PK	Semitrailer vans - light, equal to or less than 6 ton, to include MILVAN chassis
	PL	Trailer, prime mover, 5-ton
	PM	Miscellaneous combat/tactical common hardware/decals/data plates
	PN	Combat/tactical multiuse repair parts (starters, regulators, generators, distributors, fuel pumps, spark plugs, and the like)
	PP	Tires
	PQ	Special tools (Components)
	PR	Modification work order kits
	PS	Basic issue items (BII)
	PT	Miscellaneous vehicle components
	PU	Batteries
	PV	Semitrailer/tanker, M900/M131 series
	PW	Semitrailer, lowbed, M172, M345, M870 and M872 series
	PX	Trailer, bolster/pole hauling configuration
	PY	Base-level commercial equipment (BCE)

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	PZ	Nontactical wheeled vehicles
	P2	Trailer, 400 gal water (M107, M149 series)
	P3	Trailer, bed configurations
	P4	Heavy expanded mobility ammunition trailer (HEMAT) M989, M989A1
	P5	Dolly sets and trailer converters, 2 1/2 ton, M197, M197A1, M198, M198A1, M689, M707, M707A1, M720, M831, M832, M840
	P6	Semitrailer bed configurations
	P7	Trailer, Patriot missile (M860A1) support
	P8	Dolly set, M1022,
	P9	Semitrailer van, expandable, M313 and M447 series
Avionics	QA	Avionics VHF/UHF/AM
	QB	Avionics VHF/FM
	QC	Avionics Intercoms
	QD	Avionics HF/SSB–ICS–VS
	QE	Other avionics
	QF	Avionics very high frequency omnirange, marker beacon, glide slope (VOR/MB/GS)
	QG	Avionics gyro compass (navigation)
	QH	Fixed wing unique avionics
	QJ	Avionics identification equipment
	QK	Air traffic control (ATC) support
	QL	Avionics position fixing and ground support
	QM	Avionics stabilization/instrumentation
	QN	AN/ARC–114/114A radio set
	QP	AN/ARC–115/115A
	QQ	UH–60 unique avionics items
	QR	Inertial navigation systems
	QS	Tactical navigation (TACAN) Systems
	QT	Fixed base system
	QU	AH–64 unique avionics items
	QV	AN/ARC–116 radio set
	QW	CH–47 unique avionics items
	QX	AHIP unique avionics items
	QY	AH–I unique avionics items
	QZ	Single channel ground air radio system (SINCGARS), airborne radio
	Q1	Survivability radios
	Q2	AN/ARC–164 radio set
	Q3	AN/ARC–186
	Q4	Altimeter indicators
	Q5	Dippler navigation systems
	Q6	Auto direction finder systems
	Q7	Apache ground test station support equipment
	Q8	EH–60A QUICK FIX aircraft unique
	Q9	Avionics shelters

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
Tactical and strategic communications	RA	Portable frequency modulation radio communications equipment
	RB	Vehicular frequency modulation radio equipment
	RC	Amplitude modulation/single side band radio and radio teletypewriter equipment
	RD	Watercraft communications equipment
	RE	Special radio equipment
	RF	Relay and transmission equipment
	RG	FDM equipment
	RH	Manual Switching
	RJ	Tactical fire direction system/advanced field artillery tactical data systems (TACFIRE/AFATDS)
	RK	Project code “CXC”
	RL	Teletypewriters
	RM	Decentralized automated service support system (DAS–3) (AN/MYQ–4/4A)
	RN	Maneuver control system (MSC) (AN/UYQ–30/30A)
	RP	Facsimiles
	RQ	AN/TTC/TYC/-39/39A/39D
	RR	MICROFIX
	RS	AN/PRC–77 radio family
	RT	AN/VRC–12 radio family
	RU	Vehicular installation units
	RV	Tactical satellite (TACSAT) multichannel communication equipment
	RW	Mobile subscriber equipment (MSE)
	RX	Pulse code modulations (PCM)
	RY	Digital group multiplexer (DGM) equipment
	RZ	AN/TRC–170
	R1	Radio teletypewriters
	R2	Vehicular installation unit components
	R3	Intermediate forward test equipment
	R4	Communications division cables
	R5	AN/TSC–94A/100A
	R6	Transportable Single Channel Transponder Receiver (TSCTR) Msc-64/GSC_40
	R7	Other vehicular/portable FM equipment
	R8	BECS
	R9	Single channel ground air radio systems (SINCGARS), ground radio
Surveillance target acquisition and night observation	SA	Light and special division interim sensor (LSDIS)
	SB	Anti-intrusion devices
	SC	Airborne sensor systems
	SD	Intergators
	SE	Image intensification
	SF	Battlefield illumination
	SG	Infrared systems
	SH	Ground photo systems, processing, and interpretation

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	SJ	Air defense systems support
	SK	AN/TPQ–36/37 mortar and artillery radar locating
	SL	Interrogator, AN/TPX46
	SM	AN/UPD–7 radar system
	SN	Manportable common thermal night sights
	SP	Position location reporting systems (PLRS), adaptable surface interface terminal (ASIT), Joint tactical information distribution system (JTIDS)
	SQ	Bottle cleaning and charging station (AN/TAM–4)
	SR	AM/TMQ–31, meteorological
	SS	Cable assemblies, electronics
	SV	Common modules
	SW	Enhanced position location reporting system (EPLRS)
	SX	Individual weapon night sights
	SY	Crew-served night sights
	SZ	Night vision goggles
	S1	Command and Control Vehicle (C2V)
	S2	Joint surveillance target attack radar systems (JOINT STARS)
	S3	SINCGARS installation kits/components
	S4	Tactical terminal adapter (TTA)
	S5	Standard theater command and control system (STACCS)
	S6	Integrated system control (ISYSCON)
	S7	Special Operations Forces (SOF) equipment
	S8	Airborne Mission Planning System (AMPS)
	S9	AN/GSC–9
Other electronic equipment	TA	Tactical generic
	TB	Aircraft survivability equipment less the AN/APR–39 family
	TC	Atmospheric sounding, metrological stations and equipment wind measuring
	TD	General-purpose test equipment
	TE	General-purpose maintenance facility and miscellaneous
	TF	General-purpose electrical power equipment
	TG	Miscellaneous electrical warfare equipment
	TH	Quicklook II
	TJ	Batteries, dry
	TK	Batteries, storage
	TL	Guardrail V
	TM	Communications systems support equipment
	TN	Radiac detection systems
	TP	Other commodity command systems
	TQ	Rechargeable batteries
	TR	Regency net system
	TS	Communication security systems
	TT	Tactical fire direction system (TACFIRE) cables

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	TU	Remotely monitored battlefield sensor system (REMBASS) / improved remotely monitored battlefield sensor system (I-REMBASS)
	TV	VINSON
	TW	Installation kit/component
	TX	Armed Forces radio equipment
	TY	Audiovisual (recorder, reproducer, and public address) and pictorial equipment (FSC 5830, 5835, 6700, and 7700)
	TZ	AN/APR–39 family of countermeasure sets
	T1	Satellite communications (SATCOM) cables
	T2	AN/MSM–105 system
	T3	Modular azimuth positioning system (MAPS)
	T4	Television Audiovisual Support Activity audiovisual items
	T5	Digital radio and multiplexer acquisition (DRAMA)
	T6	Standard remote terminal (SRT)
	T7	Lithium batteries
	T8	All source analysis system (ASAS)
	T9	Global positioning system (GPS)
Soldier and combat support systems	UA	Tactical POL distribution equipment
	UB	Bulk POL distribution equipment
	UC	POL storage equipment
	UD	POL test equipment
	UE	Erdlators and related equipment
	UF	Water supply and water purification equipment
	UG	Repair shop equipment
	UH	Food services equipment
	UJ	Hygiene/insect control equipment
	UL	Topographic and survey equipment
	UM	Assault boat equipment
	UP	Position and azimuth determining system (PADS)
	UR	Countermining equipment
	US	Counter intrusion equipment
	UT	Counter surveillance equipment
	UU	Deployable medical system
	UV	Topographic support system
	UX	Special inspection equipment and gauges and Force Provider Power generation
Power generation	VA	Generator sets and related power equipment: systems 60 Hz 15, 30 and 10 kw
	VF	Generator sets and related power equipment 60 Hz 45, 60, 75, 150 and larger kw
	VL	Generator sets and related power equipment: 60 Hz 0.15 to 3.0 kw
	VM	Generator sets and related power equipment: 400 Hz, 0.3 kw and above
	VP	Patriot system support
	VR	Generator sets and related power Equipment: 60 Hz 5 to 10 kw
	VS	Generator sets and related power equipment: 28 V DC, 5 to 10 kw
	VW	Light sets, generator sets and related power equipment 400 Hz 0.3 kw and above

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	V4	Military standard engines and repair parts
Line of communication and Support systems	WA	Port support and watercraft base equipment
	WB	Bridge armored vehicle and support equipment
	WC	Container equipment
	WD	Diving equipment system
	WE	Army functional component system
	WF	Railway power and support equipment
	WG	Firefighting and support equipment
	WH	Lighter air cushion vehicle, base 30-ton (LACV–30)
	WJ	Electric materiel handling
	WK	Diesel engine driven materiel handling equipment
	WL	Rough terrain materiel and container handling equipment
	WM	Prefabricated structures equipment
	WN	Fixed bridges and support equipment
	WP	Floating bridges and support equipment
	WR	Mobile assault/ribbon bridges and support equipment
	WS	Air delivery equipment
	WT	Watercraft and related sets, kits, and outfits
	WU	Tool sets and miscellaneous sets, kits, and outfits
	WW	Working/preservation and packaging and other base support equipment
	WX	Cryogenic and support equipment
	WZ	Container express (CONEX)/ military-owned demountable container (MILVAN)
	W2	Gasoline engine driven materiel handling equipment
	W3	Refrigerators/refrigerated van equipment
	W4	Miscellaneous materiel transportation equipment
	W5	Air-conditioning and support equipment
	W6	Heating systems and other related equipment
	W8	Miscellaneous simplified test equipment
Special ammunition	XA	Adaption kits
	XB	Atomic demolition materiel
	XC	Atomic shells
	XD	Bangalore torpedoes
	XE	Blasting caps, detonating cord, and demolition firing devices
	XF	Bombs, general purpose
	XG	Bulk propellant, explosives, and demolition charges
	XH	Cluster bomb unit (CBU)/cluster dispenser unit (CDU), all types
	XJ	Chemical and biological agents
	XK	Flares, all types
	XL	Flame and incendiary materials
	XM	Firing devices for special weapon and advanced firing systems
	XN	Grenades, hand, fragmentation and offensive
	XP	Grenades, hand, riot control agents

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	XQ	Grenades, smoke and incendiary
	XR	Grenades, all other types
	XS	Mines and mine fuzes all types
	XT	Powder-actuated devices
	XU	Photoflash cartridges
	XV	Riot control agents
	XW	Rockets, 66MM, light antitank weapons (LAW), all types, including flame
	XX	Rockets, ground, all other types
	XY	Signals, all types
	XZ	Simulators, all types
	X1	Smoke pots
	X2	Test and handling equipment atomic materiel
	X3	Special weapons, repair parts
	X4	Warhead section atomic, all types
	X5	Warhead section chemical, all types
	X6	Warhead atomic, all types
	X7	Warhead selected
	X8	Modification work order kits
	X9	155MM atomic, field artillery projectile (AFAP) M785/XM785E1
Conventional ammunition	YA	Shell, shotgun, all types
	YB	Cartridge, .22 caliber, all types
	YC	Cartridge, 5.56MM, all types
	YD	Cartridge, 7.62MM, all types
	YE	Cartridge, .30 caliber, carbine, all types
	YF	Cartridge, .30 caliber, all types
	YG	Cartridge, .45 caliber, all types
	YH	Cartridge, .50 caliber, all types
	YJ	Cartridge, 20MM/30MM, all types
	YK	Miscellaneous small arms ammunition
	YL	Cartridge, 40MM, shoulder fired launcher (M79 type)
	YM	Cartridge, 40MM, automated launcher (M75 type)
	YN	Cartridge, 40MM (gun)
	YP	Cartridge, 60MM, mortar, all types
	YQ	Cartridge, 81MM, mortar, all types
	YR	Cartridge, 4.2-inch mortar, all types
	YS	Cartridge, 90MM, tank, all types
	YT	Cartridge, 105MM, all types
	YU	Cartridge, 152MM, all types
	YV	Other tank and armored vehicle gun ammunition
	YW	Cartridge, 105MM, howitzer, all types
	YX	Projectile, 155MM, all types, and propelling charges therefor
	YY	Projectile, 175MM, all types, and propelling charges therefor

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	YZ	Projectile, 8-inch all types, and propelling charges therefor
	Y1	Other artillery ammunition not specifically listed above
	Y2	Artillery/mortar fuzes and primers, all types
	Y3	Folding fin aircraft rocket, 2.75-inch all types
	Y4	Recoilless rifle ammunition, all types
	Y5	Propellant/cartridge-actuated devices
	Y6	Components for conventional ammunition maintenance and renovation program
	Y7	Packaging material for conventional ammunition maintenance and renovation program
	Y8	Bulk explosives and propellants for other customer end-item loading
	Y9	Ammunition peculiar equipment items
Other munitions/chemical, biological, radiological (CBR) categories	ZA	Smoke generators
	ZB	Decontaminating equipment (CBR)
	ZC	Flame-throwers and servicing units
	ZD	Detection and alarm devices
	ZE	Demolition equipment
	ZF	Disperser equipment
	ZG	CBR materiel
	ZH	Shelter systems
	ZJ	Gas masks
	ZK	Collective protection equipment
	ZL	Explosive ordnance disposal (EOC) sets and components
	ZM	Ammunition gauges
	ZN	Miscellaneous gauges
	ZP	Modification work order kits
	ZQ	Basic issue list items
	ZR	CBU/CDU repair kits
	ZS	Compressors
	ZT	Filter units
	ZU	Launcher rockets
	ZV	Impregnating plants
	ZW	Chemical lab
	ZZ	Multiapplication munitions/CBR components and parts
	Z1	Nuclear, biological, chemical reconnaissance system (FOX), XM93
	Z2	Self contained toxic environment protective outfit (STEPO)
	Z3	Improved toxicological agents protective (ITAP)
DLA/GSA materiel	00	DLA/GSA-managed items that cannot be identified to a specific Army weapon system/end item
Medical materiel	01	Type 1 (nonextendable) potency-dated item
	02	Type 2 (extendable) potency-dated item
	03	Not potency-dated
	08	Not potency-dated materiel quality control significant item
Missile class V	2_	Supply Class V components for missile systems components (except SAFEGUARD)

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	3_	Supply Class V missile components (SAFEGUARD) (Insert applicable weapon system/end item identification code in the fifth position as shown in surface-to-air missiles or surface-to-surface missiles.)
Communications System Agency and Satellite Communications Agency equipment	4A	Satellite communications terminal-AN/FSC 78/79 peculiar items
	4B	AN/TSC–85A/93A
	4C	Manpack SATCOM radios—AN/PSC–3 and AN/VSC–7
	4D	Defense satellite communications system operations control system (DOCS)
	4E	Light weight computer (LCU)
	4F	Command and Control Vehicle, AN/TYQ–61–C2V
	4G	AN/GSC–52
	4H	Lightweight Leader Computer (LLC)
	4J	Vehicular intercommunications system (VIS)
	4K	Improved high frequency radio (IHFR)
	4L	AS–4429/TSC
	4M	AN/PSC5 Tactical SATCOM radio
	4N	AN/GRM–122, J–4843A/GRM, and PL–1536/J4843A
	4P	Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System AN/GYG–1 (AFATDS)
	4Q	Forward entry device AN/PSG7 (FED)
	4R	Digital Topographic Support System (DTSS)
	4S	Network planning terminal (NPT)
	4T	Network management tool (NMT)
	4U	AN/USC–28
	4V	Satellite communications equipment
	4W	Forward area air defense command and control (FAADC2)
	4X	Tri-band SHF tactical satellite terminal
	4Y	Joint tactical terminal/commanders tactical terminal 3 (JTT/CTT3)
Communications systems equipment	5A	Battery computer system (BCS) (AN/GYK–29)
	5B	Forward entry device (FED) (AN/PSG–7)
	5C	Fire support team digital message device (FIST DMD) (AN/PSG–5)
	5D	Corps/theater automatic data processing service center (CTASC)-I/II
	5E	Logistics applications of automated marking and reading symbols (LOGMARS)
	5F	Tactical Army combat service support computer system (TACCS)
	5G	AN/UYQ–43 V1/V2
	5H	Sustaining Base/Defense Information Infrastructure (transmission systems)
	5J	Common hardware/software
	5K	Combat service support control system (CSSCS)
	5L	Sustaining Base/Defense Information Infrastructure (switch systems)
	5M	5M AN/MYK8
	5N	AN/TYQ–30/31
	5P	AN/UXC–7
	5Q	AN/UGC–144
	5R	AN/UGC–74

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	5S	AN/TCC–41/SB–3614
	5T	Advanced narrow band digital voice terminal (ANDVT) /KY–99
	5U	Fiber optics transmitter system (FOTS)
	5V	Antenna masts/towers
	5W	Telephones
	5X	Low cap transmission
	5Y	Medium cap transmission
	5Z	High cap transmission
Individual and crew-served weapons	6A	Revolver, caliber .38, 4-inch barrel
	6B	Rifle, caliber .22
	6C	Rifle, caliber .30, M1-series
	6D	Shotgun, 12-gauge
	6E	Pistol, pyrotechnic
	6F	Pistol, caliber .22
	6G	Rifle, recoilless, 75MM
	6H	Mortar, light weight, 60MM, M224, with mount
	6J	Rifle, recoilless 105MM M27-series with mount
	6K	Trainer, mortar, pneumatic
	6M	Marksmanship and gunnery laser devices (MAGLAD)
	6N	Diagnostic rifle marksmanship simulator
	6P	Infantry remote target system (IRETS)
	6Q	Armament subsystem helicopter, 40MM served weapons grenade launcher, M5
	6R	Armament subsystem helicopter, 7.62MM machine gun, M21 multimount M156
	6S	Armament subsystem helicopter, 7.62MM machine gun, M24
	6T	Armament subsystem helicopter, 7.62MM machine gun, M27/M27E1
	6U	Armament subsystem helicopter, 7.62MM machine gun, M41
	6V	Machine gun, 7.62MM, M134 (minigun)
	6W	Launcher grenade, aircraft, 40MM, M75
	6X	Targets and training devices, small arms
	6Y	Launcher, grenade, 40MM, M129
	6Z	Squad automatic weapon system 5.56MM, XM–249
	61	Armament subsystem UH–60A helicopter (Blackhawk)
	62	Armament subsystem helicopter M23
	63	Launcher, grenade, 40MM, machine gun, Mark 19
	64	Pistol, caliber 9MM
	66	XM23 mortar ballistic computer
	67	Armament subsystem, helicopter, XM149
	68	Mortar, 81MM, XM–252
	69	M24 sniper weapon system
Communications systems	7A	Digital nonsecure voice terminal with digital data port (DNVT/W/DDP)
	7B	AN/PRC–126 small unit radio
	7C	AN/PRC–127 non-hardened small unit radio

Table 5–6
Generic category code (positions 4 and 5 of MATCAT code)—Continued

Group	Code	Description
	7D	AN/GRA–39 remote control
	7E	OE–254 antenna
	7F	RC–292 antenna
	7G	Combat service support automated information systems interface (CAISI), AN/TYQ–55
	7H	Logistics technology (LOGTECH)
	7J	Standardized integrated command post system (SICPS)
	7K	Electronic warfare (EW)/intelligence
Other automotive	8A	Inner tubes
Training devices, simulations, and simulators	89	Field simulators and training equipment
Signal intelligence	9A	Teammate AN/TRQ–32
	9B	Trailblazer AN/TQS–138
	9C	Trafficjam AN/TLQ–17A
	9D	Quickfix AN/ALQ–151(V)2
	9E	Lightweight man-transportable radio (LMRDFS) AN/PRD–12
	9F	Airborne reconnaissance low, (ARL) AN/ASQ–214 and AN/ASQ–216
	9G	Advanced quickfix
	9H	Ground base common sensor-heavy (GBCS–H)
	9J	Ground base common sensor-light (GBCS–L)
	9K	Trackwolf
	9L	Trojan spirit
	9M	Advanced Trackwolf
	9N	Electronic warfare (EW) and intelligence, active and passive area (strategic misc)
	9P	Agency standard host/standard multi-user small computer requirements contract (ASH/SMSCRC)
	9Q	Agency standard terminal workstations (ASTW)
	9R	Clipboard
	9S	Crazyhorse
	9T	Focus
	9U	TD–1303/TD–1398 homester
	9V	R–2174B, receiver
	9W	Scope 2000
	9X	AN/FSQ–133 tracechain
	9Y	Winterfeed
	9Z	WJ–8618B, receiver
	92	Electronic warfare (EW) and intelligence, active and passive area (general misc)
	93	Intelligence electronic warfare common sensor (IEWCS)-Common (CHALS–X, TAC-JAM–A, CMES)

Table 5-7
Instructions for preparing DD Form 1138-1 for principal items

Line	Field legend	Column	Explanation
	As of date	N/A	Enter fiscal year
	Description	N/A	Enter a brief description of the type of materiel for which this report has been prepared (for example, HQ TRADOC, conventional ammunition, other procurement, or Army.
1	Routing identifier code	1-3	Enter RIC. (See DOD 4140.17-M, Supplement 1.
2	DOD category of materiel code	4-5	Enter appropriate code from table 5-9, part A.
3	Agency category materiel code	6-7	Enter first two positions of the Army MATCAT code (tables 5-1 and 5-2).
4	Appropriation title code	8-11	Enter appropriate code as follows: APA-Aircraft procurement, Army (2031) MIPA-Missile procurement, Army (2032) WTCV-Procurement of weapons and tactical combat vehicles, Army (2033) PAA-Procurement of ammunition, Army (2034) OPA-Other procurement, Army (2035)
5	Principal or secondary item	12	Enter "P" or "S."
6	Wholesale or retail item	13	Enter "W" or "R."
7	Approved acquisition objective (AAO)	14-21	Enter dollar value, expressed in thousands, right justified. Fill blanks with zeros. ("00020189" represents \$20,189,000.)
7a	War reserve materiel	22-29	Enter dollar value, which a memo entry included in the AAO.
8	Approved force retention stock (AFRS)	30-37	Enter dollar value, expressed in thousands, right justified. Fill blanks with zeros.
9	Unstratified stock	38-45	Enter dollar value of stock "in use."
		46-53	Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
10	AAO	54-61	Enter dollar value of stock "in use."
		62-69	Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
10a	War reserve stock	70-77	Enter dollar value of stock "in use."
		78-85	Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
11	AFRS	86-93	Enter dollar value of stock "in use."
		94-101	Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
12	Economic retention stock	102-109	Enter dollar value of stock "in use."
		110-117	Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
13	Contingency retention stock	118-125	Enter dollar value of stock "in use."
		126-133	Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
14	Numeric retention stock	134-141	Enter dollar value of stock "in use."
		142-149	Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
15	Potential DOD excess stock	150-157	Enter dollar value of stock "in use."
		158-165	Enter dollar value of stock "in store."
16	Total assets	166-173	This entry must equal the sum of all assets "in use," excluding 10a.
		174-181	This entry must equal the sum of all assets "in use," excluding 10a.
17	United States stock	182-189	Enter dollar value of stock "in use."
		190-197	Enter dollar value of stock "in store."

Table 5–7
Instructions for preparing DD Form 1138–1 for principal items—Continued

Line	Field legend	Column	Explanation
18	Foreign countries and afloat. Do not include possessions.	198–205	Enter dollar value of stock “in use.”
		206–213	Enter dollar value of stock “in store.”
19	Outlying areas of the United States	214–221	Enter dollar value of assets “in use” in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
		222–229	Enter dollar value of assets “in store” for the above possessions.
20	Number of items	230–237	Enter the number of NSNs applicable to the report for this category of materiel.

Table 5–8
DOD category of materiel codes

Item	Code
Part A. Principal items	
Weapons	00
Major aircraft subsystems and related equipment	01
Major ship subsystems, small craft, and related equipment	02
Munitions and related equipment	03
Missile systems and related equipment	04
Tanks, combat, and tactical vehicles	05
Support vehicles and railway equipment	06
Electronics, communications, control and information systems, and related equipment	07
Propulsion systems, aircraft engines, and related equipment	08
Uncategorized major equipment	09
Part B. Secondary items	
Aircraft components and parts	10
Missile parts	11
Weapons parts	12
Tanks and vehicle parts	13
Ship and submarine parts	14
Electronics, communications, control and information systems, and related parts	15
Construction, industrial, and general supplies	16
Petroleum, oils, and lubricants	17
Clothing and textiles	18
Subsistence	19
Medical and dental materiel	20
Uncategorized minor equipment, materials, and supplies	21

Table 5–9
Reporting schedule for DA Form 1887

Prepared by	Fund	Frequency	Sent to	Due date (days)	Number of copies
AMC installation div/branch office (reporting directly to AMC)	ASF	Quarterly	LSSA/RDAB (See note 1.)	15	Electronic transmission
AMC installations reporting directly to AMC	PA2	Semi-annual	LSSA/RDAB (See note 4.)	28	Electronic transmission
AMC installation div subhome offices	ASF	Quarterly	LSSA/RDAB	36	Electronic transmission
AMC subordinate commands	PA2	Semi-annual	LSSA/RDAB	44	Electronic transmission
FORSCOM/TRADOC	ASF	Quarterly	(See note 6.)		3
FORSCOM/TRADOC	PA2	Semi-annual	IMM (See note 2.)	55	2
Oversea commands	ASF	Quarterly	IMM (See note 6.)	55	3
Oversea commands	PA2	Semi-annual	IMM (See note 2.)	55	2
AMC consolidated (installations reporting directly AMC) LSSA/RDAB	PA2	Semi-annual	IMM (See note 3.)	48	2
AMC consolidated (installation div) LSSA/RDAB	PA	Semi-annual	HQ AMC (See note 4.)	48	3
AMC consolidated (installation div) LSSA/RDAB	ASF	Quarterly	IMM	42	2
AMC consolidated (installation div) LSSA/RDAB	ASF	Quarterly	HQ AMC	42	8

Notes:

¹ LSSA/RDAB electronic submission of data to Chief, Resources Data Analysis Branch, ATTN: AMXLS–LIRC, Tobyhanna PA 18466–5013. LSSA/RDAB make distribution of data as prescribed by HQ AMC.

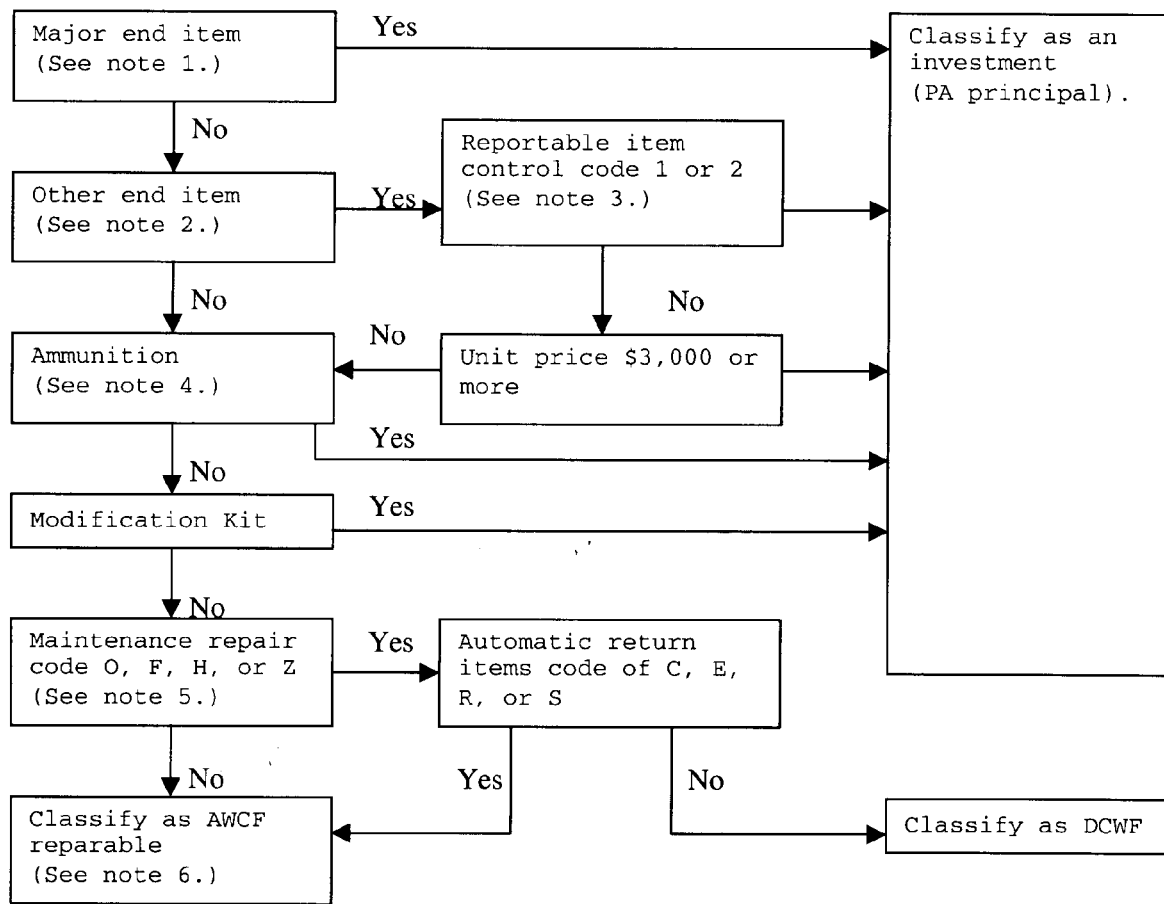
² Two copies of each report and narrative will also be forwarded to HQDA (DALO–S) and AMC.

³ Consolidated report for installations reporting directly to AMC.

⁴ Two copies will be sent to HQ AMC (AMCRM–FOE).

⁵ Detail and overall materiel category summaries for ASF will be submitted to DA through appropriate supply channels.

⁶ Detail and overall materiel category summaries will be submitted with the quarterly ASF reports described in AR 37–111.



Notes:

1. Class of supply is 7, line item number is assigned or being assigned, and reportable item control code is 1 or 2.
2. Excludes class of supply 9, line item number is assigned or being assigned.
3. Excludes class of supply 8.
4. Class of supply is 5.
5. The fourth position of the source, maintenance, and recoverability code.
6. Class of supply is 9, and consumable/reparable indicator code R is assigned or being assigned.
7. Class of supply is 9, and consumable/reparable indicator code C is assigned or being assigned.

Figure 5-1. Investment Versus Expense Cost Decision Diagram

NICP...TACOM	STRATIFICATION CUT-OFF...31 MARCH	1999	WPN SYS SUM M99 2R	CYCLE	A	PAGE...	211-C
ITEM TALLY	TABLE II - SUMMARY DOLLAR STRATIFICATION FOR		ITEM SUMMARY READINESS RETENTION				
IN GROUP... 13,767			ONLY REOMTS. 637 756				
EXCLUDED...	GRAND TOTAL		ONLY ASSETS. 3,694 3,458				
IN SUMMARY. 13,717			WITH BOTH... 4,474 4,716				
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	END OF SECOND QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1999						
STRATIFICATION ELEMENTS	REQUIRE- MENTS 1	ON HAND 2	UNSERVICEABLE ON HAND NOT IND 5	REC.UNSV RETURNS 6	ON ORDER CONTRACT 7	COMMIT MENT 8	DEFICIT 9
A. READINESS POSITION							
1. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED DATE		1,094,902	125,738 1,024,794		207,265	53,767	
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-RECOVERABLE		232,801	12,919 143,796		1,940	101	74
3. PMRR, PROTECTABLE		148,333	225 2,108		239	34	182
4. OTHER ACQ. MR. PROTECTABLE		29,519	1,673 136		33,932	9,389	4,814
5. STOCK DUE OUT		118,785	12,833 28,298		2,420	1,864	82
6. SAFETY LEVEL		13,469	7,946 689		262	27	32
7. NUMERICAL STKG. OBJ.		1,975	35,840 4,631		1,690	1,500	412
8. REPAIR CYCLE		83,688	51,059 35,862		40,484	12,895	5,597
8A. SUBTOTAL MIN. O/H OBJ.		605,764	7,418 26,829		45,227	18,149	11,988
9. PROCUREMENT CYCLE		268,457	58,477 62,691		85,711	31,044	17,585
9A. TOTAL MAX. O/H OBJ.		854,221	54,343 818,307		4,947	2,669	14,589
9B. ON HAND ASSETS BEYOND MAX. O/H OBJ.		496,188	5,852 16,940		5,497	1,810	89,511
10. BALANCE PMRR		7,112	43,863 96,496				
11. BALANCE OTHER ACQ. WAR RES.		261,441					
12. APPROVED FORCE RETENTION							
B. APVD.FRC.ACQ.OBJ. AND RETENTION POSITION							
1. ASSETS, STRATIFICATION DATE		1,094,902	125,738 1,024,794		207,265	53,767	
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE		232,801	12,919 143,796		1,894	68	63
3. PMRR, PROTECTABLE		148,333	190 1,586		226	34	129
4. OTHER ACQ. MR. PROTECTABLE		381,134	238 131		2,120	102	191
4A. SUBTOTAL PROTECTABLE		29,519	428 1,717		28,383	7,987	4,607
5. STOCK DUE OUT		118,785	12,066 27,840		5,744	14,082	16,512
5A. DEMANDS, CY, FY 1999		421,768	79,548 61,860		19,468	17,572	178,276
6. DEMANDS, AY, FY 2000		819,435	19,803 338,847		84,657	26,053	266,276
7. DEMANDS, BY, FY 2001		714,207	665 194,810		169,627	3,590	8,192
8. SAFETY LEVEL		11,857	5,852 1		19,386	121	8,192
9. NUMERICAL STKG. OBJ.		1,975	35,840 4,631		154	28	1,665
10. REPAIR CYCLE		88,068	51,059 35,862		749	12	6,659
11. PROON. LEAD TIME		211,533	87 27,998		7,433	613	171,835
12. ADMIN. LEAD TIME		43,762	65 7,070		1,618	71	34,994
13. PROCUREMENT CYCLE		360,772	4,805 820		9,398	138	177,406
14. BAL. AFAP		305,098	4,212 57,183		109,002	9	126,094
15. BALANCE PMRR		52,109	10,593 8,341		116,975	7	32,421
16. BALANCE OTHER ACQ. WAR RES.		261,441	11,640 11,640		540,928	2	112,188
16A. TOTAL APVD.FRC.ACQ.OBJ.		3,758,657	112,664 745,279		190,439	52,809	1,137,117
17. APPROVED FORCE RETENTION							
18. ECONOMIC RETENTION		316,755	2 49,390		473	68	
19. CONTINGENCY RETENTION		95,952	153 60,574				
19A. POT. SASS QTY		483					
20. POTENTIAL DOD EXCESS		51,497			16,353	890	359
21. PURP. CODE M ASSETS INCLUDED IN LN 1 ASSETS		4,582			49,281	34,963	
22. OTHER ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM LN 1 ASSETS		233,484					
GROUP KEY			136 GRAND TOTAL				

Figure 5-3. Sample of Central Secondary Item Stratification For Readiness Retention

NICP....IACOM	STRATIFICATION CUT-OFF....31 MARCH	1999	PRINTED...MAY 03 1999	CYCLE	A	PAGE....	85-A
ITEM TALLY	TABLE IV REPAIR SUMMARY STRATIFICATION FOR		ITEM SUMMARY OPENING	CURR..YEAR	APMPT..YEAR	BUD..YEAR	
IN GROUP...	1,637		ONLY REOMTS	53	42	3	
EXCLUDED...	27		ONLY ASSETS	208	149	119	115
IN SUMMARY.	1,469		WITH BOTH..	1,134	1,226	1,290	1,303
	GRAND TOTAL						
	END OF SECOND QUARTER , FISCAL YEAR 1999						
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS	REQUIRE	DUE-IN	PROC REC	UNSERVICEABLE	ON HAND	REC UNSV	DEF/REP
STRATIFICATION	MENTS	OTHER	W/1 PERIOD	INDUCTED	NOT IND	RETURNS	REOMT
ELEMENTS	1	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. O P E N I N G P O S I T I O N							
1. ASSETS, STRATIFICATION DATE							
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE							
3. PMRR, PROTECTABLE	213,843	887,762	66,250	122,711	937,325		
4. OTHER WAR RESERVE PROTECT	140,519	209,531	226	9,891	92,304		
5. STOCK DUE OUT	87,156	138,469	28	190	1,502		1,502
6. SAFETY LEVEL	20,733	24,801	15,039	224	134		134
7. NUMERICAL STKG. OBJ.		10,435	1,679	12,080	23,127		23,127
8. REPAIR LEAD TIME	228,254	1,808	13,769	792	5,292		5,292
9. REPAIR ACCUM. TIME							
10. TOTAL REOMTS & ASSETS	690,506	114,695		59,216	20,756		20,756
11. ASSETS BEYOND REPAIR ACTION POINT		497,931	30,741	72,503	50,810		50,810
		389,831	35,509	40,317	794,211		
B. C U R R E N T F I S C A L Y E A R 1999							
1. ASSETS, STRATIFICATION DATE							
2. ASSETS, ANTICIPATED NON-APPLICABLE							
3. PMRR, PROTECTABLE	213,843	887,762	115,449	122,711	937,325	184,354	
4. OTHER WAR RESERVE PROTECT	140,519	209,531	10,473	9,891	92,304	29,723	
5. STOCK DUE OUT	87,156	138,469	2,537	83	988		988
6A DEMANDS, RECUR.	281,353	24,801	36	224	134		134
6B DEMANDS, NON-RECUR	88,682		17,860	12,080	21,528	3,119	24,647
6C TOTAL DEMANDS	370,035						
7. SAFETY LEVEL							
8. NUMERICAL STKG. OBJ.							
9. REPAIR LEAD TIME							
10. REPAIR ACCUM. TIME							
11. TOTAL REOMTS & ASSETS	1002,234	576,947	35,168	69,306	43,087	3,826	46,913
12. ASSETS BEYOND CURRENT YEAR		310,815	2,544	1,597	5,278	2,087	7,365
			19,850	22,654	95,462	3,692	99,155
			77,995	105,945	166,677	12,724	179,202
			26,981	6,875	678,544	141,906	

REPAIR GROUP KEY GRAND TOTAL REPAIR STANDARD UNIT PRICE DOLLARS

Figure 5-4. Sample of Central Secondary Item Stratification For Repair

Figure 5–4. Sample of Central Secondary Item Stratification For Repair - Continued

QUARTERLY STRATIFICATION REPORT OF SECONDARY ITEMS (Part B - Oversea Command and CONUS Installation Assets) (Thousands of Dollars)						Requirements Control Symbol CSGLD - 1438			
For use of this form, see AR 710-1; the proponent agency is DCSLOG						AS OF (Date YYYYMMDD) 19890930			
MATERIEL CATEGORY/APPROPRIATION AND SUBGROUPING		Mat. Cat. Code Structure		Number of Items		APPROPRIATION TITLE			
Combat & Automotive		(POS 1) K	(POS 2) 2	Catalogued	Stocked 4855	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Army Stock Fund <input type="checkbox"/> PA			
REPORTING AGENCY radoc, Ft. Monroe, VA				INVENTORY MANAGER TACOM					
STRATIFICATION ELEMENTS A	RQMT. & RETENTION LIMIT B	DUE OUT (Memo) C	ASSETS				LOG RATIO		DEFICIT J
			ON HAND		DUE IN		ASSETS TO REQ. H	REQ. TO AMD I	
			SERV D	UNSERV E	TOTAL F	PROC (Memo) G			
1. Assets, Stratification Date			4,024	3,049	12,393	12,345			
2. Assets, Anticipated Nonrecoverable									
3. Prepositioned War Reserve Protectable									
a. Operational Projects									
b. Other: U.S.									
c. Other: Allied Forces									
4. Requisitioning Objective	16,740		3,038	699	12,238	12,207	95.4%		765
a. Stock Due Out	11,633		20	149	11,211	11,183	97.8%		
(1) Stocked Items	3,091		4	149	2,941	2,941	100.1%		
(2) Nonstocked Items	8,562		16		8,270	5,242	96.8%		
b. Safety Level	123		82	13	26	26		6.0%	
c. Numerical Stockage Objective	1,287	217	1,030	61	131	128	94.9%		
(1) Insurance Items									
(2) Mission Essential	735	217	493	61	120	120	91.7%		
(3) Other Stockage	552		537		11	8	99.3%		
d. Repair Cycle									
e. Order and Ship Time	1,563		960	222	318	318			
(1) Order Time	1,263		769	185	232	232		6.0%	
(2) Ship Time	327		191	37	85	85		16.0%	
f. Operating Level	2,114	2,874	946	254	552	552			
(1) Recurring Demand Items	2,114	2,874	946	254	552	552		103.0%	
(2) Depot Maintenance									
(3) Concurrent Parts									
Subtotal RO Recurring Demands (Lines 4b, d, e(1), e(2), and f(1))	3,827	2,874	1,988	489	895	895	88.1%		
Subtotal RO Nonrecurring Demands	1,287	217	1,030	61	131	128	94.9%		
5. AFAO Issue Requirements	93,244		367	183	115	109			
a. Apportionment Year FY	45,490		367	183	115	109			
(1) Recurring Demands	24,584		367	183	115	109			
(2) Nonrecurring Demands	2,935								
(3) Nonstockage Demands	17,971								

DA FORM 1887, MAR 2001

EDITION OF NOV 82 IS OBSOLETE.

USAPA V1.00

Figure 5-5. Sample of Completed DA Form 1887, Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items

STRATIFICATION ELEMENTS A	RQMT. & RETEN- TION LIMIT B	DUE OUT (Memo) C	ASSETS				LOG RATIO		DEFICIT J	
			ON HAND		DUE IN		ASSETS TO REQ. H	REQ. TO AMD I		
			SERV D	UNSERV E	TOTAL F	PROC (Memo) G				
5. AFAO Issue Req. (Continued)										
b. Budget Year FY	47,754									
(1) Recurring Demands	22,584									
(2) Nonrecurring Demands	2,935									
(3) Nonstockage Demands	22,235									
c. Balance AFAO										
6. Balance, Prepositioned War Reserve										
a. Operational Projects										
b. Other: Balance, U.S.										
c. Other: Balance, Allied Forces										
7. Economic Retention										
8. Local Excess			619	2,167	29	29				
a. Reported Excess			559	1,345						
b. Unreported Excess			60	822	29	29				
REMARKS										
MEMO ENTRIES	DEMANDS			MATERIEL REPAIRED		UNSERVICEABLE STOCKS SCHEDULED FOR REPAIR				
	RO ITEMS	NON-RO ITEMS	NONSTOCKAGE ITEMS							
	14126	918	5317	3254		882				

REVERSE OF DA FORM 1887, MAR 2001

USAPA V1.00

Figure 5-5. Sample of Completed DA Form 1887, Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items - Continued

Chapter 6

Management of Army Prepositioned (APS) Materiel (including Army Prepositioned Brigade and Unit Sets, Operational Projects (OPROJ), Army War Reserve Sustainment (AWRS) Stocks, and War Reserve Stock for Allies (WRSA))

Section I

Overview of APS

6-1. Introduction to APS materiel management

- a. This chapter provides policy guidance for the management of the APS materiel program.
- b. Key aspects of the APS program are as follows:
 - (1) The APS program constitutes the third leg of the Army's Strategic Mobility Triad (airlift, sealift, and SP prepositioning). The purposes of APS are—
 - (a) To reduce the initial amount of strategic lift required to support a CONUS-based power projection.
 - (b) To sustain the warfight until sea lines of communications with CONUS are established and until industrial base surge capacity is achieved.
 - (2) APS stocks are owned by HQDA and can be used by any Army component commander in any theater, upon approval by HQDA. APS stocks are managed and accounted for in the wholesale systems by USAMC, the Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG), and DLA for particular supply classes (SC).
 - (3) The U.S. Army Field Support Command (FSC) and the U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) act as the APS managers for USAMC and OTSG, respectively.
 - (4) Common user stockpiles are positioned ashore in CONUS and OCONUS and afloat to support multiple commanders-in-chief (CINCs) and scenarios.
 - (5) APS stocks are protected go-to-war assets. They may not be used to improve peacetime readiness or fill unit shortages. HQDA must approve all issues and loans of APS stock.
- c. There are four categories of APS:
 - (1) APS prepositioned brigade and unit sets. These assets are positioned ashore or afloat with the ability to meet APS requirements of more than one contingency in more than one theater of operations. They are located in Europe (APS-2), Afloat (APS-3), Pacific (APS-4), and South West Asia (APS-5).
 - (2) APS operational projects (OPROJ) stock. They are used to authorize supplies and equipment above normal MTOE authorizations to support one or more Army operations, plans, and contingencies. They are primarily positioned in CONUS (APS-1), with tailored portions or packages prepositioned overseas and afloat with the other numbered APS brigade and unit sets.
 - (3) War reserve sustainment (AWRS) stock. Sustainment stocks are prepositioned in or near a theater of operations to last until resupply at wartime rates or emergency rates is established. The stock consists of major end items to sustain the battle by replacing combat losses, and war reserve secondary items (WRSI) to replace supplies consumed in the battle. These are "swing" stocks, those designed to move or "swing" to another theater, and "starter" stocks, those designed to enable theater units to start the operation and continue until they can be reinforced from CONUS or other theaters.
 - (4) War reserve stocks for allies (WRSA). WRSA assets are prepositioned in the appropriate theater and owned and financed by the U.S., but released to the proper Army component commander for transfer to the supported allied force under the Foreign Assistance Act on a declaration of DEFCON 2, and under existing country memoranda of agreement (MOA).
- d. APS stocks are positioned as follows—
 - (1) APS-1 (CONUS)--OPROJ and war reserve sustainment (AWRS).
 - (2) APS-2 (Europe)--APS brigade and unit sets and operational projects (OPROJ). Only selected sustainment starter stocks are currently authorized for APS-2 (rations, ammunition, medical, etc). War Reserve Stocks for Allies - Israel includes ammunition held there, owned by the US, but intended for Israeli use.
 - (3) APS-3 (Afloat)--APS Brigade and unit sets, operational projects (OPROJ), and sustainment (AWRS).
 - (4) APS-4 (Pacific)--APS Brigade set, operational projects (OPROJ), war reserve sustainment (AWRS) stocks and war reserve stocks for allies - Korea (WRSA-K) consisting of ammunition and equipment. War Reserve Stockpile-Thailand (WRS-T), although not part of APS-4, is a U.S. owned, Joint Service ammunition stockpile held in and for Thailand.
 - (5) APS-5 (Southwest Asia)(SWA)--APS Brigade and unit sets, operations projects (OPROJ), and war reserve sustainment (AWRS).

e. APS asset and readiness visibility systems. Field units, MACOMs, and CINCs have asset and readiness visibility of APS stockpiles as follows:

(1) Army Total Asset Visibility (ATAV): Provides APS, OPROJ and AWRS line item detail for all SCs and stockpile roll-up reports.

(2) Distribution Execution System (DES) (CBS-X/REQVAL+): Provides APS brigade and unit set, OPROJ, and AWRS line item detail for all major end items.

(3) Unit Status Reporting System: Provides APS brigade and unit sets equipment supply and readiness status per AR 220-1.

(4) Automated Battlebook System (ABS): Provides detailed discussion on each APS program and a consolidated listing of all APS stockpile inventories. ABS supports deployment planning by providing the deploying unit a continuously updated database for all APS equipment and selected supplies in prepositioned locations. It is updated quarterly by CD-ROM to all major headquarters and units, and can be updated continuously by Internet inquiry.

f. APS Automation Policy.

(1) Maximum use of automated data processing and Automatic Identification Technology (AIT) will be made in APS operations to enhance management and visibility, ensure timeliness and accuracy of inventory and transportation records, and to facilitate timely releases of equipment and supplies to the warfighter.

(2) Specialized APS automation in an AIT enabled environment, such as the Army War Reserve Deployment System (AWRDS), will provide accurate and timely output products that are compatible with Army unit level retail systems to include the Standard Property Book System-Redesign (SPBS-R) the Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS), the Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS), and their replacement, Global Combat Service Support System - Army (GCSS-A). These specialized systems will also accurately update the asset visibility systems discussed in paragraph 6-1e above.

6-2. Release and use of APS

a. Release and use of Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) including brigade and unit sets, OPROJ, AWRS, and WRSA—

(1) In the event of a major theater war (MTW), APS will be released as directed by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, or the Chief of Staff, Army. In the event of an imminent attack or capture by hostile forces, the senior Army commander present has the authority to order the immediate release of APS. As soon as the situation permits, the action taken should be reported through command channels to HQDA (ATTN: DALO-FPP).

(2) Release of APS in support of small-scale contingencies (SSC) will be approved by HQDA. Requests must flow from the requesting MACOM to Headquarters, Department of the Army, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, ATTN: DALO-FPP, 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0500.

(3) Requests must include:

(a) Justification for the loan or transfer,

(b) The estimated duration of the loan or transfer,

(c) Whether a unit rotation is planned or anticipated,

(d) Identification of individual(s) responsible for property accountability,

(e) Materiel LIN and/or NSN,

(f) Nomenclature,

(g) Quantity, and

(h) A fund cite for initial cost transfer.

(4) The ODCS, G-4, War Reserves Division (DALO-FPP), will make all necessary approval notifications.

b. Assets will be released using loan procedures, except for consumables, in the event of small scale contingencies (SSC) for which release of APS has been approved and:

(1) The duration of the operation is known to be 6 months or less, and

(2) Transfer of property accountability from the unit initially in possession of the equipment to another unit is not planned or likely to occur.

c. Assets will be released using transfer procedures in the event of a SSC, for which release of APS has been approved, and

(1) The duration of the operation is either indefinite or will exceed 6 months in duration, and

(2) Transfer of property accountability from one unit to another is either planned or likely to occur.

d. HQDA (DALO-FPP) will coordinate approval or disapproval of all APS loans or transfers and then notify the requester and the property manager (USAMC and/or USAMMA). Control of items approved for release is transferred to the responsible/accountable officer(s) designated by the MACOM commander. At a minimum, the MACOM will ensure:

(1) APS equipment loaned to a subordinate unit/task force or element will not be further loaned or transferred from the initial recipient without written approval of HQDA.

(2) APS equipment transferred to a subordinate unit/task force or element will not be further loaned or transferred

from the initial recipient unless the requirement or expectation for equipment to be transferred between units rotating into a contingency area is outlined in the initial request from the MACOM.

(3) Property accountability procedures, IAW AR 735-5, will be established and maintained throughout the period of the loan or transfer. Accountable or property book officers will be appointed for units/task forces or elements that would not otherwise deploy with an individual responsible for maintaining property accountability. Additional requirements are outlined in AR 725-50, chapter 9.

(4) In accordance with AR 750-1, TM 10/20 transfer standards will be strictly enforced at time of issue and turn-in of all loaned or transferred APS equipment, unless previously agreed upon by all parties. The MACOM will reimburse the APS releaser for any direct repair, technical inspection labor, packing, crating, transportation, preservation, and protection costs incurred as a result of the loan or transfer of equipment.

(5) Equipment transferred in support of an operation will ultimately return to APS. At the conclusion of the operation, MACOMs will ensure the original APS releaser is consulted first to obtain disposition instructions.

e. Disaster relief operations may require the immediate use of APS that will be issued as an exception to the above. Chapters 1 and 2 of AR 700-131, Loan and Lease of Army Materiel, provide guidance for processing requests for Army equipment in support of disaster relief efforts and requests by non-DOD agencies. Army component commanders will direct the issue of APS in support of disaster relief operations only when directed by HQDA.

f. For other peacetime emergencies, the following release procedures apply:

(1) HQDA must approve all issues and loans of APS stock to meet emergency peacetime requirements. The USAMC/USAMMA inventory manager may not release any APS item without HQDA approval. Limitations, exceptions, and conditions are described below.

(2) USAMC and USAMMA may authorize issue of secondary items (spares and repair parts) from CONUS APS assets only to fill emergency peacetime operational requirements (issue priority designation (IPD) 01-03, not mission capable (NMC) requisitions only). Issue assets only from purpose codes B, C, and D, in that order. Before issuing, the following conditions must be met:

(a) The requesting MACOM must provide a funded requisition before the stocks are released.

(b) Stock is available to the wholesale level (for example, from procurement or depot rebuild) and the USAMC/USAMMA APS materiel manager ensures APS stocks are replenished within 120 days after issue. The APS materiel managers will maintain an audit trail until APS assets are reconstituted.

(3) The APS IMM will rotate stock to ensure currency and potency.

(4) MACOMs may request issue of SC II and VIII secondary items (expendable), I, III(P), IV, V, and IX APS (except assets for OPROJ ownership/purpose code (OPC) E and APS (OPC X) to meet emergency peacetime operational requirements (IPD 01-03, not mission capable supply (NMCS) requisitions). Submit requests through the appropriate property manager (USAMC or USAMMA) to HQDA (DALO-FPP) and include the following data:

(a) Requester.

(b) Quantity requested.

(c) Priority of the requisition.

(d) Quantity of assets on hand and due in.

(e) Impact if the request is not filled.

g. HQDA (DAMO-SSW) is the approval authority for all APS materiel loan/transfer actions. Coordination will be effected by HQDA (DALO-FPP) with appropriate HQDA staff elements, USAMC, and USAMMA.

(1) APS assets are protected stocks intended for go-to-war use and will not be loaned/transferred to support exercises, fill unit shortages, or be used as a maintenance float.

(2) When the loan is approved by HQDA, the borrowing MACOM will provide a fund cite and agree to assume all responsibility, liability, and costs related to the movement, use, damage, loss, repair, and preservation of the asset. Further, the MACOM will agree to return the materiel in TM-10/20 complete condition unless otherwise stated in a MOA signed by all parties. The borrowing MACOM will ensure that subordinate commanders who assume direct and supervisory responsibility for the equipment do not substitute like or similar items prior to time of return. Equipment identified by serial number or other data plate, that further describes it in more specific terms will be returned to the issuing activity by serial number/data plate identification.

(3) APS will be loaned to a unit/task force or element using a DA form 2062, Hand Receipt. The borrower will sign for the equipment from the USAMC or USAMMA property manager. All asset balance files and property records will remain unchanged.

(4) APS will be transferred to a unit/task force or element using a DA form 3161, Request for Issue or Turn-In. Specific guidance for the transfer of Army equipment is contained in AR 710-2. Property managers for USAMC or USAMMA will reflect the reduction in their on-hand quantities on all property records. The borrowing unit's accountable or responsible officer will reflect the increase in on-hand quantities on all property records. Both the borrower and releaser will report changes in special interest serial number items IAW AR 710-3, Asset and Transaction Reporting System. The borrowing unit/element will report using the deployed unit guidance found in AR 710-3, chapter 4.

6-3. Funding of APS

a. Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) business areas operate on a reimbursement basis with users paying for goods and services provided. Payment for contingency operations, including deployment or other emergency responses for military or humanitarian assistance, is no exception. The users ordering the AWCF service must pay the bill; IMMCs will accept no orders without funding. MACOMs are required to fund all incremental costs incurred in support of the operation out of current available OMA funds. Issue of AWCF items (for example, authorized stockage list (ASL)/prescribed load list (PLL)) to support a small scale contingency (SSC) will be against a funded requisition. Normally, the CJCS identifies the requirement to support a SSC by providing a specific JCS project code in the JCS execution order.

b. Within APS inventories, transferring assets from one level of supply to another does not constitute a sale. Therefore, APS assets held by an IMM or SICA may be transferred within APS to balance stockpile levels.

c. Initial procurement of major items designated as an APS asset are included in HQDA major item programs and funding action is not required by the APS community.

d. Initial procurement of secondary items identified as APS are included in the AWCF, Supply Management, Army budget submission and funded by direct appropriations.

e. USAMC and USAMMA will replenish APS requirements for secondary items either from direct APS appropriation, or by a sale of an APS asset, or by movement of applicable long supply assets to protected status following HQDA (SAFM-BUR) concurrence. Secondary item AWRs stocks are balanced and protected to ensure availability of the total APS investment. Whenever possible, APS assets that are excess to APS requirements are sold to meet peacetime demands. Return these assets per AR 725-50, chapter 7.

(1) Conserved Peacetime Obligation Authority (CPTOA) is the funding mechanism used to restore funded APS. The sale of secondary item APS assets to fill peacetime requirements or the reclassification of APS assets to other than another APS account generates CPTOA. CPTOA is executed during the fiscal year in which it is generated until the total Army war reserve materiel requirement (AWRMR) is met. CPTOA generated late in the FY can be executed beyond the end of the FY for a period equal to the length of the order time.

(2) CPTOA is generated when:

(a) An issue is made from protected APS to balance assets. Funds equal to the value of the item issued are conserved and may be reinvested in different materiel. The item issued must be in a buy position during the CY or FY.

(b) An issue is made from protected assets to satisfy a peacetime demand. Funds equal to the value of the item issued are conserved and reinvested to maintain the integrity of the protected financed level.

(c) A recomputation results in a decrease in requirements or an item becomes obsolete and will reside with the appropriate item manager at each NICP for Army managed items, or SICC for non-Army managed items.

(3) Report CPTOA as follows:

(a) To ease and speed reinvestment of CPTOA, USAMC and USAMMA will send estimates for the annual FY projection of the CPTOA to HQDA (SAFM-BUR) by 15 October each year. Include the NSN, nomenclature, quantity, unit price, total price, and the estimated reinvestment for the current year. This ensures protection of the total APS investment.

(b) When the sale of APS generates CPTOA, inform HQDA (SAFM-BUR). Send quarterly reports by 15 January, 15 April, and 15 July. For the balance of the fiscal year, submit monthly reports by the 15th day of the month following the generation of CPTOA.

(4) Keep records to account for CPTOA. These records are a transactional history and serve as an audit trail of conserved funds generated from the sale of APS assets. Balancing actions or recomputations could cause reductions to protected levels resulting in a new level below the previous protected level. Records are required only when the managing activity chooses to reinvest funds equal to the amount of AWRMR. An entry is not required for a buy to replace like items or where automatic data processing (ADP) programs are available to ensure proper control and restoration of the protected level.

(5) When assets will not be available by the end of the procurement lead-time, the protected requirement will not be reduced by the amount drawn down.

f. Only secondary APS items procured with direct appropriated funds can be protected. Any excess stocks acquired with peacetime funds can be held against an authorized APS shortfall.

6-4. APS stratification

a. The goal of the stratification process is to portray uniformly the materiel requirements and assets of individual secondary items at the wholesale and available retail levels.

b. Each NICP stratifies inventory for each item it manages.

c. DOD 4140.1-R, chapter 3, paragraph 7, contains stratification procedures.

6-5. Readiness reporting for Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS)

a. USAMC will report readiness on a quarterly basis for APS brigade and unit sets, IAW AR 220-1, utilizing input from subordinate activities, Army Central Command (ARCENT), and USAMMA. Reporting must comply with AR

220-1 for equipment on-hand and equipment readiness. HQDA (DAMO-ODR) will identify reportable equipment and reporting format.

b. Units provided APS under provisions of paragraph 6-2a or 6-2b and following the procedures outlined in paragraphs 6-2g(4) and 6-2g(5) will report equipment serviceability IAW AR 220-1.

6-6. Security classification

a. This regulation is the authority for classification. Classify data relating to APS materiel (munitions, secondary items, and end items, less bulk petroleum) per this paragraph.

b. Total asset information, including any combination of APS quantitative requirements (authorized or required), on-hand quantities, days of supply (DOS), financial information, nomenclature, APS designation (for example, APS-2 or WRSA-K), storage location and storage location codes (for example, PWB), is unclassified for all combinations of APS except as shown below:

- (1) When identified to a specific MTW or SSC: Unclassified.
 - (2) For U.S. Forces when identified to or incorporated in a specific contingency or operations plan: As determined by the CONPLAN/OPLAN originator per this Security Classification Guide (SCG) and AR 380-5.
 - (3) Held for foreign countries, to include war reserve stocks for allies (WRSA): Unclassified.
 - (4) When a SCG or directive for a specific item, requirement or project requires classification, it will be classified per AR 380-5 at the level and duration of classification that the SCG or directive directs.
- c. Information concerning requirements for computation of total personnel or equipment densities to be supported:
- (1) When identified to an APS stockpile designation (for example, APS-2): Unclassified.
 - (2) When identified to a specific MTW/small scale contingency (SSC): Confidential, declassify per AR 380-5.
 - (3) When identified to or incorporated in a specific contingency or operations plan: As determined by the contingency plan (CONPLAN)/operations plan (OPLAN) originator per this security classification guide (SCG) and AR 380-5.
- d. Information concerning the number and type of units to be supported for computation purposes:
- (1) When identified to an APS stockpile designation (for example, APS-2): Unclassified.
 - (2) When identified to a specific MTW/SSC: Secret, declassify per AR 380-5.
 - (3) When identified to or incorporated in a specific CONPLAN/OPLAN: As determined by the CONPLAN/OPLAN originator per this SCG and AR 380-5.
- e. APS codes, definitions, and automated data processing products:
- (1) When identified to an APS stockpile designation (for example, APS-2) or storage location (for example, M/V Titus; RIC C97:): Unclassified.
 - (2) When identified to a specific MTW/SSC: Confidential, declassify per AR 380-5.
 - (3) When identified to or incorporated in a specific CONPLAN/OPLAN: As determined by the CONPLAN/OPLAN originator per this SCG and AR 380-5.
 - (4) When identified to specific units or force elements: Unclassified.
- f. APS unit status reports: Classify APS unit status reports per AR 220-1.
- g. APS DAMPL: Classified per HQDA letter (DAMO-ODR), subject: DAMPL.

Section II

Army War Reserve Prepositioned Brigade and Unit Sets (APS)

6-7. APS requirements determination and procedures

a. The authorization for APS brigade and unit sets is based on requirements approved by the Chief of Staff, Army, and documented in The Army Authorization Document System (TAADS). TAADS is the HQDA-approved document that identifies authorizations for equipment stored in the APS program. It is the basis for requisitioning SC VII end items and related secondary items necessary to maintain APS equipment. APS are designed generically to support multiple CINC requirements and to allow similar units to fall in on the set.

b. HQDA uses the Standard Requirements Code (SRC) to define the force structure requirements for the APS. SRC requirements are provided to HQDA by the requesting CINC. These SRCs are then configured generically to support multiple CINC requirements and current active force structures. This SRC force structure is then coordinated with the originating CINC to ensure harmonization with the intent of the original request. ODCS, G-3 assigns Unit Identification Codes (UICs) to each APS set once the force structure is approved and then forwards the APS authorization document to the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA) to enter in the Structure And Composition System (SACS). HQDA (DAMO-FDF) is also provided the TAADS document for initial inclusion to the Force Accounting System (FAS). ODCS, G-3; ODCS, G-4; and OTSG must coordinate at all levels during each phase of the authorization procedure.

c. The SACS details equipment requirements and authorizations for use in the Total Army Equipment Distribution

Program (TAEDP). The TAEDP is produced on a quarterly basis and contains projected equipment distribution to the APS.

d. USAFMSA produces the MTOE using the TAADS system per current Centralized Documentation (CENDOC) policy and AR 71-32. The TAADS document is used as input to SACS to produce the LOGSACS, that is distributed annually.

e. APS Master Equipment List (MEL).

(1) The MEL categorizes each LIN contained in an APS MTOE authorization document identifying whether the LIN is authorized for prepositioning. The official record for MEL codes (MELCODE) is SB 700-20. Each LIN within an APS MTOE authorization document is coded with a non-standard remarks code 600 for MELCODE P showing the requirements and authorizations, or 602 for MELCODE T, N, and D showing requirements only. The non-standard remarks codes are standard for all LINs across all APS MTOEs. However, there are exceptions due to special equipment configurations or other approved exceptions. The use of a non-standard remarks code in the APS MTOE is not mandatory. If the item is authorized, it has a 600 code. Those items not authorized have "zero" authorized and are coded with a 602 code (meaning the item is to accompany troops or be shipped from home station). There is no automated crosswalk between SB 700-20 and the APS MTOE. (See table 6-1.)

(2) USAMC (AMCLG-OR), as the MELCODE proponent, staffs, consolidates, and distributes changes to the MELCODE file. HQDA ODCS, G-3 (DAMO-FDF) codes HQDA ODCS, G-3-managed LINs. HQDA (DAMO-FDF) also updates SACS as MELCODE changes occur. OTSG (DASG-LOZ) codes SC VIII LINs. HQDA ODCS, G-4 (DALO-FPP) codes all other LINs. USAFMSA (MOFI-FMA-SDC-A) include MELCODEs in each APS MTOE authorization document. LOGSA (AMXLS-MM), as the SB 700-20 proponent, updates the SB 700-20 MELCODE file.

(3) Materiel authorized for prepositioning (Prepo)(Code P in SB 700-20; coded 600 on MTOE). MTOE/TOE material authorized to be stored in APS.

(4) To accompany troops (TAT) (Code T in SB 700-20; coded 602 on MTOE). TAT is materiel such as individual weapons, protective masks, communication security (COMSEC) equipment, CTA 50-900 items, and individual tool kits, that move with the deploying forces.

(5) Not authorized for prepositioning (NAP) (Code N in SB 700-20; coded 602 on MTOE). NAP is authorized unit materiel (such as missiles and selected communications items) that, for various reasons (cost, availability, sensitivity, unsuitability for storage) is not authorized to be stored in APS and must be brought from home station or elsewhere to complete the unit set. See paragraph h. below for NAP criteria.

(6) Not authorized for prepositioning deferred (NAP Code D in SB 700-20; coded 602 on MTOE). NAP D is materiel that is not immediately required to ensure timely support of a specific force during the initial phases of an operation. This code is no longer being used and is being phased out. Items previously coded D should be re-coded as T.

f. HQDA (DAMO-ODR/SSW/FDL and others) and USAMC review the APS authorizations during the applicable MOC window. Army MACOMs may submit recommended changes to the force structure to HQDA (DAMO-ODR/SSW).

g. Unless excluded by HQDA, stock all items authorized in APS MTOE to the required level.

h. The following equipment is not authorized for prepositioning (NAP/601) and must be deployed as TAT or issued to the deploying unit upon arrival in theater by the MACOM unless otherwise authorized by HQDA (DALO-FPP):

- (1) Aircraft, aircraft subsystems, and avionics.
- (2) All band and musical equipment.
- (3) Organizational clothing, such as sized items, and equipment.
- (4) Masks, protective field.
- (5) Individual weapons.
- (6) Sensitive and classified items, such as COMSEC equipment.
- (7) Selected high-dollar value communications equipment, such as SINCGARS.
- (8) Binoculars.
- (9) Selected office machines, ADP equipment, and administrative items.
- (10) Cameras.
- (11) Watches.
- (12) Selected night vision materiel.
- (13) Missiles.
- (14) Highly pilferable items.
- (15) Items that are an integral part of a system that has another LIN excluded
- (16) Items required to be in the hands of troops on arrival.
- (17) Items not required because of host nation support (HNS).
- (18) Shelf life items that may not be held in long term storage, unless there is a rotation plan.

i. A LIN beginning with Z (Z LIN) may be prepositioned if it is type classified and available for requisitioning and

issue during the effective year of the MTOE. An item with a Z LIN is not used if it is purely developmental and not funded for production.

j. USAMC will develop and update requirements for the APS, SC IX (ASL/PLL) and secondary items using the annual APS MTOE authorizations. Criteria used to select items for the APS ASL/PLL are in AR 710-2. Unless exempted by HQDA (DALO-AMW), USAMC will store ASL/PLL with the specific battalion or separate unit located at the APS site. PLL should be configured to battalion and company sets to improve deployment timelines. Do not preposition ASL/PLL repair parts for aircraft and air defense guided missile systems unless authorized by HQDA (DALO-FPP).

k. HQDA (DAMO-FDL and DALO-AMA) will develop and update SC V requirements for APS.

l. In addition to the necessary SC V unit basic loads and ASL/PLL, USAMC will develop and maintain basic loads of SC I, II, III packaged, IV, and VIII stocks required to facilitate deployment and employment of the APS brigade sets. Basic loads will be developed in accordance with the guidance provided in AR 710-2, chapter 2, and in coordination with the requesting MACOM for the APS. The requirements for basic loads are separate from, and computed in addition to, APS sustainment requirements.

6-8. Reporting APS assets

a. Report readiness per paragraph 6-5.

b. Reporting of assets in unit sets down to SRC/UIC level of detail is required. Authorizations are documented in TAADS. These sets must be visible in TAV, ABS, Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS), CBS-X, DES/REQVAL, and TAEDP down to SRC/UIC level of detail.

6-9. APS roles

In addition to responsibilities in chapter 1, more specific roles are as follows:

a. HQDA (DALO-FPP) will:

- (1) Monitor APS fill and readiness rates as required.
- (2) Maintain, consolidate, and request information from MACOMs to evaluate efforts to meet APS objectives.
- (3) Respond to APS logistical inquiries, information requests, and correspondence.

b. USAMMA will:

- (1) Recommend medical equipment assets to be prepositioned to support medical missions.
- (2) Determine with HQDA (DAMO-FD) resource requirements to set up APS medical units to include availability, storage and transportation requirements for medical-peculiar equipment, shortages, procurement, and funding levels.
- (3) Review and validate authorization documents for medical units and materiel.
- (4) Configure medical assemblages for movement and storage in APS.
- (5) Rotate, reconstitute, and maintain medical sets.
- (6) Assist USAMC in the inventory and surveillance of medical sets in APS.
- (7) Update the MELCODE file in SB 700-20.
- (8) Coordinate with AMC for maintenance of non-medical items (trucks, generators, etc.) that are components of medical assemblies or unit sets, such as hospitals.

c. USAMC's role includes the following:

- (1) Update the MELCODE file in SB 700-20.
- (2) Participate in APS authorization document reviews.
- (3) Conduct APS reviews as required on operational plans, projections, fill progress, and problem areas.
- (4) Develop and update APS requirements for ASL/PLL and other basic loads.
- (5) Advise HQDA (DALO-FPP) when deficiencies in resources prevent the accomplishment of the APS program.
- (6) Maintain APS assets per serviceability standards set by HQDA within available funding.
- (7) Report APS fill and readiness rates quarterly to HQDA.
- (8) Plan and manage APS modernization with HQDA (DAMO-FDL).

d. MACOMs will:

- (1) Provide deployment requirements and instructions to units designated to fall in on APS units.
- (2) Provide handoff requirements to FSC.
- (3) Participate with HQDA in periodic reviews of the APS MTOEs.

6-10. Unit deployments onto APS

a. Units and task force slices of units deploying onto APS will account for property book equipment using their standard property book system. For most Army units, this is SPBS-R. Asset reporting is also required throughout the deployment phases. Property books for deployed units/task force slices of units must be maintained separately from any portion of unit or equipment remaining at home station so as to maintain accurate asset visibility of deployed units and their equipment.

- b. When equipment or unit sets are loaned, the DOD Activity Address Code (DODAAC) and UIC remain with the owner. The borrowing unit must arrange for a derivative DODAAC and UIC or make other arrangements.
- c. Specific policy on DODAAC and UIC assignment will vary based on deployment guidance and if a full or partial SRC is issued or loaned. Units deploying onto APS should seek specific guidance from their MACOM.
- d. Assign DODAACs to all APS unit sets (battalions and separate companies).
- e. Where possible, derivative UICs (for deploying unit task force slice or for equipment left at home station) will be pre-assigned by MACOM and DODAAC requested.
- f. Transfer MTOE materiel left at the deploying home station to a stay-behind property book officer (PBO) for control. The division/installation commander, in coordination with the MACOM, will designate the stay-behind PBO. If no stay-behind PBO is available at the installation, the MACOM will designate and provide resources for a PBO team for the stay-behind equipment. HQDA controls disposition instructions for stay-behind equipment.

6-11. Army prepositioned afloat (APA) program (APS - 3)

- a. APS-3 consists of APS brigade and unit sets, OPROJ, and AWRS positioned afloat to allow for deployment and support of worldwide requirements. These “swing stocks” include a 2x2 armor brigade configured in battalion task force configuration with a combat support (CS) and a combat service support (CSS) slice and theater support unit sets. An additional 1x1 brigade will also be prepositioned afloat. Also included is materiel from all classes of supply to support theater opening and sustainment until sea line of communication (SEALOC) is established.
- b. The objective for the APA program is to use a floating Army reserve of critical common items and equipment as an equipment source and sustainment for Army units. This strategically positioned materiel can be used anywhere in the world to support multiple CINCs. Although APS-3 is primarily focused toward supporting an MTW, configured equipment and supplies are available for disaster relief and humanitarian assistance.
- c. APS-3 apportionment information is classified and can be found in CJCSI 3110.01B, table D-3.

6-12. APS-3 requirements determination

- a. Requirements for unit equipment contained in APS afloat are developed per paragraph 6-7.
- b. Requirements for specialized portions of OPROJ stocks placed afloat are developed per paragraph 6-17.
- c. Assets positioned afloat are those sustainment stocks for all classes of supply sufficient to support the Afloat Brigade Force for 15 DOS. Contingency Corps sustainment stocks support only deploying forces of the Corps from C+8 to C+38.

6-13. APS-3 funding

An Army Strategic Mobility Program financial management plan controls all APS-3 funds in USAMC. FSC, under direction of OSC, will manage this plan as the executive agency and release funding for approved programs or projects to MACOMs or installations through military interdepartmental purchase requests (MIPRs). MIPRs will provide receiving MACOMs with specific funding guidance.

6-14. APS-3 roles

- a. HQDA retains ownership of all APS-3 stocks since APS-3 is organized to support warfighting CINCs’ contingency requirements worldwide. HQDA will:
 - (1) Provide overall materiel prepositioning planning guidance.
 - (2) Provide resources to conduct program.
 - (3) Provide oversight of the APS-3 program.
 - (4) Approve final listing of cargo to be included in APS-3 program.
 - (5) Ensure that APS-3 equipment requirements are identified in TAEDP, REQVAL+, TAV, and other applicable systems.
 - (6) Coordinate requirements to be prepositioned afloat with FORSCOM and Army Component Commands of Combatant unified commanders.
 - (7) Identify the sources of equipment to be placed afloat.
- b. USAMC, as the executive agent for management and accountability for the APS-3 program, less SC VIII, performs all supply and maintenance functions for this program to ensure the accurate and timely sourcing, accountability, and maintenance of all equipment and stocks less SC VIII. USAMC will:
 - (1) Develop and coordinate agreements to support the APS-3 program as required.
 - (2) Develop funding requirements.
 - (3) Source and provide all APS-3 major items of equipment at 10/20 preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) standards based on the appropriate technical manual (TM).
 - (4) Source and provide all APS-3 secondary item stocks in condition code (CC) A. CC B items may be substituted when CC A items are not available to meet the ship loading schedules.

- (5) Coordinate actions to obtain equipment and stocks with DLA, USAMMA, and any other non-USAMC organizations providing APS-3 equipment and materiel.
 - (6) Determine RDDs for all APS-3 stocks to meet ship schedules.
 - (7) Account for and ensure quality and correct quantity of all prepositioned equipment and stock in APS-3.
 - (8) Pack and crate equipment, sustainment stocks, and OPROJ stocks to meet extended storage-at-sea requirements. USAMC will set and publish guidelines for supplies and equipment that must be packed to level A/A.
 - (9) Negotiate for OCONUS maintenance facilities on a case-by-case basis, when appropriate.
 - (10) Operate or contract for a CONUS prepositioned stock maintenance facility. This organization will be a tenant on the installation selected to serve this function.
 - (11) Provide a single on-site officer in charge during upload/download/maintenance operations with full authority to settle disputes that may occur among concerned parties.
 - (12) Conduct all maintenance and rotation of afloat equipment, ammunition, and supplies.
 - (13) Provide overall technical support for materiel in the APS-3 program to include maintenance of APS stockpiles and on-site personnel.
 - (14) Conduct quality control and assurance programs.
 - (15) Develop and maintain an automated battlebook system. Provide a battle book for each APS-3 ship that includes cargo inventories, port operations, and ship information to assist warfighting CINCs.
 - (16) Develop and coordinate the maintenance program with all appropriate commands.
 - (17) Recommend substitute materiel to HQDA ODCS, G-4 (DALO-FPP) and ODCS, G-3 (DAMO-FDR).
 - (18) Provide final determination of APS-3 maintenance cycle frequency.
 - (19) Provide required reports, to include inventory records of each ship, in formats compatible with Army unit level retail software and hardware (including Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS), Standard Army Ammunition System (SAAS), Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS), and Standard Army Maintenance Management System (SAMMS)), to all concerned.
 - (20) Report readiness per AR 220-1 quarterly for APS-3 equipment.
 - (21) Provide cargo data to Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) for establishing port operations to include stevedoring contracts, as required.
 - (22) Configure secondary loads to support Army component deployment requirements.
- c. USAMMA, as executive agent for management and accountability of medical materiel and equipment in the APS program, performs all supply and maintenance functions for medical materiel for the APS-3 program. This ensures the accurate and timely sourcing, accountability, and maintenance of all equipment and stocks. These functions include the following:
- (1) Accounting for all pre-positioned medical materiel in APS-3.
 - (2) Sourcing and providing APS-3 medical major items of equipment at 10/20 PMCS standards based on the appropriate equipment TM.
 - (3) Sourcing and providing APS-3 medical secondary item stocks in CC A. CC B items may be substituted when CC A items are not available to meet the ship loading schedules.
 - (4) Providing USAMC space requirements for medical materiel and equipment onboard APS-3 ships.
 - (5) Providing overall technical support for medical materiel (to include maintenance of APSOP stockpile) in APS-3.
 - (6) Conducting maintenance program requirements for medical materiel and equipment onboard APS-3 ships.
 - (7) Packing and crating equipment, sustainment stocks and Operational Project Stocks to meet extended storage at sea requirements. Overpack medical materiel to level A/A.
 - (8) Providing copies of inventory records to USAMC, FORSCOM, and ARCENT in a format compatible with Army medical unit level software and hardware (TAMMIS).
 - (9) Reporting all medical materiel and equipment sourcing shortfalls to HQDA, USAMC, OTSG, FORSCOM, and ARCENT.
 - (10) Developing and coordinating agreements to support the medical APS-3 program as required.
 - (11) Developing funding requirements to submit to FSC as required.
 - (12) Determining Required Delivery Dates (RDDs) for all medical APS-3 stocks to meet ship schedules.
 - (13) Accounting for correct quantity of all prepositioned medical equipment and supplies in APS-3.
 - (14) Conducting quality control assurance programs for all medical equipment.
 - (15) Developing and coordinating the medical maintenance program with the FSC.
 - (16) Identifying medical materiel to be substituted to HQDA, USAMC, and ARCENT.
 - (17) Reporting equipment readiness feeder data quarterly for APS-3 medical equipment.
 - (18) Providing medical cargo data to MTMC for establishing port operational requirements, as required.
- d. FORSCOM is designated the warfighting CINCs' representative for the APS-3 program. FORSCOM functions are include the following:
- (1) Providing managerial oversight for the warfighting CINCs.

- (2) Monitoring operational readiness of APS-3 equipment and stocks.
- (3) Coordinating CINC mission changes that impact the APS-3 program to include changes to OPLANs, Time Phased Force Deployment Lists (TPFDLs), and MTOEs.
- (4) If required, delaying the sailing of APS-3 ship(s) until any operational issues are resolved.
- (5) Planning exercising of APS-3 equipment and supplies with established maintenance cycles or joint operational exercises.
- (6) Developing and implementing a training program that includes Army Component and Reserve Component units to include exercise of equipment sets.
- e.* ARCENT, as FORSCOM's executive agent for the APS-3 program, will ensure that equipment and supplies placed afloat will support all warfighting CINC requirements. ARCENT functions will include the following:
 - (1) Executing the APS-3 program for FORSCOM.
 - (2) Representing all warfighting CINCs' interests.
 - (3) Verifying quantity and quality standards of equipment positioned in APS-3.
 - (4) Coordinating the list of stocks to be prepositioned afloat with FORSCOM and Army Component Commands to ensure equipment and supplies support all warfighting CINCs' OPLANs.
 - (5) Coordinating ship requirements to include:
 - (a) Ship off-station/maintenance cycle time with appropriate theater commanders.
 - (b) Determining type ship to meet requirements along with Commander in Chief, U.S. Transportation Command (USCINTRANS).
 - (c) Validate ship load plans.
 - (d) Coordinate vessel loading with USAMC and USAMMA to insure cargo is loaded to support warfighting CINC requirements.
 - (6) Coordinating actions to assist USAMC in assuring operational readiness of APS-3 equipment.
 - (7) Participating in APS-3 maintenance cycles.
 - (8) Coordinating substitute items with FORSCOM, USAMC/USAMMA and HQDA.
 - (9) Coordinating with MTMC, the Military Sealift Command (MSC), USAMC, USAMMA, and other appropriate offices during upload and download of cargo at port facilities as required.
 - (10) Developing ARCENT APS-3 related funding requirements to submit through FORSCOM to FSC as required.
- f.* MTMC functions will include the following:
 - (1) Providing port operations, stow plans, terminal services, stevedoring, and MILSTAMP documentation services in support of APS-3 ship loadout and maintenance cycles, as required.
 - (2) Providing traffic management services for movement of equipment and stocks to and from ship port locations.
 - (3) If a MTMC facility is chosen as the APS-3 maintenance facility, providing base support operations and services as appropriate.
 - (4) Developing stevedoring contracts (as required) to support the APS-3 program.
- g.* Army Component Commanders of Unified Combatant Commands functions include the following:
 - (1) Coordinating appropriate command and control functions, as required, with the unified combatant command and his naval component command if APS-3 ships are layberthed, operating in, or transiting the CINCs' AOR.
 - (2) Developing and coordinating agreements to support the APS-3 program, as necessary.
 - (3) Coordinating ship(s) off station/maintenance cycle schedule with unified combatant commands and naval component commands.
 - (4) Accomplishing any required intra-theater maintenance of APS-3 cargo as directed by USAMC and USAMMA.
- h.* The FSC develops and coordinates the list of stocks to be prepositioned afloat with HQDA, USAMC, USAMMA, FORSCOM, and ARCENT. This list is based on total sustainment requirements of both PREPO and surge forces for the range of scenarios using APS-3.

Section III

Army Prepositioned Stock Operational Projects (OPROJ)

6–15. OPROJ concept and overview

- a.* An OPROJ is owned by HQDA (DALO-AMW). USAMC manages and accounts for all SCs except for SC VIII and SC III(B). USAMMA manages SC VIII. DLA's Defense Energy Support Center manages SC III(B). USAMC and USAMMA will place OPROJ supplies and equipment in CONUS, OCONUS, and afloat as directed by HQDA. In theater placement is on an exception basis only and HQDA (DALO-FPP) must approve such placement.
- b.* An OPROJ consists of equipment requirements in addition to the initial issue requirements contained in MTOE, TDA/MTDA, and CTA documents. This type of OPROJ automatically increases the AAO by the quantities specified in the project.

c. Items in an OPROJ are limited to the type, range, and minimum essential quantity required. These items are normally restricted to initial requirements only.

d. Aircraft and missiles are not included in OPROJ.

e. The MACOM commander determines materiel requirements that support combat operation and other contingencies and submits them to HQDA for approval and resourcing. These projects are available to support civil relief, civil disturbances, disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, or civil defense.

f. The status of assets for an OPROJ is visible through ATAV.

6-16. OPROJ roles

a. The agency or organization requesting to establish or change an OPROJ will prepare a request in memorandum form to initiate, change, or revise an OPROJ. The proposal should be sent through the agency's or organization's higher headquarters to HQDA (DALO-FPP) and USAMC (AMCLG-OR). For medical (SC VIII) materiel, send the proposal for OPROJ to HQDA (DALO-FPP) with information copy to OTSG (DASG-LOZ) and USAMC (AMCLG-OR). The request should include:

(1) The OPROJ number designation assigned by USAMC when requesting a change to an existing OPROJ.

(2) Date of preparation.

(3) Identification of the OPROJ requirement. Indicate whether this request supersedes or modifies an existing OPROJ. State that the OPROJ requirement does not duplicate and cannot be provided from other approved authorization documents applicable to the requesting agency. Consider assets on-hand that could be used to reduce the procurement requirement of the OPROJ.

(4) Give specific details to justify fully the need for the OPROJ and the basis for items and quantities. Include as a minimum the following:

(a) Specific approved operations plan (OPLAN) and contingency plan documents or type of disaster or humanitarian assistance that the OPROJ is designed to support.

(b) Purpose and scope of the OPROJ.

(c) Time-phasing of the requirements to assess the possible merging of Army-wide OPROJ requirements. Provide the reaction time from notification to need of materiel at a specific site. Generally, this is the same information stated in the OPLAN.

(d) The desired number of days of supply (DOS) for repair parts necessary to sustain the OPROJ and the applicable usage rate. Include a list of items by LIN and NSN.

(e) The level of maintenance supported with repair parts.

(f) Recommended storage location.

(g) Estimated cost.

b. ODCS, G-4 will:

(1) Staff the requirements and MACOM request within HQDA for approval or disapproval.

(2) Coordinate the funding.

c. ODCS, G-3 will:

(1) Determine whether the justification submitted by the requesting agency establishes a true need for the OPROJ and its requirements.

(2) Ensure that the type of equipment is correct for the OPROJ for HQDA intensively-managed items.

(3) Ensure OPROJs support current specified operations plans, missions, or contingencies, and do not duplicate existing capabilities and authorizations.

(4) Assign a UIC to each section of the OPROJ and assign HQDA priority. Include them on the DA Master Priority List.

(5) Review and distribute modernization equipment items in OPROJs.

d. USAMC will:

(1) Upon direction from HQDA (DALO-FPP), coordinate and complete technical review of the submitted OPROJ with appropriate IMM or SICA, the Chief of Engineers, and OTSG.

(2) Obtain project codes, if required, from LOGSA per AR 725-50, chapter 1. Advise each IMM and SICA when they are assigned to an OPROJ.

(3) Consolidate the list of items and summary data submitted by the IMM or SICA (including USAMMA) for the total OPROJ.

(4) Submit an overall analysis of a proposed OPROJ, change, or revision to HQDA (DALO-FPP) during final staffing.

(5) Upon receipt of approved OPROJ from HQDA (DALO-FPP), obtain a UIC from HQDA ODCS, G-3 and send a memorandum to the IMM or SICA, with an information copy to LOGSA, requesting that the authorization transaction be transmitted to LOGSA.

(6) Review a hard copy authorization listing received from LOGSA for each newly approved OPROJ, change, or

revision. Compare the listing to the approved published copy of the OPROJ to verify that the information on each is correct.

(7) Contact the appropriate IMM or SICA to resolve discrepancies between the authorization listing and the approved published copy of the OPROJ. Furnish a corrected copy of the printout to LOGSA.

(8) Maintain the records for all official OPROJs.

(9) Revise OPROJ to incorporate Army Component Commander input based on ODCS, G-4 and ODCS, G-3 guidance.

(10) Assign an OPROJ number to the proposed OPROJ.

(11) Set up temporary holding accounts for materiel that can be applied to the OPROJ. These temporary holding accounts are valid until the proposed OPROJ, change, or revision is approved, but for no longer than 180 days. If the OPROJ is not published by that time, USAMC will request permission from HQDA (DALO-FPP) to continue to use the temporary holding account. These accounts will be coded as OPROJ for visibility.

(12) Manage and maintain approved authorization files.

(13) Identify OPROJ costs by:

(a) Estimating the overall dollar cost of OPROJ support for total quantities on hand either held by the requesting agency or in a previously configured OPROJ equipment stockpile. Show the balance required for all items in the OPROJ for the cost of secondary items and the cost for major items, including ammunition.

(b) Computing additional operating costs caused by the OPROJ. For each entry, include a justification, a plan, and the cost for maintenance, transportation, replacement, and/or rotation of OPROJ assets.

(14) Identify the desired storage location(s) or negotiated storage location(s) for OPROJ assets, either CONUS, OCONUS, and/or afloat. Indicate whether additional storage facilities are required. Provide specific geographic region(s) and the required delivery time frame for OPROJ assets.

(15) Report status of OPROJ assets per AR 710-3, chapter 6.

(16) Provide OPROJ call forward procedures to requesting agencies.

e. LOGSA will:

(1) Request authorization transactions from the appropriate IMM or SICA if the transactions are not received within 10 workdays after receipt of the memorandum of authorization from HQDA (DALO-FPP).

(2) Upon receipt of approved authorization transactions from each IMM or SICA, establish, update, or change the OPROJ master file coordinating any necessary corrections with the appropriate IMM or SICA.

(3) Provide an authorization listing to USAMC when all transactions including corrections are received and processed.

(4) Reproduce the updated authorization transactions and computer tapes.

(5) Coordinate with HQDA (DALO-FPP) to load the requirement from the OPROJ master file into the TAEDP and REQVAL.

(6) Provide a copy of the OPROJ tape that includes additive OPROJ in the AAO, to USAMC.

f. The IMM or SICA will:

(1) Edit, perform a technical review, and update as needed the requesting agency's list of items received from USAMC.

(2) Review the materiel recommended for stockage in OPROJs to determine if the type and quantity of equipment are adequate. Recommend changes or adjustments if newer, more modern equipment is available. HQDA (DALO-FPP with DAMO-FD) must approve adding developmental items.

(3) Contact the requesting agency to resolve technical matters relating to the list of items.

(4) Develop a detailed analysis of the proposed OPROJ or change. This analysis will include, as a minimum, the following information:

(a) Any other comments considered significant including the basis used for computing the quantity required from the OPROJ.

(b) Determine whether materiel resources are available, or can be made available, to implement the OPROJ. If resources are not immediately available, determine when sufficient assets will be available to resource the OPROJ.

(5) After receipt of the USAMC message announcing publication of the OPROJ by HQDA (DALO-FPP), prepare an authorization transaction for each item number on the approved list of items. Authorization transactions are transmitted to LOGSA (AMXLS-M) upon publication of the approved OPROJ.

(6) Ensure assets are assigned ownership/purpose code E.

(7) If directed, monitor actions for shipment of assets set aside for approved OPROJs.

(8) Prepare and submit stock status transactions as required.

(9) Coordinate logistical changes with the supporting IMM or SICA.

(10) Update authorization transactions as required.

(11) Correct transactions rejected by LOGSA.

(12) Submit requirement for approved OPROJs in the budget.

- (13) Recommend list of item changes to the OPROJ requesting agency.
- (14) Use copies of approved OPROJs received from HQDA (DALO-FPP) as a basis for identifying requisitions against the OPROJ.
- (15) Review the list of items to determine the possibility of reducing OCONUS stockage by storing assets in CONUS. Base this review on the capability to deliver materiel to OCONUS commands in required time frames.
- (16) Conduct stock rotation with storage facilities.
- g. OTSG will:
 - (1) Review OPROJs that contain medical materiel to assure that the requirements are valid.
 - (2) Provide a coordinated OTSG position, as applicable, for all new or revised OPROJs to HQDA (DALO-FPP).
- h. USAMMA will:
 - (1) Edit, perform a technical review, and update as needed the requesting agency's list of items received from LOGSA for SC VIII medical materiel.
 - (2) Review the materiel recommended for stockage in OPROJs to determine if the type and quantity of equipment are adequate. Recommend changes or adjustments if newer, more modern equipment is available. HQDA (DALO-FPP with DAMO-FD) must approve adding developmental items.
 - (3) Contact the requesting agency to resolve technical matters relating to the list of items.
 - (4) Prepare the list of items in the format prescribed by USAMC (AMCLG-OR) for each number by command code.
 - (5) Develop a detailed analysis of the proposed OPROJ or change. This analysis will include, as a minimum, the following information:
 - (a) Differences from the current OPROJ and reasons for increases and decreases in cost, equipment, and weight and cube data.
 - (b) Exceptions or conditions different from the normal processing of OPROJs.
 - (c) Any other comments considered significant including the basis used for computing the quantity required from the OPROJ.
 - (d) Determine whether materiel resources are available, or can be made available, to implement the OPROJ. If resources are not immediately available, determine when sufficient assets will be available to resource the OPROJ.
 - (6) After receipt of the proposed OPROJ, send a copy of the list of items and secondary data sheet to LOGSA.
 - (7) After receipt of the LOGSA message announcing publication of the OPROJ by HQDA (DALO-FPP), prepare an authorization transaction for each item number on the approved list of items.
 - (8) Set aside, protect, and maintain assets by appropriate priority.
 - (9) If directed, monitor actions for shipment of assets set aside for approved OPROJs.
 - (10) Prepare and submit stock status transactions to LOGSA for assets in purpose code E per AR 710-3, chapter 6.
 - (11) Coordinate logistical changes with the appropriate IMM or SICA.
 - (12) Update transactions as desired.
 - (13) Correct transactions rejected by LOGSA.
 - (14) Submit budget requirements for approved OPROJs.
 - (15) Recommend list of items changed to the agency requesting the OPROJ.
 - (16) Use copies of approved OPROJs as a basis for identifying requisitions against the OPROJ.
 - (17) Review the list of items to determine the possibility of reducing OCONUS stockage by storing assets in CONUS. Base this on the capability to deliver materiel to OCONUS commands in required time frames.
 - (18) Program for, manage, acquire, account for, and maintain the APS/OPROJ stock pile of OTSG medical materiel in OPROJs.
 - (19) Review OPROJs containing medical materiel requirements.
 - (20) Develop and implement acquisition programs to support approved OPROJ requirements for medical materiel.
- i. ODCS, G-1 will:
 - (1) Review new or revised OPROJs as they relate to ODCS, G-1.
 - (2) Provide a coordinated ODCS, G-1 position, as applicable, for all new or revised OPROJs to HQDA (DALO-FPP).
- j. MACOMs will:
 - (1) Develop OPROJ requirements by providing the following information to USAMC (AMCLG-OR) and HQDA (DALO-FPP):
 - (a) Identify mission requirements.
 - (b) Identify concept of operation.
 - (c) Identify supported OPLAN.
 - (d) Identify equipment requirement.
 - (e) Identify force structure.
 - (2) Provide critical positioning.

- (3) Assist as required in maintaining stocks in designated storage location as coordinated with USAMC/USAMMA and HQDA (DALO-FPP).
- (4) Identify which equipment and quantities must be placed in theater to meet operational requirements. HQDA will approve in theater placement of supplies and equipment.
- (5) Review the OPROJ annually for change, revision, or possible cancellation based on modifications to the OPLAN.
- (6) Completely revise an OPROJ every five years and update the equipment list.
- (7) Submit reviews and projected actions to HQDA (DALO-FPP).
- (8) Submit recommended changes and cancellations.
- (9) If the annual review does not result in a change or revision to the OPROJ, notify HQDA (DALO-FPP) that the OPROJ was reviewed per AR 710-1 and that no changes are necessary.

6-17. Acquiring assets designated for an OPROJ

- a. After an OPROJ is approved, USAMC, or USAMMA for SC VIII, obtains the authorized materiel.
- b. OPROJ requirements for major items are filled from one of the following sources:
 - (1) Stock on-hand.
 - (2) Procurement programs, as approved by ODCS, G-3.
- c. OPROJ requirements for secondary items are filled from one of the following sources:
 - (1) Procurement to the extent that secondary item mobilization reserve obligation authority is made available to USAMC or USAMMA for SC VIII.
 - (2) Assets on hand that exceed authorized retention levels (unprotected).
 - (3) Balancing assets.

6-18. Operational project draw procedures

- a. Operational project stocks are go-to-war assets not intended for use to increase unit readiness or fill unit shortages during exercises. Only headquarters, Department of the Army, ODCS, G-4, has the authority to issue approval for use of OPROJ.
- b. MACOMs may request OPROJ stocks to validate war reserve materiel "draw" procedures during an approved USAMC/MACOM exercise. The requesting MACOM will forward justification to HQDA (DALO-FPP) requesting use of operational project stocks. Minimum information required for HQDA to process the request is:
 - (1) OPROJ section identified by project code and specific materiel required.
 - (2) Time period the materiel is needed.
 - (3) Duration of use.
 - (4) Reason OPROJ equipment is required.
 - (5) Funding cite for reimbursable items.
 - (6) Geographic location where the materiel will be employed.
 - (7) Unit designated to use the materiel to include the Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC) of the ship-to addressee.
 - (8) Accountable property officers designated to sign for materiel.
- c. Upon receipt, HQDA (DALO-FPP) will staff the request with all responsible HQDA staff elements for evaluation and formulation of the DA position. Once the position is approved by the ARSTAF, HQDA (DALO-FPP) will notify the requester. If approval is granted to use of OPROJ assets, HQDA (DALO-FPP) will provide written authorization to USAMC to direct release of the stock.
- d. Materiel drawn from an OPROJ will be treated as follows:
 - (1) Class VII equipment and nonconsumable materiel (except class II uniform items) will be treated as a loan IAW established loan policy set forth in paragraph 6-2a and 6-2c(1). Inventory materiel managers (IMMs) will maintain status accounts on all OPROJ. This materiel must be returned in TM 10/20 condition upon completion of the operation or exercise.
 - (2) Consumable items (less class V munitions and class II uniform items) will be issued to the requesting organization or the designated representative on funded requisition.
 - (3) War reserve class V munitions will not be approved for use to support exercises.

6-19. OPROJ funding

- a. Policy guidance and instructions on budgeting and funding of approved OPROJs are found in the:
 - (1) Policy and guidance for preparation of Part I of the AMP (latest edition) for major items.
 - (2) "Materiel Policy and Guidance, Secondary Items" and DA Pam 37-1, appendix F, for secondary items.
- b. USAMC programs, budgets, and funds the following:
 - (1) Approved OPROJ secondary items (less medical items).

- (2) Second destination transportation.
- (3) Maintenance of OPROJ stockpile.
- c. USAMMA programs, budgets, and funds (from money provided by HQ, USAMC) medical materiel for which it is accountable.
- d. USAMC and the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (USAISC) program, budget, fund, and procure communications security and signal intelligence items for approved OPROJs.
- e. The Commander, TACOM, programs, budgets, and funds for commercially-designed motor vehicles.

6-20. OPROJ secondary item fiscal policy

Only OPROJ secondary items procured with direct appropriated APS funds can be protected. Any excess stocks bought with peacetime funds can be held against an authorized OPROJ shortfall but cannot be protected.

6-21. Canceling an OPROJ

- a. The agency requesting the OPROJ forwards a memorandum to HQDA (DALO-FPP), with a copy to USAMC (AMCLG-OR), or USAMMA for medical materiel, to request cancellation of an OPROJ when assets are no longer required.
- b. USAMC/USAMMA and HQDA will decide, based on an assessment of the stockpile by USAMC/USAMMA, if canceling a specific requesting agency's OPROJ will reconfigure or eliminate the common user stockpile of equipment.
- c. If cancellation is approved, HQDA (DALO-FPP) will publish a letter giving notice that the OPROJ has been canceled.
- d. Excess assets resulting from cancellation of an OPROJ, or reduction of an OPROJ requirement, are applied against other approved OPROJs or APS requirements, or disposed of per AR 710-2.
- e. LOGSA will maintain a historical database of canceled OPROJs for 3 years following an OPROJ cancellation.

6-22. Review and approval of an OPROJ

- a. The purpose of OPROJ review is to:
 - (1) Verify the necessity of the OPROJ and the validity of the implementation plan.
 - (2) Ensure that items and quantities in the OPROJ are still required and appropriate.
 - (3) Consider the impact of changes in force structure, modernization, and mission on the OPROJ.
 - (4) Ensure that the OPROJ continues to support applicable OPLANs.
 - (5) Determine if the force is adequate to implement the OPROJ.
- b. Roles in the approval process are as follows:
 - (1) ODCS, G-3, along with ODCS, G-4 (DALO-FPP), determines if approval will be granted.
 - (2) USAMC roles are to:
 - (a) Review changes and revisions for possible consolidation of OPROJ requirements.
 - (b) Determine impact of changes and revisions on already configured common user stockpiles of equipment and provide impact to HQDA.
 - (c) Coordinate technical review with the IMM or SICA.
 - (3) USAMMA roles are to:
 - (a) Develop and coordinate agreement to support the OPROJ program for medical materiel, as required.
 - (b) Develop funding requirements to submit through USAMC to HQDA, who will approve funding requirements and forward to USALIA as required.
 - (c) Coordinate actions to obtain equipment and stocks with DLA, USAMC, and other organizations providing OPROJ equipment and materiel.
 - (d) Determine required delivery dates (RDD) for all OPROJ stocks.
 - (e) Control and operate the medical maintenance and medical reconstitution facilities at a CONUS prepositioned stock maintenance facility.
 - (f) Conduct the maintenance and rotation of PREPO medical materiel and equipment.
 - (g) Conduct quality control and quality assurance programs for all medical materiel and equipment.
 - (h) Recommend materiel and equipment to be substituted to HQDA, FORSCOM, and ARCENT.
 - (i) Develop medical asset inventories and general information for medical materiel and equipment, and Medical Equipment Processing and Transfer for Accountability standards and provide to USAMC for inclusion in the battlebooks.
- c. When reviewing an OPROJ, the requesting agency will use the following guidelines:
 - (1) When 25 percent or more of the items or total dollar value of an OPROJ has been revised, the requesting agency will prepare a complete revision to the project with a new designation.
 - (2) Redesignated OPROJs must show the projects being superseded.

(3) An OPROJ is maintained in current status and submitted as a complete revision when the date of the project reaches 5 years or when the plan changes.

6-23. IMM of an OPROJ

- a. The guidelines for IMM of AWRS in paragraphs 6-18 and 6-19 through 6-21 also apply to OPROJ stocks.
- b. The IMM or SICA performs technical reviews and monitors supply actions to support OPROJs.

Section IV

Army War Reserve Sustainment (AWRS)

6-24. AWRS central management roles

- a. USAMC is the central manager of all AWRS except for SC VIII and SC III(B). USAMMA is the central manager of AWRS SC VIII medical materiel. Centralized management provides a single manager for assets designated as AWRS to achieve balanced selection, procurement, and distribution of assets Army wide.
- b. As central managers, USAMC/USAMMA roles are to:
 - (1) Determine AWRS requirements with guidance from Army component commanders; ODCS, G-3; and ODCS, G-4 for budget and program years, except for SC V and SC VII.
 - (2) Manage and account for worldwide assets, and maintain visibility of assets designated as AWRS.
 - (3) Compute the requirements for AWRS secondary items and submit program and budget information to HQDA (DALO-FPP).
 - (4) Procure and distribute AWRS items to meet Army-wide requirements.
 - (5) Manage SC IX and SC II (weapon system related) assets by weapon system to balance levels of spares, repair parts, and munitions.
 - (6) Coordinate stock rotation policy with storage facilities to ensure minimum loss of assets.
 - (7) Integrate and coordinate AIT into AWRS distribution functions.

6-25. AWRS requirements determination

- a. Overview.
 - (1) The Army war reserve materiel requirement (AWRMR) is programmed for acquisition and distribution to achieve and maintain the capability of equipping and sustaining combat operations of U.S. Forces and designated allies for prescribed planning periods. The force structures to be sustained, the theaters of operations, and the time periods for which the forces will be sustained are identified yearly in the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG).
 - (2) HQDA, through the Total Army Analysis (TAA), designs and programs changes to the Army force structure and unit locations under guidance of the DPG and The Army Plan (TAP). The TAA results in an approved force structure for the program years that, in turn, supports and gives direction to the Army's program for acquisition and distribution of APS.
 - (3) Concepts Analysis Agency (CAA) runs theater-level combat simulations for each MTW producing projected wartime expenditures (PWE) for munitions (SC V) and projected wartime losses (PWL) for major items of equipment (SC VII). ODCS, G-3 uses this output as one of the components in a capability-based requirements determination process to program for adequate levels of APS. PWE for other SCs are calculated by USAMC and USAMMA based on guidance from ODCS, G-4 and OTSG.
 - (4) With a number of emerging regional threats, planning scenarios include multiple MTWs and SSCs in the requirements determination process. The total AWRS is computed to provide the capability to fight the illustrative planning scenarios as outlined in the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG).
- b. Ammunition authorizations are based on three planning factors. Each theater provides combat factor input to the CAA models. The models produce the PWE requirement. The PWE requirement forms the basis of the SC V authorizations. The three factors are as follows:
 - (1) Projected wartime expenditures.
 - (2) Combat loads--quantities to initially fill each weapon system to its carrying capacity.
 - (3) Days of supply--additional combat loads to sustain the force.
- c. Principal items.
 - (1) ODCS, G-3 sets SC VII requirements. Requirements are based on theater campaign simulations for the MTWs designated for planning in the DPG. CAA uses the Wartime Requirements (WARREQ) model to develop the PWL requirement levels. These levels are validated by HQDA (DAMO-FD) system integrators (SI) and are then given to USAFMSA. USAFMSA builds the authorization documents and registers the AWRS UICs in the force directory for force management and audit. These documents are then maintained and updated during the normal documentation cycles (for example, MOC window, LOGSACS, TAEDP, and REQVAL).
 - (2) The equipment attrition program provides estimates of permanent (kills) and temporary (maintenance) losses for 40 to 50 major end items simulated in the models. Non-modeled system losses, for items such as trucks, are generated

by addressing battlefield location and vulnerability of the non-modeled equipment and then assessing the effects of enemy fire on the equipment. Added to these results are historical and logistical loss factors that account for attrition of equipment from other causes that are not simulated (for example, accidents, pilferage, or enemy guerrilla actions). AWRs requirements come directly from PWL computed by CAA.

d. Secondary items.

(1) USAMC and USAMMA compute the requirement levels based on HQDA guidance using the Army War Reserve Automated Process (AWRAP) system. The AWRAP system is a process that computes requirements for repair parts and minor secondary items and several auxiliary processes that support the requirement process.

(2) The AWRAP system begins with an HQDA Guidance Letter that defines the force structure to be used to build density tapes by LOGSA. AWRs computations are based on end item densities, personnel strengths, and many planning factors. These planning factors can include failure factors I-IV, KIA, EPW, combat intensity rates, maintenance or repair rates, Equipment Usage Profiles, Mean Usage Between Replacement, chemical planning factors, PWE, PWL, and scenario timeline factors.

(3) AWRAP generates secondary item materiel requirements in SC I, II, III (package), IV, VIII, and IX for AWRs. It provides standard computation of requirements for AWRs secondary items and displays them in a standard format. AWRAP generates financial APS data to support the POM and budget submission. During the AWRAP process, off-line calculations for secondary items for OPROJ and APS brigade and unit sets ASL/PLLs are loaded into USAMC's Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS). This registers the requirement within CCSS and ensures the Army requirement for the POM includes all war reserve secondary items found within AWRs, APS brigade and unit sets, and OPROJs.

6-26. AWRs requirements computation factors

a. Computation factors for end item requirements are as follows:

- (1) Troop strengths and equipment densities detailed in SACS.
- (2) Current strengths and equipment end item usage, attrition, or computation rates from war reserve requirements. Studies are conducted for HQDA (DAMO-FDL) by the Concepts Analysis Agency.

b. Computation factors for secondary item requirements:

- (1) Troop strengths and equipment densities.
- (2) Secondary item failure factors, SC I-IV.
- (3) Support time period per the DPG and HQDA Guidance Letter.
- (4) Force structure per ODCS, G-3.
- (5) Combat intensity rates.
- (6) KIA/EPW planning percentages.
- (7) Chemical Defense Equipment Planning factors.
- (8) Equipment Usage Profiles (EUP) and Mean Usage Between Replacement (MUBR).

c. HQDA (DALO-FPP) provides annual guidance for specific AWRs computation.

(1) This HQDA guidance identifies the alignment of forces to compute AWRs, the APSPS support period, other APS requirements support period, and the loss quantities or attrition factors used. The guidance also defines applicable project codes and prioritization for project codes per the DAMPL for CCSS stockage stratification.

(2) USAMC publishes guidance on computing and supporting AWRs levels for USAMC MSC computation.

d. The personnel strengths and equipment densities, used to compute AWRs, come from the SACS process, that is maintained by HQDA ODCS, G-3. SACS identifies and selects a specific force to determine personnel strengths and equipment densities at authorized level of organization (ALO) 1 for all commands at a point in time. The authorized densities are then matched to the anticipated on the ground and due in equipment for the same point in time in TAEDP. The IMM/SICAs review authorized/required and projected on ground densities and load them in AWRAP. AWRAP then computes repair spare parts requirements based on the projected on the ground equipment densities.

e. The Army War Reserve Stockage List (AWRSL) contains items authorized for stockage as APS. Specific guidance on the AWRSL is in paragraph 6-35.

f. Consumption/loss factors for major items are provided by the following:

- (1) HQDA (DAMO-FDL) for PWL, PWE, wartime fuel factors, and ammunition rates.
- (2) HQDA (DALO-SMT) for meals/person.
- (3) HQDA (DALO-SMR) for chemical defensive equipment consumption rates.
- (4) The appropriate IMM or SICA and TRADOC for other rates.
- (5) MACOMs provide planning information to HQDA (DALO-FPP) for input to guidance for the AWRs computation letter. This information includes but is not limited to SC I rotation capability, barrier plans, and airdrop equipment plans.

g. The wartime support period is specified in the Guidance for Army War Reserve Computation letter published by HQDA (DALO-FPP) and reflects the most recent defense planning guidance published each spring.

6-27. AWRS stock review, serviceability, storage, and ownership

a. USAMC, USAMMA, and MACOMs perform a continuing review to ensure that end items meet the AWRSL selection criteria in paragraph 6-35. The review, covering quantity (depth of stockage) and qualification (range) for stockage, is based on either revised guidance from HQDA or recomputation. After completing a review of AWRS, MACOMs will concur or non-concur by letter with comments to either:

(1) The Commander, USAMC, ATTN: AMCLG-OR, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001, for non-medical items.

(2) The Commander, USAMMA, ATTN: MCMR-MMR-C, Frederick, MD 21702-5001, for medical items.

b. Rotate AWRS stock to ensure that it is maintained in condition code A, B, C or D to fill set requirements. AWRS equipment that fully meets technical manual (TM) 10/20 preventive maintenance checks and services maintenance standard and is complete, qualifies for condition code B. When serviceable assets are not available to fill the AWRMR due to lack of availability or funding constraints, unserviceable assets may be applied as AWRS as indicated below. Do not place unserviceable assets in APS-3.

(1) Major items. Apply unserviceable, economically repairable major items to the AWRMR provided they can be restored to condition code A or B within 1 year of the time they enter into an AWRS account or become unserviceable while in AWRS.

(2) Secondary items. Do not apply unserviceable assets to a war reserve level unless funds are available to bring these items to serviceable condition.

(*a*) Asset exchange. Do not exchange serviceable AWRS for unserviceable items unless work is scheduled within the following 12-month period and funds are made available to repair the exchanged unserviceable item. HQDA (DALO-FPP) must approve exceptions to this policy.

(*b*) Shelf life items. Do not hold shelf-life items as AWRS unless HQDA or OTSG (for medical items) has approved rotation plans. HQDA and OTSG make exceptions on a case-by-case basis. USAMC/OTSG will coordinate stock rotation policy with storage facilities to ensure minimum loss of assets. USAMC and USAMMA must submit rotation plans within 90 days of posting of requirements levels or with the annual list of prioritized items, which is submitted as part of the budget package.

(3) SC V. These items are maintained by USAMC as AWRS in condition codes A, B, C, D, E.

6-28. Posting AWRS requirement levels

a. Principal items. SC VII and SC V requirement levels are set by ODCS, G-3. Discrete levels are provided to USAMC/LOGSA by HQDA (DALO-FPP). These levels are posted by LOGSA to AEDP/REQVAL/AWRSL records upon receipt.

b. Secondary items. After completion of the AWRAP computations, each IMM and SICC will post AWRS levels to the accountable records.

c. SC V and VII, and secondary item requirement levels are visible to MACOMs in the TAV system. MACOMs provide comments through USAMC/OTSG to HQDA (DALO-FPP).

6-29. AWRS purpose codes

Assets (except SC V) designated as AWRS will be identified by purpose codes IAW AR 725-50.

6-30. Positioning objectives for storing AWRS

a. AWRS is positioned in CONUS, OCONUS, and/or afloat, as determined by HQDA and USAMC/OTSG. Inter-theater placement of assets is based on initial sustainment requirements, as coordinated between USAMC/USAMMA and component commanders.

b. HQDA (DALO-FPP with DAMO-FD) will identify a positioning plan for munitions and end items, and will provide positioning objectives to USAMC/OTSG for both principal and secondary items in the computation guidance letter. USAMC/OTSG will build a proposed positioning plan based on HQDA guidance. USAMC/OTSG will provide visibility of the proposed positioning plan through the Army Component to the warfighting CINCs in TAV. The CINCs will provide recommended changes to USAMC. Forward requested changes that are exceptions to HQDA guidance through USAMC/OTSG to HQDA (DALO-FPP).

6-31. New system fielding and AWRS

a. New system fielding procedures for AWRS are in AR 700-142. Field all new systems except medical systems with a 30-day level of secondary items designated as AWRS. This ensures that newly fielded equipment can be sustained through the early phases of combat operations since there will not be a usage level demand history for the items.

b. Field new medical systems (SC VIII) with a level of secondary items as set by the combat developer (U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School (USAMEDC&S)).

6-32. AWRS Procurement Army-funded major items

- a.* To satisfy AWRS PA-funded major item requirements, the IMM or SICA will direct ship assets, if assets are available, or initiate procurement action to acquire assets and establish dues-in for the AWRS project code.
- b.* Distribute major items held as AWRS as detailed in the TAEDP.
- c.* The MRO will contain the following:
 - (1) AWRS project code assigned to the requirement.
 - (2) Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) type requirement code in AR 725-50, table C.

6-33. AWRS secondary items (AWRSI)

- a.* USAMC/USAMMA will compute secondary item requirements per HQDA guidance.
- b.* The IMM or SICA will use the standard MILSTRIP format to issue supply directives for AWRMR.
- c.* Do not reduce protected levels when materiel is issued from AWRS purpose codes.

6-34. Reporting AWRSI

- a.* USAMC (AMCLG-OR) will maintain a worldwide reporting system to report the status of all AWRSI in short tons and dollars to include details on amount required, on-hand, percent of fill, due-in, and deficit/shortfall, by supply materiel category code including the class of supply. An automated report is preferred. In the interim, compile the Quarterly War Reserve Status Report (RCSGLD 1724) and forward it to HQDA (DALO-FPP).
- b.* The report will provide a summary stratification for all applicable supply classes, analysis of significant changes (plus or minus 5 percent), and a detailed stratification of approximately ten of the most critical major items, ammunition items, or Army managed major items.
- c.* A copy of the final worldwide report will be published quarterly and distributed to HQDA (DALO-FPP). This report provides a detailed stratification for major end items (RICC 2) and a summary stratification for all supply classes.
- d.* USAMC should coordinate with USAMMA and include SC VIII in all summary reports.

6-35. Army War Reserve Stockage List (AWRSL)

- a.* The AWRSL is an automated report of major items, selected secondary end items, POL, subsistence (operational rations only), clothing, and selected expendable items. USAMC (AMCLG-OR) is the approving authority of the AWRSL. MACOMs may appeal an USAMC decision to HQDA (DALO-FPP). The AWRSL is developed by USAMC and USAMMA, along with MACOMs, and is based on the DCS, G-4 policy and criteria in c below. It is maintained by LOGSA, updated semiannually, and available on TAV.
- b.* The AWRSL is used for mobilization studies. It is the basis for computing the AWRMR for AWRSL items and for selecting mission essential spares, repair parts, components, and general supplies.
- c.* AWRSL selection criteria are as follows:
 - (1) The item is essential to sustain the capability of combat forces to:
 - (a) Destroy the enemy or the enemy's capacity to continue war.
 - (b) Provide battlefield protection of personnel.
 - (c) Detect, locate, and maintain surveillance of the enemy.
 - (d) Communicate under wartime conditions.
 - (e) Provide battlefield mobility.
 - (2) The item is essential for the combat operational effectiveness of combat support forces and the expanded wartime logistic system in support of combat forces. This materiel is essential to:
 - (a) Transport and support personnel and materiel.
 - (b) Establish or construct logistical bases.
 - (c) Maintain port facilities.
 - (d) Maintain lines of communication.
 - (e) Sustain health services support.
 - (f) Repair war damage to facilities and equipment.
 - (3) The item is essential for the combat operation of a weapon system.
 - (4) The item is required for survival, protection, and evacuation of personnel.
 - (5) The item is an operational ration. Other subsistence items are not controlled by APS.
 - (6) The item is combat essential for aircraft, including any operational equipment per AR 700-138, or any equipment or subsystem required to make the end item aircraft fully mission capable per AR 700-138.
 - (7) A SC VII major end item must also have an equipment readiness code (ERC) of A or be a pacing item (per AR 220-1).

(8) A SC IX repair part must also support a major item with an equipment readiness code of A or a pacing item. SC IX is limited to line replacement units and spares.

(9) Ancillary equipment must be necessary for the operation of a primary item.

(10) Requests for weapons and equipment are compatible with known standardization policies.

(11) Requests for ammunition stockage must be compatible with weapons stockage.

(12) An item meeting any of the criteria above and one or more of the following is given special consideration in the AWRSL selection process:

(a) Long lead-time.

(b) Diminishing production base.

(c) Lack of required materials, lack of specialized production skill, and/or requirement for continuous surveillance of the production base.

(d) Only a single production source is available or the item is produced mainly in foreign nations.

(e) Designed and fabricated only at military industrial activities.

(f) Shelf life item that can be rotated effectively through normal issue or is required to conduct or support a combat operation.

(13) An item meeting any of the following criteria is restricted from APS:

(a) Required solely for comfort, convenience, or morale.

(b) Contractor/vendor supported during the early development or production phase per AR 700-18. Exceptions are permitted when contractors/vendors continue to provide logistic support after the production phase.

(c) Can be readily fabricated in the field with available tools and materiel.

(d) Is a subsistence item other than operational rations.

(e) Is a commercial item readily available from commercial sources and in sufficient quantities to meet expected demands, such as off-the-shelf items. Exceptions are permitted when military considerations dictate that a commercial item must be pre-positioned for immediate availability on mobilization day (M-Day).

(f) Has deteriorative or unstable characteristics that result in limited stockage time, except as indicated in (12)(f) above.

(g) Is limited, nonstandard, or obsolete and not required to support approved contingency programs for allies or OPROJ.

(h) Missile munitions may be pre-positioned commensurate with the storage capacity of the theater and at the rate or quantity determined by HQDA (DAMO-FDL). Do not include Missile SC V in any operational projects. DODIC will publish authorizations for missile munitions in the Worldwide Ammunition Report System (WARS)/Guided Missiles and Large Rocket (GMLR) Report (RCSGLD 1322 (MIN)) and in the Missile Distribution Plan (MIDP).

(i) Limit SC I stockage to operational rations. Guidance on rations and type feeding plan is provided in the HQDA guidance letter for the annual AWRAP computation.

(j) SC II excludes administrative, housekeeping, kitchen, or dining room equipment. High mortality hand tools (SC II with FSC 5110, 5120, or 5130) are limited to pre-positioned stocks only. Common hand tools are not authorized for other war reserve materiel requirement (OWRMR) support stocks.

(k) The Army component command will determine pre-positioned war reserve materiel requirement (PWRMR) for SC IV materiel, based on approved OPLANs. Restrict any items readily available on the local economy, such as plywood, lumber, and nails.

(l) APS stockage of SC VIII is authorized for items contained in the AWRSL. OTSG will approve all medical items contained in APS stocks. To enhance theater readiness and sustainability posture, OTSG will program and budget requirements for stockage levels that include items subjects to deterioration or bearing an expiration date, regardless of their peacetime rotation capability. Constraints in theater stockage levels may occur due to a shortage of management personnel or a lack of storage facilities.

(m) Limit SC IX for PWRMRs to those items which, if not available, could cause the weapon system or end item to be non-operational for a combat mission. These items are primarily reparable components and assemblies. Expendable items may only be stocked under stringent control procedures when authorized by the USAMC major subordinate commands (MSCs).

d. AWRSL update. The IMM or SICA and MACOMs will send recommended changes through the remarks capability in TAV, which are screened by USAMC (AMCLG-OR). USAMC and USAMMA will review and approve recommended changes and provide approved changes to LOGSA for update of the ARSL. The DCS, G-4 and OTSG will review recommended changes to ensure that they comply with this regulation. LOGSA will post approved changes to the AWRSL master file.

6-36. IMM of Army war reserve sustainment

a. Items used as AWRs may be designated for IMM. When items used as AWRs by the Army are assigned to other DOD components or General Services Administration (GSA) for IMM, an Army SICC is also assigned to represent the Army's interest. (See AR 708-1, chapter 5.)

b. USAMC determines the Army portion of the AWRMR for nonmedical items. OTSG determines the Army portion of the AWRMR for medical items. USAMC and OTSG will assign materiel management functions to the IMM or SICC per AR 710-1, chapter 2, and paragraph d below.

c. Each IMM or SICC finances and manages AWRS covered under integrated materiel management unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense.

d. The IMM or SICC will:

(1) Review the APS selection data submitted by other Services to ensure that IMM items selected for APS can be justified in subsequent budget and requirements reviews.

(2) Compute the overall AWRMR.

(3) Coordinate APS requirements with the individual Services.

(4) Accumulate demand data from the other Service demands and provide the data to that Service for use in computing its portion of the AWRMR.

(5) Forward unresolved differences to USAMC (AMCLG-OR) for assistance.

e. When stock owned by another Service is held at an IMM storage facility, the SICA will:

(1) Identify assets of the owning Service on stock record accounts.

(2) Issue assets with AIT devices of the owning Service only when authorized by that Service (except for moving stock solely for rotational purposes).

(3) Report stock status to the owning Service, when required.

(4) Coordinate and pre-plan release of assets with the owning Service to satisfy that Service's contingency planning requirements.

6-37. The U.S. Army Materiel Command's role as IMM and Service item control center (SICC) in managing AWRMS

a. The commander of each IMM or SICC performs the following technical item functions to manage the Army's portion of AWRMR, including:

(1) Item selection for the AWRSL.

(2) Computation of secondary item requirements.

(3) Storage of assets.

(4) Budgeting/funding for items under Army IMM.

(5) Submitting to the other Service IMM the Army's portion of the AWRMR.

(6) Preparing of requisitions twice annually for DLA long supply materiel to fill PWRMS and OWR shortages.

b. Each IMM or SICC will develop general and limited war mobilization plans and determines requirements through command channels and warfighting CINCs. USAMC and OTSG implement HQDA general mobilization plans for non-Army items handled under integrated materiel management. Each IMM or SICC will:

(1) Select assigned end items, components, and parts that are mission essential for the Army per paragraph 6-19, SB 700-20, the AWRSL, and FM 704-28.

(2) Determine the AWRMR by end item, including spare and repair parts, packaged POL, other secondary items, and ammunition necessary to support the end item. The IMM or SICC will provide statements for these requirements to the appropriate IMM.

(3) Recommend positioning sites for the Army-owned portion of APS.

(4) Develop and maintain estimated wartime requirements, which include:

(a) Logistic planning factors.

(b) Peacetime and mobilization replacement factors.

(c) Consumption rates.

(d) Demand experience.

(e) Other commodity planning assumptions necessary to determine requirements.

(5) Review and evaluate reports provided by the other Service IMM that show requirements, assets, industrial capability, and stock deficiencies to the AWRMR allowed to the Army. Use the following as needed to make recommendations to the IMM or SICC, USAMC, and OTSG:

(a) Overall integrated materiel management capability to support Army requirements under mobilization conditions.

(b) Condition of assets and degree of modernization.

(c) Extent of stock deficiency and item balance and measures taken by the IMM to budget and procure assets to satisfy APS (APS-1) deficiencies.

(d) Items procured commercially during the initial phase of mobilization.

c. The IMM or SICC will take the following actions for the Army war reserve materiel requirement (AWRMR) and designated projects:

(1) For Army-owned stocks stored in CONUS (APS-1) each IMM or SICC will:

(a) Compute secondary item requirements.

- (b) Provide financial data to USAMC.
- (c) Acquire stock from the other Service IMM to fill net deficiencies in the required AWRMR.
- (d) Provide asset evaluations as requested.
- (e) Maintain assets in the appropriate readiness condition, level of fill, and proper packaging.
- (f) Plan for the introduction of new items.
- (g) Maintain accountability of and perform stock control and distribution planning functions for AWRMR stored at Army or commercial facilities.
- (h) Control Army-owned AWRMR stored at DLA facilities per AR 740-15 and interservice support agreements (ISSA).
- (i) Provide for the peacetime use of AWRMR and any separate guidance issued by USAMC or OTSG.
- (2) For Army-owned stocks stored in OCONUS each IMM or SICC will:
 - (a) Set stockage for essential items OCONUS.
 - (b) Compute theater APS stockpiles, as directed by HQDA (DALO-FPP), for end items and support parts for which it has logistical responsibility.
 - (c) Coordinate the stock rotation/attrition of shelf life items. Ensure that the latest standard items are available.
 - d. For DLA-managed items, the Army SICC will provide the AWRS requirements to DLA for items managed by DLA. DLA will provide supply support to all DOD activities during mobilization or war as per DOD 4140.1-R.

6-38. Submitting the APS materiel requirements to the IMM

- a. When DLA or another DOD agency is the IMM, the Army SICC furnishes the APS requirements for the Army to the IMM using DIC DM_ series documents (AR 725-50, table C-4) per AR 725-50, table E-87. Submit corrections and changes as required. Multiple transactions may be needed to submit the data for the number of months specified in the Defense Planning Guidance. Data is either transmitted by AUTODIN using a data pattern message, or placed on a computer tape compatible with the automatic data processing equipment used by the IMM and mailed. Requirements are passed to DLA annually from the most recent AWRAP computation. The requirements submission date is normally 30 Jan of each year.
- b. The IMM manages APS requirements transactions by NSN (except SC V) for each Service, validates the accuracy of the transactions, and uses the validated requirements for the computation or recomputation, if a corrected or revised DIC DM_ series transaction is received. When the computation is completed, the IMM provides a list to each Service. The list will be sequenced by NSN, Service, and RIC within Service with a separate quantity for:
 - (1) AWRMR.
 - (2) Individual stockpiles calculated.
 - (3) Forecasted reparable return data, if applicable.
 - (4) Dollar value subtotals for supply classes by RIC and/or Service.
 - (5) Grand total dollar value.
- c. When items are logistically reassigned, the losing item manager will furnish the gaining item manager a listing of AWRMRs with supporting DIC DM_ series transactions per AR 725-50, chapter 5.

6-39. Free issue program to fill Army pre-positioned war reserve materiel stock (PWRMS) deficiencies

- a. This program allows the transfer of AWCF-SMA assets, on a nonreimbursable basis, to satisfy deficiencies in Army PWRMR. Chapter 1 contains responsibilities, and chapter 2 contains policy on transferring assets.
- b. USAMC is the proponent for this program and establishes the procedures to ensure successful execution.
- c. USAMC is authorized to receive DWCF materiel on a non-reimbursable basis to fill PWRMR stockage deficiencies. USAMC will submit these transactions only in May and November.

6-40. Procedures for the PWRMS issue program

- a. USAMC will submit unfunded requisitions for PWRMR deficiencies to DLA only during May and November. The MILSTRIP transaction contains:
 - (1) Demand code O (alpha) in column 44.
 - (2) Signal code D or M in column 51.
 - (3) Project code 3AA in columns 57-59.
 - (4) IPD 11 through 15 in columns 60-61.
 - (5) Advice code 2J in columns 65-66.
- b. Submission of requisitions under this program may vary depending on the source of supply.
- c. Project code 3AA allows the supply source to automatically process unfunded PWRMS requisitions for AWCF-SMA items. The requisitions are processed as "fill or kill."

d. Second destination transportation and CONUS port handling costs are billed to the Army using the appropriate transportation account code per DOD 4500.32-R.

Section V

War Reserve Stocks for Allies

6-41. War reserve stocks for allies (WRSA) overview and guidance

a. WRSA is currently an OSD-directed program that ensures U.S. preparedness to assist designated allies in case of war. A Service-funded program, it provides APS stocks to replace combat losses of equipment and repair parts, and ammunition support for combat operations. Policy and guidance is provided in annual Army guidance. The U.S. owns and controls these stocks. Such stocks may be stored under non-U.S. custody only with specific approval of the Secretary of Defense.

b. Specific equipment densities, a force structure, or a capability for the supported allied Armed Forces are recommended by the U.S. forces, the allied government, and the supporting CINC under OSD or HQDA guidance for inclusion in the WRSA structure. Also included are appropriate data on equipment requirements, on-hand densities, existing APS, projected FMS, and production capabilities. After development, these recommendations are validated annually by HQDA committee. This review process ensures that APS recommendation meets OSD or HQDA guidance. It also ensures that the APS stocks for the program are limited to combat essential items and provide only austere levels of support. The validated on-hand density of equipment in the supported force structure (e.g., Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) and Republic of Korea Marine Corps (ROKMC) units) will become the database for requirements computation.

6-42. WRSA restrictions

a. The WRSA stockpile replaces allied combat losses and combat consumption only. Items for IIQ and float stockage are not authorized.

b. Missiles and rockets are distributed to WRSA only after all U.S. requirements are filled.

6-43. WRSA computation

a. Calculations of the AWRMR will be based on the levels in the HQDA Guidance Letter and the level setting message published by HQDA (DALO-FPP). HQDA will approve all standard and obsolete items considered essential for combat for an allied country. Items currently on hand in the supply system to support nonstandard equipment items will be retained. Additional nonstandard equipment will not be procured.

b. The U.S.-supported portion of the WRSA requirements will be determined based on validated structure and appropriate loss and consumption factors. The requirements are then adjusted by applying the ally's assets, to include: additional assets provided by transfers from various military assistance programs; in-country production capability; co-production projects; programmed FMS; and programmed third-country assistance. If the actual allied asset cannot be determined, then the pipeline and stockage levels will be considered full. The stockage materiel requirements, adjusted by the above, constitute the U.S.-supported portion of WRSA. They are part of the AAO for major items and ammunition, and stockage requirements for secondary items.

Table 6-1
APS prepositioning authorization document management codes for use with APS brigade and unit set authorization documents.

MTOE Non-Standard	SB 700-20 Definition	Remarks code
P	Authorized for pre-positioning	600
N	Not authorized for pre-positioning	601
T	To accompany troops	602
D	Not authorized for pre-positioning-Deferred	603

Notes:

¹ While four codes exist, only two codes (600 and 602) are actually used on the MTOE.

² Does not apply to ware reserve sustenance stocks.

Chapter 7

Supply Performance Evaluation

7-1. Use of automated data processing (ADP) systems

Use standard ADP systems that are AIT enabled to collect, store, retrieve, format, and analyze data to monitor performance of supply management and related activities. The lack of ADP support does not relieve managers or evaluators of the responsibility to evaluate and report performance to higher headquarters.

7-2. Performance requirements

Supply performance targets are set to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of mission accomplishment. Table 7-1 provides a summary of performance evaluation standards for stock control and requisition processing. Table 7-2 provides a summary of standards for return processing. If higher headquarters have not set specific targets, commanders must develop adequate models and performance indicators to allow a response to higher headquarters' requirements for statistical and narrative reports. They also allow self-evaluation of mission accomplishment. Figure 7-1 shows a simplified model for requisition processing and gives examples of the data that can be collected.

Table 7-1
Key supply performance indicators for centralized inventory management for stock control and requisition processing

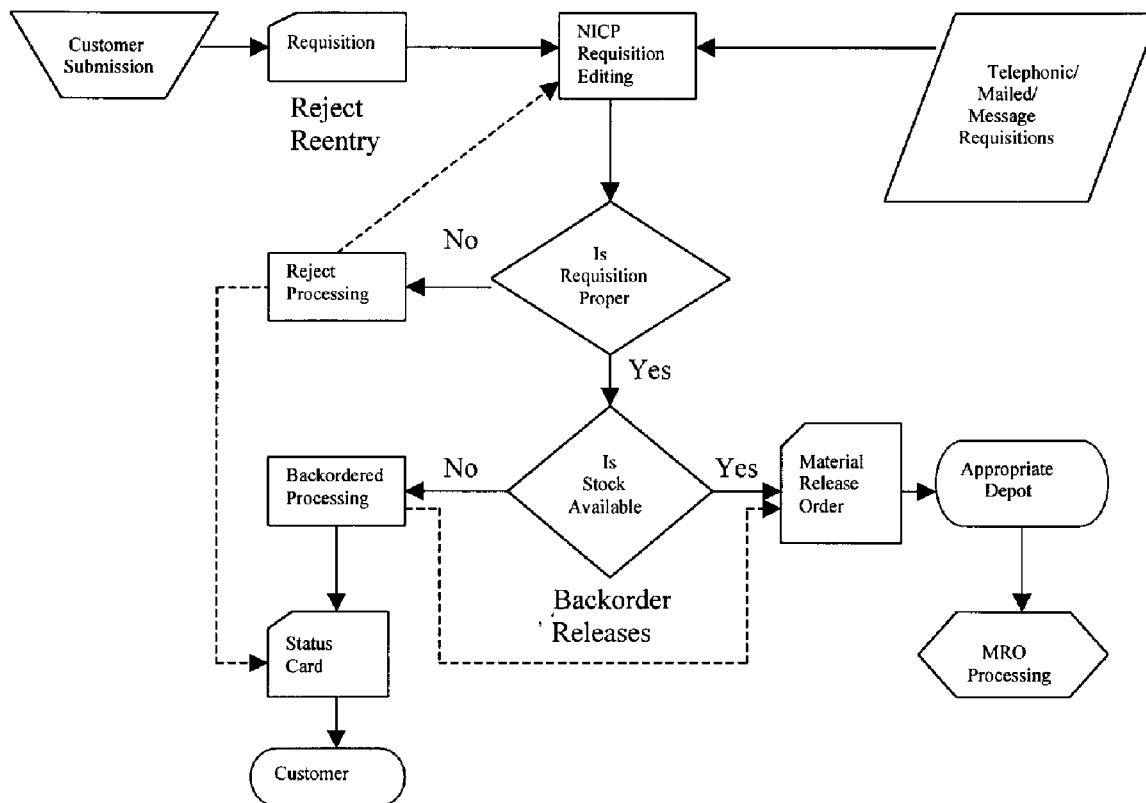
Functional area	Indicator	Target	Explanation
1. Stock control.			
	Materiel release	2%	(Materiel release denial rate=denials/materiel releases) x 100
	Inventory	90%	100 - Lines with major variances (scheduled inventory completed) x 100
	Gross adjustments	1.5%/qtr.	Gains + Losses/Average value of inventory x 100
2. Requisition NICP processing			
	Order-ship-time (IPD 01-15)	12 hours (1/2 day)	
	Stock availability (SA)	85%	(Requisitions filled first pass/requisitions received) x 100
	NMCS SA	90%	(NMCS requisitions filled first pass/NMCS

Table 7-2
Return pipeline processing standards (in days)

	IMMC Processing	Customer response	Shipping	Total
SC VII				
(CONUS)	15	25	15	55
(OCONUS)	15	25	45	85
ARI				
(CONUS)	N/A	15	15*	30
(OCONUS)	N/A	15	20*	35
Other				
(CONUS)	7	15	7	29
(OCONUS)	15	25	20	60

Notes:

* Depending on the ARI code.



Data available for collection:

1. Number of requisitions--
 - a. Submitted:
 - (1) By customer.
 - (2) By Priority.
 - (3) By NSN.
 - (4) By NICP.
 - (5) By weapon system.
 - (6) By NMCS/non-NMCS.
 - (7) By fund type.
 - (8) By other suitable criteria.
 - b. Backordered.
 - c. Rejected.
 - d. Processed.
2. Number of MRO's created:
 - a. By depot.
 - b. By customer.
3. Number of requisition processing cycles run.
4. Number of days used to process requisition.

Figure 7-1. General Model of Requisitioning Processing

Chapter 8

Management of Repair Cycle Float (RCF) Stocks

8-1. Float overview

- a. The two types of float are operational readiness float (ORF) and repair cycle float (RCF).
- b. The basic authority for float is AR 750-1. Wholesale level policies pertaining to RCF are in this regulation. Policy and procedures for ORF in retail support activities and commercial activities are in AR 710-2.
- c. Whether an item will require RCF is determined during the concept exploration phase of the integrated logistics support process. The materiel developer makes this decision, which is finalized by the combat developer during testing of the maintenance and depot maintenance plan. Factors are then developed and, if approved by HQDA, distribution requirements are computed and distributed per chapter 12.

8-2. RCF policy

- a. RCF is used primarily to extend the service life of selected items of Army materiel. RCF provides timely depot maintenance without detracting from the materiel readiness of using activities.
- b. The materiel and combat developers select items for float support during the development and operational tests of equipment planned for depot maintenance. DCS, G-4 approves subsequent RCF requirements.
- c. If future depot overhaul is planned for an item, the AMC IMM will develop a factor to determine the authorized float quantities. If DCS, G-4 approves the factor, LOGSA (AMXLS-M) will maintain it in the SSN file. Then RDAISA will use it to compute gross requirements and LOGSA (AMXLS-M) will use it to project distribution requirements in the TAEDP.
 - (1) A change in the planned repairs program or other OPLANs, doctrine, policy, or technical criteria may occur anytime during the life of an item. If the change affects the plans or programs for the item's depot maintenance, the factor is updated in the SSN file.
 - (2) The distribution requirements in the TAEDP are based on the authorized equipment column of the MTOE/TDA. After a unit is activated during peacetime, the availability of assets is determined and distribution plans are prepared. Requirements for RCF are not shown in the TAEDP until a factor is issued.

8-3. IMM of RCF

When an RCF item is selected for integrated materiel management, the IMM—

- a. Notifies the appropriate MACOM 45 days before the date an item is scheduled for depot overhaul that the item must be turned in.
- b. Furnishes the following information to the MACOM 30 days before the date the item is scheduled for depot overhaul:
 - (1) The delivery point of the end item to be turned in for depot overhaul.
 - (2) Delivery condition of the item, including required components and basic issue items.
 - (3) Method of delivery to the overhaul facility, requirements for drivers and crew, and the fund citation.
 - (4) Details for the issuance of a replacement item from RCF assets.

8-4. Accountability of RCF assets

- a. The AMC IMM that has logistic support for an item is accountable for RCF assets. Assign RCF assets purpose code F per AR 725-50, paragraph C-37 and tables C-59 and C-60; and project code RCF.
- b. The DCS, G-4 must approve the use of assets designated as war reserves or decrement stock for float exchange.

8-5. RCF requirements determination

Guidance for computing requirements for RCF is in chapter 12.

Chapter 9

Identification of Major Items

9-1. Major item designation criteria

- a. The following minimum criteria are used in designating an item as a major item:
 - (1) It is an end item (that is, a final combination of end products, components, or materials ready for use).
 - (2) It is required to perform a combat or combat support mission requirement.

(3) It is of such importance to the operational readiness of the Army that review and control is required at all levels of management (requirements, procurement, distribution, maintenance, disposal, and asset reporting).

(4) Its worldwide requirements are computed and programmed from generic or modified equipment authorizations or allowances.

(5) It is justified at OSD or congressional level.

(6) It has a unit cost of \$3,000 or more.

(7) It is separately type classified.

b. The following are managed as major items without regard to the above criteria:

(1) All motorized tracked, wheeled, and towed vehicles for use on highway and rough terrain.

(2) All weapon and missile end items.

(3) All boats or ships.

(4) All sets, assemblies, or end items that have a major item as a component part.

(5) All ammunition (only during the acquisition process).

(6) Selected construction material assigned SC IV with an ABA code of A through Q. ABA codes are addressed in table 5-2.

(7) Sets, kits, and outfits that are type classified and authorized per the TOE, TDA, and joint TDAs.

9-2. Major item designation

The following identification numbers and codes are used in the identification of major items:

a. NSN. An NSN will identify an item throughout the item's life. Specific criteria for assigning an NSN and participating in the Federal Catalog System are in AR 708-1, chapter 2.

b. Line item number (LIN).

(1) A LIN will group all NSNs by the functional capability expressed by the generic nomenclature.

(2) Policy and procedures on LIN assignments are in AR 708-1, chapter 9.

(3) LIN assignments are listed in SB 700-20.

c. Standard study number (SSN).

(1) Only centrally managed items are covered by an SSN.

(2) An SSN provides a method for collecting data on major items.

(3) Details on SSNs are in chapter 10.

d. Type classification code.

(1) Major items are type classified so that they are accepted for Service use before expending procurement funds.

(2) Type classification of a major item reflects the degree to which the item is acceptable for its intended mission.

(3) Major items are not classified as standard until all major materiel subsystems (including support equipment) are qualified for the same type classification.

(4) Type Classification Obsolete (OBS) Procedures.

(a) General.

1. A type classified item will be reclassified to OBS when it is no longer required or acceptable for the intended mission, due to:

a. Absence of a requirement or authorization.

b. Its replacement by another STD item.

c. It has become too costly to repair and support has been replaced by another STD item or no replacement is required (AR 70-1).

2. The documentation of IPR results for items reclassified to OBS, which will result in eventual disposal or open sale, should address the potential disposal and use hazards posed by any radioactive, explosive, toxic, or other hazards presented by the items. Per AR 73-1 and AR 200-2, documentation will include life cycle environmental quality and/or disposal plan. All documentation will specifically address the statutory and regulatory provisions regarding environmental protection.

3. OBS should not be reissued or reprocured for Army units, but may be made available to support international logistics programs.

4. Reclassification should include support equipment (e.g., components, special tools, training aids and devices, and TMDE). Support equipment also required for use with items not designated OBS, retain the highest designation of the equipment they support.

(b) Procedures.

1. Anyone can identify proposed candidate items for type classification to obsolete. If the identifier is other than an item manager, the proposal must be sent to the item manager for processing. The item manager will process all candidate items for type classification to obsolete using the procedures outlined in subsequent paragraphs and existing policy regulations.

2. Once a candidate item has been identified for obsolescence, the item manager will send a request (or by

electronic means) to USAFMSA, ATTN: MOFI-FMA-SDA-T1, 9900 Belvoir Road, Suite 120, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5587. USAFMSA will perform a LIN analysis against requirements and authorizations to determine if the item is documented in TOE, MTOE, TDA and BOIP. If the item is found to be documented in any of these documents, this information will be provided to the item manager with instructions.

a. The item manager is responsible for coordination with USAFMSA-RDD, Fort Leavenworth, KS for any requirement listed in TOEs and BOIPs.

b. The item manager will provide disposition instructions to the proponent of authorization document(s) for the item's removal.

3. Once the item has been removed from all requirement and authorization documents, the PM/IMMC will conduct an IPR to determine reclassification to OBS.

4. The item manager, on receipt of concurrence of the IPR member agencies and approval of the PM/IMMC with instructions from USAFMSA, will prepare a Materiel Status Record (MSR) IAW DA Pamphlet 70-3 and forward to HQAMC (AMCRD-TE).

5. Once the MSR is recorded, final cataloging actions will be approved and transmitted by USAFMSA-ADD to LOGSA to ensure the item type classified is removed from SB 700-20.

(c) Annual Review.

1. HQDA will conduct an annual review of all items not documented in requirement and authorization documents for obsolescence after the close of the Management of Change (MOC) window.

2. LOGSA will provide a list of items by MSC to USAFMSA-ADD. USAFMSA will staff these items to HQAMC and the Army Staff for final concurrence and approval.

3. USAFMSA-ADD will provide the final HQDA approval to LOGSA to ensure the items are type classified obsolete and removed from the SB 700-20.

(5) Type Classification Contingency (CON) Procedures.

(a) The Army Systems Acquisition Review Committee (ASARC) may type reclassify a major item to CON concurrently with TC of a new item as STD; otherwise, subsequent type reclassification of major items to CON is delegated to the designated IPR authority.

(b) Items type classified CON may be retained for training or as Mission Essential Contingency Items (MECI) until replaced by STD items. An item should not be reclassified CON unless it is to be replaced. Specific exceptions require HQDA approval.

(c) CON items should not be procured for Active Army or Reserve Component (RC). They are normally supported with repair parts and components on hand in the supply system or by cannibalization. CON items processed by RCs and which accompany the RC deployment (MECI) will be supported based on priority readiness requirements. These items should have full logistics support to the degree that such support can be provided by the logistics system. ODCS, G-3 should identify MECI required for deployment and should monitor readiness conditions of RC units equipped with MECI. Ammunition to support weapon systems type classified CON will be provided according to the approved program.

(d) CON items should not be overhauled without specific program approval by HQDA (ODCS, G-4 in coordination with ASA(ALT)). Exceptions are authorized for support of the approved international logistics programs.

(6) Information on other forms of type classification is in AR 70-1 and AR 70-3:

(a) Standard (STD).

(b) Generic (GEN).

(c) Low Rate Production (LRP).

(d) Limited Procurement (LP).

e. Logistic control code (LCC).

(1) The LCC is used with the type classification code to provide a basis for the degree of logistical support rendered an item.

(2) The approval authority for type classification assigns the LCC. An LCC is assigned to each major item NSN.

(3) The LCC is revised during an item's life cycle so that valid support decisions and resource allocations are made. Specific codes are explained in DA Pam 708-2, table 3-21.

f. Reportable Item Control Code (RICC). Specific RICCs are in DA Pam 708-2 of AR 708-1, table 3-34.

g. End Item Code (EIC).

(1) Unit level clerks use a three position alphanumeric EIC to identify a request for repair parts to a specific end item NSN. EICs are assigned to major items with an NSN that is type classified and purchased with PA funds (ABA codes A through Q). ABA codes are in table 5-2. Repair parts do not have an EIC since one part may be used on several end items. The unit level clerks are responsible for providing the correct EIC.

(2) The Army Master Data File (AMDF) is the primary catalog edit for EIC. The AMDF lists the EICs for major end items to the left of the LINs. If the major item NSN is not on the AMDF, no EIC is assigned.

(3) The major item manager must request the assignment of an EIC through the MSC coordinator no later than the development of the BOIP or the development of catalog data records per AR 708-1.

(4) MSC coordinators will address requests for EIC assignment to Executive Director, LOGSA, ATTN: AMXLS-M, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7466.

(5) An EIC will not change during the total life cycle of the major item. The EIC is structured so that each position has specific meaning. The first position identifies the MSC and the materiel category, which is a broad description of the major item. The second position provides for further identification of the first position. The two-position combination builds a generic family of major items. The third position in combination with the first two identifies a specific major item NSN within the family. For example, in the EIC "AAB," the first position "A" indicates that the item applies to a TACOM combat vehicle. The second position "A" indicates that the item specifies the M1 main battle tank. The third position "B" specifies the M1E1 120mm gun, NSN 2350-01-087-1095.

(6) Image transactions for individual repair part demands identified with EICs are transceived to LOGSA for input into the Central Demand Data Base (CDDB). CDDB maintains a 24-month history on all demands received from the retail automated systems. More information is in DA Pam 700-30.

Chapter 10

Standard Study Number System and Replacement Factors

Section I

Overview and Policies

10-1. Scope, standard study number system

This chapter applies to all Army elements that manage aircraft, missiles, weapons, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, and other procurement appropriations (PA) materiel. The material applies to file maintenance and distribution of the Standard Study Number System (SSNS).

10-2. Application.

a. The SSNS is used to develop the Army portion of the Presidential Budget submission to Congress and resource reports to OSD and Congress. The Standard Study Number (SSN) relates to a budget line within the Presidential Budget submission. SSNs may be used individually as a stand alone budget entry, or they may involve an interrelated structure in which the details, such as programmed funding and quantities of subordinate SSNs aggregate to a major SSN. The SSN is the key data element in maintaining visibility of the funding-through-fielding of major items of materiel. A LIN is assigned to only one major-roll or sub-roll SSN as a Primary (Requirement Category (R-CAT) code="P"). But a LIN may be found under multiple SSNs, identified with R-CAT code="G" as applicable, (see paragraph 10-8.)

b. Data elements from the SSNS are used by various organizations to compute requirements.

(1) HQDA uses SSN data elements to develop and prepare the President's Budget, to compute the Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO), Army Procurement Objective (APO), or force structure based procurement requirements which are used in PA programming and budgeting.

(2) U.S. AMC Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA) uses the SSN data elements to project distribution requirements for maintenance float and to compute hidden assets, Component Major Items (CMI) that are not reported individually, in the Army's Continuing Balance System - Expanded (CBS-X) process and to project equipment or distribution in the TAEDP.

(3) The Army system for automation of preparedness planning uses the SSN cross-reference (SSN X-REF) to validate end items that require mobilization planning.

10-3. Objectives of the SSNS

The SSNS:

a. Provides a means to support centralized item management of all PA items and other selected items.

b. Provides a system to collect data on assets, requirements, overhaul, modifications, and procurement for primary and generating items (CMI and end item/assemblages) of equipment, missiles, and ammunition. The system will also compile and identify this data for various studies and reports, such as the Army Procurement Database (PDB), TAEDP, and CBS-X.

c. Provides common data for the President's Budget, for reports to OSD and Congress, for audit trail purposes.

d. Provides a system for exhibiting life expectancy (LE), maintenance float, and replacement factors for items in SB 700-20.

e. Summarizes collected data on requirements, assets, procurement, and distribution for items of equipment and ammunition.

f. Provides a system that reflects SSN, LIN and NSN cross-referenced relationships.

10-4. Processing Requests for SSNs

a. Requests for new SSNs are initiated by either HQDA staff or by an Integrated Materiel Management Center (IMMC) but all are submitted through HQDA ASA(ALT) for coordination and then sent to LOGSA. Requests for updates to data elements related to an existing SSN are also submitted through HQDA ASA(ALT) to LOGSA. HQDA Staff will direct LOGSA to assign either AAO/APR or non-AAO SSNs when the decision is made to procure an item. The AAO/APR refers to major items for which a procurement requirement quantity may be computed based upon force structure documents such as: Table of Equipment (TOE) or BOIP, plus factors.

b. Data for the SSNs reside in the Logistics Integrated Database (LIDB). Paragraph 10-11 lists data elements used in the SSNS and indicates those data elements that are used in HQDA and IMMC requests for SSNs.

c. When a LIN in Supply Bulletin 700-20 is replaced by another LIN, the replacing LIN will automatically overlay the replaced LIN within each applicable SSN in the SSNS.

10-5. Maintaining the Standard Study Number System (SSNS)

a. The SSNS is maintained to support major items and systems, selected secondary items, missiles, and ammunition. The SSNS will contain the following:

(1) SSN. A LIN is listed in SB 700-20 before an Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO) SSN is assigned.

(2) SB 700-20. SB 700-20 data will be loaded to the LOGSA Logistics Integrated Database quarterly in March, June, September, and December. The March and September files will reflect the June and December SB 700-20 publications.

(3) Standard cross-reference data. Identifies end items that require mobilization planning and is produced semi-annually (SSN X-REF) in May and November.

(4) Life expectancy, maintenance, and replacement factors used to compute requirements, to plan distribution, and to estimate asset positions, acquisition, and depot maintenance.

(5) Identification of the major item and weapon system or assemblage of which it is a component (component major item (CMI)) or equipment not separately authorized in the same authorization document in which the assemblage item appears.

b. The IMM will notify HQDA ASA(ALT) and LOGSA to update the SSNS if the major item is a component and is not currently identified in the SSNS as a component of a higher assemblage or developmental system.

c. The IMM procuring the CMI will ensure that the assemblage LIN (generating item) is assigned against the applicable SSN.

d. AAO SSNs apply to major items for which a procurement quantity may be computed based on maintenance float factors and on force structure documents (Table of Organizations and Equipment (TOE) and Basis of Issue Plan (BOIP)). See Table 10-1.

e. Non-AAO SSNs are assigned to items or programs that do not require AAO or APR computation. The first two positions of non-AAO SSNs are alphabetic.

f. Non-AAO SSNs are used as a rolup of dollars for spares, repair parts and modification, when the funding category of items is under \$2 million.

g. Numeric SSNs are assigned to secondary items for which requirements and distribution data are required. The first position is numeric. The appropriate IMM and SSN (Major Roll Code) are listed in Table 10-2.

h. A major item-planning price is computed and published in LIN sequence in SB 710-1-1, chapter 7. The price is used by materiel planners to set maintenance expenditure limits (MEL) and may not be used as a new unit or procurement price.

i. Maintenance float factors and replacement factors are reviewed annually. Updates and changes are input annually in April per AR 750-1.

10-6. Pseudo LINs

Pseudo LINs are being phased out and are no longer authorized for assignment.

10-7. "Z" LINs

A "Z" LIN is assigned to developmental items for inclusion in requirements documents (e.g., Required Operational Capability (ROC) documents), in authorization documents prior to classification, and in special studies for developing data required for classification. "Z" series LINs are usually assigned in the developmental stage. Once adopted as an Army item, the "Z" LIN will be re-type classified to a standard LIN.

10-8. Item Category or Type of Item

a. Major items are identified as either primary "P" or generating "G".

(1) A "P" item can be identified as an end item, component, set, assemblage or system. The "P" item LIN is shown in the SSNS only once as a primary.

(2) A primary (R-CAT "P") LIN may also be identified under other SSNs as having an R-CAT code of "G". This

indicates that the LIN is also generating requirements for the R-CAT "P" LIN(s) which are cross-referenced to the SSN it is displayed under (Table 10-3).

b. Tables 10-4 and 10-5 provide examples of the cross-reference relationship of standard study items. The examples also show the interchange that must be recognized by and coordinated between the IMMs.

Section II

Replacement and Maintenance Factors

10-9. Policy

The SSNS provides visibility of approved DA replacement factors (peacetime only) and approved maintenance factors.

10-10. Replacement factors

Replacement factors for new items that have less than the set base period is based on similar items, engineering estimates, and limited loss data.

a. PTRF. The base period for computing peacetime replacement factors (PTRF) is the most recent eight quarters of current experience. A different base period may be used if approved by HQDA. Normally, a peacetime rate will not exceed a wartime active rate. PTRFs are computed using the formula in Table 10-6.

b. WARF. The Wartime Replacement Factor (WARF) is used to project wartime losses under combat conditions. The WARF is expressed as a decimal carried out to four digits. The Concepts and Analysis Agency calculates the WARF based on historical loss data, current threat analysis, results from major training exercises, and data from U.S. allies that use similar items of equipment. The factors are classified and reflect the daily loss rate that is to be applied to the daily theater equipment density.

10-11. Maintenance factors

There are three types of maintenance-related factors; operational readiness float (ORF), repair cycle float (RCF), and unserviceable generations (UGF).

a. Factors for ORF and RCF are based on the level of maintenance and are displayed at LIN level. They are developed as part of the integrated logistics support process per AR 700-127 and DA Pam 700-55. ORFs and RCFs are computed using the formulae in Table 10-7.

(1) Additions, deletions, or updates are based on changes to maintenance data or input provided to the MSCs by MACOMS per AR 750-1.

(2) The ORF Annual Demand Data Report for LINs are submitted by the MACOM to LOGSA for consolidation and calculation of ORF factors. These factors are sent annually by LOGSA, through the MSC and USAMC, to HQDA (DALO-SMM and DAMO-FDR) for approval.

(3) Approved factors are forwarded to USAMC with an effective date indicating when they will be input to the SSN file.

b. UGF are computed from the quarter containing both generation and density data. Density quantities are the sum of quantities over 12 quarters.

(1) The UGF is the only authorized source for projection of depot level maintenance requirements except for aircraft and other items exempted by USAMC.

(2) Unserviceable generation factors are computed using the formula in Table 10-7.

Section III

Data Elements

10-12. SSNS Data Elements

Table 10-19 contains the data elements used in the LOGSA SSNS, by the HQDA staff, and by the IMM.

10-13. SB 710-1-1, Standard Study Number System and Replacement/Requirements Factors Standard Study Number (SSN) Master File Cross Reference Index

The SB 710-1-1 is available on CD-ROM with FEDLOG. It is located in the Army portion of FEDLOG.

a. Chapter 1: "Introduction". This chapter provides the purpose of the supply bulletin, definitions, and the authorization for the bulletin.

b. Chapter 2: "SSN and Replacement/Maintenance Factors Cross-Reference Lists". This chapter is organized first by REQ-RIC, then by SSN. Within the SSN, the sequence data will be primary items, then generating items. Displayed with the LINs will be the maintenance float and the replacement factors. For ammunition, the DODAC is displayed instead of the LIN. The data elements RICC (Reportable Item Control Code), ABA (Appropriation and Budgetary Activity Code), type classification code, LCC (logistics control code), responsible RIC, LIN, and NSN nomenclature are extracted from the SB 700-20. Part 1 - Cross-Reference List. Part 2 - ORF/RCF and Life Expectancy.

c. Chapter 3: "LIN/SSN to REQ- RIC Cross-Reference". This chapter provides a cross-reference from LIN or

DODAC to every applicable SSN, at the lowest level of roll whether it is a primary or generating item in the SSN, and identifies the Command that is the owner of the SSN.

d. Chapter 4: Deleted.

e. Chapter 5: Deleted.

f. Chapter 6: Reserved for future usage.

g. Chapter 7: "Major Item Planning Price". This chapter lists in LIN sequence, the forecasted planning price to calculate maintenance expenditure limits (MEL). Planning prices are derived by multiplying the base price of an item by inflation factors provided by the Comptroller, USAMC. Part 1 - Major Item Planning Price. Part 2 - Major Item Planning Prices NSN and Unit Prices.

h. Appendix A: "Standard Study Statistical Summary Data". This appendix provides a statistical breakout by command (equipment and ammunition separate) of SSNs, major item distribution plan code (type study code), count of primary and generating LINs, reportable NSNs, and type of NSNs.

10-14. Requesting SSN Products and Reports

Requests for SSN products or electronic transmission of the SSN file should be made to Director, LOGSA, ATTN: AMXLS-M, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7466. SB 710-1-1 can be ordered through the local publications control officer.

Table 10-1
Army Appropriations and Standard Study Number Relationship

PA Number	PA Name	Budget Account Number	Budget Account Breakout	Major roll code (position 1-4 of SSN)	IMM using this series of SSN
1	Aircraft	1	Aircraft and armament subsystem	A001-A999	B17
		4	Support equipment to include avionic subsystem	J001-J999	B16
2	Missile	1	Anti-ballistic missile system	C001-C199	B64
		2/5	Other missiles and support equipment	C200-C999 H001-H999	B64 B64
3	Weapons and tracked vehicles	1	Tracked combat vehicles	G800-G999 L001-L999	AKZ AKZ
		2	Weapons and other combat vehicles.	G001-G799	B14
4	Ammunition	1	Ammunition	E001-E999 F500-F999 N001-N999	B14 B14 B64
5	Other	1	Tactical and support vehicles	D001-D999	AKZ
		2	Communications and electronics equipment	B001-B999 K001-K999 P001-P999 Z001-Z999	B16 B16 B16 B16
			Communications Security Agency CLSA MMC	U001-U999 T001-T999 V001-V999	B16 B56 B46
		3	Other Support equipment	Y001-Y999 F001-F499 M001-M999 R001-R999 S001-S999 W001-W999 X001-X999	B14 B14 A12 A12 B14 B16 AKZ
		3	Medical-USAMMA	Q001-Q999	B69

Table 10-2
Numeric SSN Assignment

Range	IMM	CMC
1000-1499	AMCOM (Air)	H
1500-1999	USAMMA	C
2000-2999	CECOM	G
3000-3999	AMCOM (Missile)	L
4000-4999	TACOM	K
5000-5999	OSC	D
6000-6999	ACALA	M
7000-7999	SBCCOM (Troop)	B
8000-8999	CECOM	G
9000-9499	EMRA	P
9500-9999	CSLA	U

Table 10-3
Requirement Category Codes

Code	Explanation
P - Primary.	A primary item is an item of materiel that normally appears in requirements and authorization documents. The primary item can be an end item, component, set, assemblage, or system. A primary LIN is in the SSNS only once as a primary item.
G - Generating.	A generating item is an item of materiel that appears as a LIN in authorization documents that generates a requirement (a higher order assembly) for a primary item.

Table 10-4
Cross Reference relationship (generator, stationary, gas engine)

SSN	SSN Nomenclature	REQ-RIC	LIN (1)	R-CAT Item	Ratio	LIN Nomen
M524	Gen set tri mtd 5kw	A12	J47343	P	1	Gen set gas eng
M517	Gen set 5kw	A12	J47068	P	1	Gen set
			J47343	G	1	Gas eng 5kw
D062	Tlr. Cargo 3/4 ton 2W W/E	AKZ	W95537 J47343 (2)	P G	1 1	Tlr. Cgo 3/4T M101A1

Notes:

¹ This LIN is not inclusive of all LINs assigned to the SSNs listed. It shows that LIN J47343 is a trailer-mounted generator set; LIN J47068 is the generator and W95537 is the trailer.

² LIN J47343 for SSNs M517 and D062 generates a requirement for the primary item (LIN) in the ratio indicated in addition to requirements for the SSN where J47343 appears as a primary LIN. In this case, the generator and trailer are components of the trailer-mounted generator set.

Table 10–5
Cross Reference relationship (Satellite, communications control AN/MSQ–114)

SSN	SSN Nomenclature	REQ–RIC	LIN (1)	R–CAT Item	Ratio
K495010	Satellite communications control: AN/MSQ–114	B16	S34509	P	1
B696010	Telephone set: TA–312/PT	B16	V31211 S34509	P G	1
B760010	Communication terminal: AN/UGC–74A	B16	V35146 S34509	P G	1
D032010	Semi-trailer van Electronics 3–6 ton:	AKZ	S74353 S34509	P G	1
M895010	Air-condition fl/wall:	B17	A25860 S34509	P	2

Notes:

LIN S34509 (primary LIN) in SSN K495010 generates a requirement for the SSNs in the ration shown. Only LIN S34509 for the satellite communication control appears in authorization documents. The SSNs generated by LIN S34509 also have stand-alone requirements as primary LINs/end items. Initial issue requirements for the generating items consist of the stand-alone requirements plus the requirements for the satellite communications control in the ration indicated. Funds requested in the Army budget for satellite communications control do not include the cost of the telephone set, communications terminal, semi-trailer, or air-conditioner. The costs for these items are included in the funds requested for the SSNs shown (B696, B760, D032, M895).

Table 10–6
Replacement Factors

Peacetime Replacement Factor

$$\frac{\{(L \text{ DIV } Q) / (S \text{ DIV } Q)\}}{3} \text{ Or } = \text{MONTHLY PTRF}$$

$$\frac{\text{Total losses to Army Inventory during last 8 quarters (8 quarters)*}}{\text{Divided by Sum of 8 quarters in-use densities (8 quarters)*}} \text{ Divided by 3 months } = \text{Monthly PTRF}$$

* Losses and densities must be for the same time period

Definition of formula elements:

L = losses to the Army inventory
S = sum of quarterly in use densities
Q = number of quarters in period
3 = months in a quarter

Table 10–7
Maintenance Factors

Unserviceable Generation Factor (UGF)

$$\frac{\{(S1 \text{ DIV } 12) \text{ DIV } (S2 \text{ DIV } 12)\}}{3} = \text{UGF}$$

Definition of formula elements:

S1 = sum of depot maintenance unserviceable generations for 12 quarters
S2 = sum of in use densities for 12 quarters
12 = 12 quarters in study period
3 = months in a quarter

Operational Readiness Float Factor (ORF)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Step 1: } & \frac{\text{Total ORF downtime (days)}}{(\text{Percentage authorized density}) (365)} = \text{ORF \%} \\ \text{Step 2: } & \frac{\text{ORF \%}}{\text{Readiness Goal (.9)}} = \text{ORF Factor} \end{aligned}$$

Repair Cycle Float Factor (RCF)

$$\frac{\text{Mean overhaul cycle time}}{\text{Mean time between overhaul}} = \text{RCF}$$

Table 10–8
Procurement Indicator Codes

Code	Explanation
A	Active
P	Parent (for rolling purposes)
I	Inactive. History years for OSD requirements
F	Future. For program objective memorandum and out-year funding

Table 10–9
OSD Sequence Numbers

Character Position	Explanation
1	Appropriation Code
2	Budget activity
3–4	Sub-Budget activity
5–8	OSD sequence number

Notes:

9999 is assigned to each "dummy" SSN

Table 10–10
Identification Codes

Code	Explanation
A	Service approved
B	Not service approved
NA	Not applicable

Table 10–11
Major Element (Ammo) Codes

Code	Explanation
10	Training Unique
23	Training Standard
30	War Reserve
42	Production Base
50	Non-hardware

Table 10–12
Ammo Category Codes

Code	Explanation
1	Small Arms
2	Mortars
3	Tank
4	Artillery
5	Not Used
6	Fuzes
7	Rockets
8	Other
9	Miscellaneous
10	Special
11	Mine/Countermine
12	Missiles - Level of Effort
13	Missiles - Threat
14	Production Base

Table 10–13
PDB Command/Account Codes

Codes	Description
A3	RDAISA
D1	Computer generated military pay
N1	First year inflation
N2	Subsequent year inflation
P1	First year inflation
P2	Subsequent year inflation
00	No designated command
03	U.S. Army Information Systems Command (USAISC)
06	The Surgeon General (TSG)
08	Office of the Corps of Engineers (CE)
11	The Adjutant General (TAG)
12	Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G–2 (ODCS, G–2)
13	Office of Chief of Staff, Army (CSA)
17	U.S. Military Academy (USMA)
18	National Guard Bureau (NGB)
21	U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACID)
22	Office of the Secretary of the Army (OSA)
25	U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (USAIA)
26	U.S. Army Troop Support Agency (TSA)
28	National Defense University (NDU)
32	U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center (USAFAC)
35	Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)
36	U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command (USASSDC)

Table 10–13
PDB Command/Account Codes—Continued

Codes	Description
38	U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC)
39	Military Entrance Processing Command (MEP)
40	Military District of Washington (MDW)
41	U.S. Army Operations, Testing and Evaluation Command (USAOPTEC)
57	U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (USATRADOC)
5D	Program Executive Office Intelligence, Electronic Warfare (IEW)
5E	Program Executive Office Aviation
5F	Program Executive Office Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C3S)
5L	Program Executive Office Tactical Missiles
5M	Program Executive Office Communications
5N	Program Executive Office Air Defense
5Q	Program Executive Office Missile Defense
5R	Ground Combat and Support System-Army (GCSS–A)
5T	Program Executive Office Standard Army Management Information Systems (PEO STAMIS)
5X	AAESA
5Y	Joint Program Office-Biological Defense (JPO–BioDef)
60	U.S. Army Materiel Command (USAMC)
74	U.S. Army Medical Command (USAMEDCOM)
75	U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command (USAMRDC) (TSG)
76	U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)
77	U.S. Army Japan (USARJ)
78	Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA)
82	U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC)
89	U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR)
90	Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) (Manpower)
91	Department of Defense (DOD) (Manpower)
94	European Command (EUCOM)

Table 10–14
PEO/PM Codes

PEO/PM Code	Description
000	WITHHOLD
01B	FAAD/ID
01F	PATRIOT
01G	ATAM
01Z	Air defense non-specific
02	Field artillery systems
02B	PALADIN/FAASV
02C	Sense & Destroy Armor
02G	CRUSADER (AFAS/FARV)
02H	PM ATCAS
02Z	Field Artillery Systems Non-Specific

Table 10–14
PEO/PM Codes—Continued

PEO/PM Code	Description
03	Aviation
03A	APACHE
03B	AEC
03C	Kiowa Warrior
03D	Utility Helicopter
03E	CH–47D Modernization
03H	COMANCHE
03I	Longbow
03J	Avionics
03K	ALSE
03L	SOA
03Z	Aviation Non-Specific
04	Tactical Wheeled Vehicles
04B	Tactical Veh Specl Pgms
04C	Family Of Med Tac Veh
04Z	Trv Non-Specific
05	Command, Control, And Communications Systems
05A	Air Defense C&Cs
05B	All Source Analysis System
05C	Cbt Svc Spt Ctrl Sys
05D	Cmn Hw/Sw Sys
05E	FATDS
05F	OPTADS
05G	Army Wmmccs Info Sys/Cmd & Ctrl Sys
05I	CN/CMS
05K	GPS
05L	Mob Subscr Equip
05M	JTACS
05N	Regency Net
05O	Satellite Comm
05P	SINCGARS
05Q	MILSTAR
05Y	Comm Non-Specific
05Z	C&Cs Non-Specific
07	Tactical Missiles
07A	JAVELIN
07B	ATACMS
07D	AGMS
07E	MLRS
07F	TOW Weapon System
07I	Army TACMS/BAT
07J	FAAD

Table 10–14
PEO/PM Codes—Continued

PEO/PM Code	Description
07K	STINGER (ATAM)
07L	NLOS/CA
07M	CCAWS
07N	IBAS
07Q	LOSAT
07Z	TACMIS Non-Specific
08	Armored Systems Modernization
08A	ABRAMS TANK SYS
08C	BFVS
08D	Survivability Systems
08F	CMS
08H	Tank Main Armament Systems
08I	Mines-Countermine Warfare
08K	AGS
08Z	ASM Non-Specific
09	Intelligence, Electronic Warfare & Sensors (IEW&S)
09A	FIREFINDER
09B	JSTARS Gnd Module Station
09C	NV/RSTA
09D	Combat Identification (CID)
09E	Signals Warfare
09F	SENTINEL
09Z	IEW Non-Specific
10	Std Army Mgt Info Systems
10A	Integrated Log Sys
10B	Joint Computer-Aided Acquisition Log Sys
10C	Corps Of Engineers Automation Plan
10D	Housing Mgmt Sys
10E	Installation Spt Modules
10E	Installation Spt Modules
10F	Integrated Procurement Sys
10G	Personnel Systems
10H	Std Army Automated Contracting System
10I	Std Depot Systems - Redesigned
10K	Tactical Mgt Info System
10L	Theater Army Medical Mgt Info Sys
10M	Sustaining Base Automation
10N	Recruiter 2000
10O	Acquisition Info Mgmt
10Z	STAMIS Non-Specific
11	Strategic Defense
11A	Anti-Satellite

Table 10–14
PEO/PM Codes—Continued

PEO/PM Code	Description
11B	Airborne Optical Adjunct
11C	Ballistic Missile Def Space Payload
11D	Exoatmospheric Reentry-Vehicle Interceptor Subsys
11E	Ground Based Laser
11F	Ground Based Radar
11G	Ground Based Surveillance And Tracking System
11H	High Endoatmospheric Def Interceptor
11I	Hypervelocity (Hvl) Interceptor
11J	Strategic Target System
11Z	Strategic Defense Non-Specific
12	Missile Defense
12A	PATRIOT
12B	THAAD
12C	ERINT
12D	Corps SAM
12E	ARROW
12F	GBR
12G	ANMD
12Z	Missile Defense Non-Specific
13	Ground Combat Systems Support
5R	Ground Combat And Support Systems (GCSS)
91	AMC & MSC'S Non-PEO
91A	CBDCOM
91B	RIC AKZ TACOM
91C	USATA (TMDE)
91D	RIC B14 AMCCOM
91E	RIC B16 CECOM
91G	ARDEC
91H	US ARMY AVIATION & MISSILE CMD
91M	ARL
91N	TECOM
91P	Split AMC CMD
91R	STRICOM
91S	PM TRADE
91T	AMSAA
91U	PM ITTS
91V	ARO
91Z	AMC
92	Non-AMC/NON-PEO
922	Army Res Institute
923	TSG-MRDC (RDTE)
924	COE

Table 10–14
PEO/PM Codes—Continued

PEO/PM Code	Description
925	TSG
926	TRADOC
927	MEDCOM
928	SDC
929	USAIA/FSTC
92A	Non-PEO/AMC, W/\$'S THRU AMC
92B	AAESA
92C	JPO-BIO DEF
92D	Army Digitization Office
92F	FORSCOM
92R	PM RCAS
92S	USAISC
92T	OPTEC
92U	HQDA CSDS-AI
92V	HQDA DACS-DMC
92W	HQDA
99	Inactive SSN/PY PROJ
999	Inactive SSN/PY PROJ

Table 10–15
Ammunition Quantity Multiplier Codes

Code	Explanation
E	Each
C	Hundred
K	Thousand
L	Hundred thousand
M	Million

Table 10–16
Maintenance Float Factors

Date Element	Explanation
ORF–FCTR–CON	ORF factor, CONUS
ORF–FCTR–EUR	ORF factor, Europe
ORF–FCTR–PAC	ORF factor, USARPAC (includes AK, HI)
ORF–FCTR–KOR	ORF factor, Korea
RCF–FCTR–EUR	RCF factor, Europe
RCF–FCTR–PAC	RCF factor, USARPAC (includes AK, HI)
RCF–FCTR–OTH	RCF factor, Other

Table 10–17
Standard Study Number, Deletion Indicator Codes

SSN Deletion Code	LIN Deletion Code	Description
A	A	Delete non major SSN or LIN
B	B	Delete separately authorized
C	C	Reassignment to another LIN
D	D	Inactive SSN, LIN or DODAC
E	E	No study required
F	F	Logistical transfer
G	I	Development terminated
H	H	Delete pseudo data
I	J	Duplicate LIN assignment
	G	Not a generating item

Table 10–18
P–1 Classification Codes

Code	Explanation
U	Unclassified
C	Confidential
S	Secret

Table 10–19
Standard Study number System Data Elements

SSN Request Data Elements	Data Description	Valid Values (rules) and References(s)	Data Type	Field Size
AAO Indicator	Army Acquisition Objective	Organizational requirements and authorizations form the basis for determining Army requirements for major end items of equipment. "Y" for Yes if AAO or APR SSN, "N" for No if not AAO or APR SSN	Logical	1
ABA	Appropriation & Budget Activity Account code	Appropriation and budget activity account code is a 1-digit funding code, which is the second position of the Army materiel category structure. See SB 700–20 & DA PAM 708–2, Table 3–24.	TXT	1
AMMO CAT CODE	Ammunition Category Code	A 2-digit numeric code which represents the type of ammunition being requested by weapon system and type. See Table 10–12.	#	2
AMMO–QTY–MLPLR	Ammunition quantity multiplier	Code applicable to ammunition only and indicates unit of measure employed for computational purposes. See Table 10–15.	TXT	1
APPN	Appropriation	A four-letter appropriation code reflecting categories of equipment, such as: aircraft, missiles, weapons and tracked vehicles, ammunition, and other Army procurement, is entered by the Appropriation Sponsor.	TXT	4
Appropriation Sponsor's Name	Name of Appropriation Sponsor	Name of the appropriations sponsor for the SSN request. ASA (FM) determined.	TXT	50
Appropriation Sponsor's Phone Number	Phone Number of Appropriation Sponsor	Phone number of the appropriation sponsor. ASA (FM) determined.	#	13
BA	Budget Activity	Position two (2) of the materiel category structure which identifies the procuring appropriation, and where applicable, the budget activity account or the sub-groupings of materiel managed. The categories relating to Budget Activity are found in Figure 1.	#	2

Table 10–19
Standard Study number System Data Elements—Continued

SSN Request Data Elements	Data Description	Valid Values (rules) and References(s)	Data Type	Field Size
BSA	Budget Sub Activity	A 3-digit numeric code which refers to specific Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD) categories for reviewing specific cost elements. Valid values found in DoD 7000.14R are: 000 - Undefined, 172 - Space programs, 331 - GIDEP, 335 - FCI, 350 - Information Security, 777 - Budgeted Amounts. (Replaces OSD DU.)	#	3
BGFY	Beginning Fiscal Year	First year that a program is begun and funded.	TXT	4
BOS	Battlefield Operating System	The major functions occurring on the battlefield and performed by the force to successfully execute operations. There are 21 BOSs — 11 wartime and 10 infrastructure. The 11 wartime BOSs are: Maneuver, Fire Support, Air Defense, Command and Control, Intelligence and Electronic Warfare, Mobility and Survivability, Combat Service Support, Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical, Aviation, Ammunition, Horizontal Technology Integration. The infrastructures BOSs are: Base Support, Chemical, Science and Technology Base, Testing, Installations, Manning, Organizing, Sustaining, Training, and Other. ARMY POM source is Mini-POM FY01–05 Handbook	TXT	3
Budget_ Nomen	HQDA Budget Nomenclature	A variable length description of the item being requested. Determined and maintained by ASA (FM).	TXT	50
CMC	Commodity Management Code	A 1-digit alpha code which designates the materiel categories of principal and secondary items. See SB 700–20 & DA PAM 708–2 & Table 10–2.	TXT	1
DODAC	Department of Defense Ammunition Code	An 8-digit alphanumeric code that identifies ammunition and explosive items. The DoDAC is a two-part code. The first four positions consist of the FSC (Federal Supply Class) In-Groups 13 and 14 only. The second four positions consist of alphanumerics assigned to an ammunition generic description within the FSC. FSC+ammo generic DODIC.	TXT	8
IDENT_CODE	Identification Code	A P–1 exhibit code identifying an item as being Service approved or non-Service approved. Identification codes are contained in Table 10–10. Service Approved="A"; Not Service Approved="B"; or Not Applicable="NA".	TXT	2
Initial Spares	Initial Spares, \$, SSN	If SSN being requested is for an Initial Spares package, enter the SSN for which initial spares are accumulated. If SSN being requested is not for an Initial Spares package, leave blank.	TXT	6
ITEM_CAT_CODE	Item Category Code	Identifies the item as primary or generating. The primary item can be an end item, component, set, assemblage, or system. A primary LIN is in the SSNS only once as primary. A generating item is a LIN in an authorization document that generates a requirement (a higher order assembly) for a primary item. See Table 10–3.	TXT	1
Item_Type	Item Type	Identifies whether the SSN requested is a "Major" end item (AAO); a "spares/MWO" end item (non-AAO); or "secondary" end item (also non-AAO).	TXT	10
LCC	Logistics Control Code	A 1-digit alpha code assigned to Army adopted items and other items selected for authorization. It is used to provide a basis for logistics support decisions, i.e., procurement, overhaul, repair parts, provisioning, requisitioning, and distribution. See DA PAM 708–2, Table 3–21.	TXT	1
LIN	Line Item Number	A 6-digit alphanumeric number that identifies the generic nomenclature of specific types of equipment. Furnished by LOGSA (SB 700–20).	TXT	6

Table 10–19
Standard Study number System Data Elements—Continued

SSN Request Data Elements	Data Description	Valid Values (rules) and References(s)	Data Type	Field Size
MAINT_FLOAT_FCTR	Maintenance Float Factors	There are two types of maintenance float, repair cycle float (RCF) and operational readiness float (ORF). Maintenance float factors are listed in SB 710–1–1. See Table 10–16.	TXT	12
MAJOR_ELEMENT	Major Element	A 2-digit numeric code which represents the major Army element or purpose to which the ammunition will be assigned. See Table 10–11.	#	2
MDEP	Management Decision Package	A 4-digit text field assigned by HQDA, PAED for grouping program funding and prioritization decision packages. Provided by DA analyst or DASC.	TXT	4
NSN	National Stock Number	A 13-digit number assigned under the Federal Cataloging Program to each approved United States Federal Item Identification. The NSN consists of 4-digit Federal Supply Classification and the 9-digit National Item Identification Number. See SB 700–20 & DA PAM 708–2.	TXT	13
NSN	National Stock Number Nomenclature	The 21-digit NSN nomenclature extracted from the Army Master Data File. See SB 700–20 & DA PAM 708–2.	TXT	21
OPR_AGCY	Operating Agency Code	A 2-digit code that identifies the PDB Command/Account Codes or agency responsible for obligating the funds for the item. Refer to Table 10–13.	TXT	2
OSD_SEQ_NO	OSD Sequence Number	Is comprised of eight numeric characters, used to determine the sequence in which items appear in reports and worksheets. The OSD Sequence Number is assigned by SARDA–SPI. See Table 10–9 and Figure 10–1 for code numbers and position definitions.	#	8
P–1/Ann_Vis	P–1/ANN Visibility	Normal system rules allow for an item whose Procurement Program does not exceed \$5M in any year to be rolled for P1 Display and procurement annex purposes to items less than \$5M. Valid values are "Y" for Yes if visibility needed on P–1 exhibit; or "N" for No if not needed for P–1 exhibit.	Logical	1
PEG	Program Evaluation Group	A 2-digit text field assigned by Army PAED to subdivide all Army MDEPs. Valid values are: EE (Equip), II (Installation), MM (Manning), OO (Organize), SS (Sustain), and TT (Training).	TXT	2
PGM_DESCRIPTION	Program Description (detailed)	Detailed description of the item or program being requested. Provided by the initiator of the request	TXT	155
PM_PEO_CODE	Project Manager & Program Executive Office	Project Manager & Program Executive Office. A 3-digit text field. Valid values are in Table 10–14.	TXT	3
PNO	OSD–Program Number	Provided by DA analyst or DASC	#	4
RATIO	Ratio	A 5-digit number; the last two positions are decimal positions. A ratio is assigned to each primary and generating item. A ratio of 1 is set for the primary item. In exceptional cases, fractions are assigned to ensure accurate computation of the AAO/APR. The ratio assigned to a generating item within an SSN represents the quantity of the primary item (in addition to the primary authorized) required for use with or as part of the authorized generating item. This field is left justified and zero-filled. A quantity of one is written as 00100. A quantity of one and one-half is written as 00150.	#	5
REC–SER–LIFE–YRS	Recommend Service Life Years	A 2-digit numeric entry used to estimate the useful life of an item (in whole years). This period is determined by analyzing experience with similar items and considering present conditions and probable future developments.	#	2

Table 10–19
Standard Study number System Data Elements—Continued

SSN Request Data Elements	Data Description	Valid Values (rules) and References(s)	Data Type	Field Size
Requestor's Name	Name, Requester	Name of the requester of the SSN. User determined.	TXT	50
Requestor's Phone Number	Phone Number, Requester	Phone number of the requester of the SSN. User determined.	#	13
RIC	Routing Identifier Code	A 3-digit code validated by LOGSA that identifies the item's commodity manager. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 or DOD 4140.17M for the list of RICs.	TXT	3
RICC	Reportable Item Control Code	A 1-digit numeric code assigned to those items of equipment selected as reportable and identified by RICC 2, and 3 according to SB 700–20. See SB 700–20 & DA PAM 708–2, Table 3–34.	TXT	1
ROC	Resource Organization Code	Major Army Command, subordinate commands, and separate units or activities receiving resources from HQDA for obligating the funds for item, (See DFAS–IN Manual 37–100–**, Chapter 3A5.)	TXT	3
ROLL_TO_QUANTITY	Roll Quantity	Determination if the quantity (QTY) is to roll to parent SSN: "Y"=Yes, OR "N"=No.	TXT	1
Roll_to_SSN	Roll to SSN	Identifies the parent SSN if dollars of the item is to roll to a major SSN. This field will be left "blank" if the SSN stands alone.	TXT	6
SAR	System Acquisition Review	Determination if item will meet the Army Systems Acquisition Review Council (ASARC) which is the senior Army review forum for ACAT ID, ACAT IC, and ACAT II programs. Provided by DA analyst.	TXT	3
SB700–20_ Nomen	Standard Study Number - Nomenclature	The short description that will be maintained by LOGSA for each SSN. LOGSA determined.	TXT	50
SC	Supply Class	A code which categorizes items of supply within one of 10 Supply classes and sub-class if appropriate. See SB 700–20 & DA PAM 708–2, Table 3–41.	TXT	2
SSN	Standard Study Number	An 11-character alphanumeric identification number used to indicate a single item or group of items for which computations are required to support Army budget studies.	TXT	11
SSN_FUNCT	SSN Function	Defines the relationship of invested dollars and/or quantities with the SSN. Valid Values are Resourceable and Rollup.	TXT	11
SSN_RELATED	Related Standard Study Number	The next higher level SSN at the 6-digit level of detail that can be related to the SSN requested.	TXT	6
SSN_LVL	SSN Level Requested	Data element used to maintain the hierarchical relationship of an SSN with other SSNs. Valid values are: L0=no other SSN related; L1=Parent; L2=first level below an L1; and L3=level subordinate to L2.	TXT	2
SSN–DEL–CD	Standard Study Number Deletion Indicator	Input by IMM to indicate reason for deletion of an SSN. See Table 10–17.	TXT	1
SAG	Sub-Activity Group	A two-digit numeric code subordinate to the appropriation and budget activity code which form the third and fourth digits of the OSD Sequence Number. Replaces Sub-Budget Activity	#	2
TMFY	Terminating Fiscal Year	The last year a program is in operation and funded. May also have valid value of "Open" in lieu of specific FY.	TXT	4
Type_Classification	Type Classification	The process through which the Material Developer (MATDEV) identifies the degree of acceptability of a materiel item for Army use as required in DOD 5000.2–R. TC provides a guide to authorization, procurement, logistical support, and asset and readiness reporting. See SB 700–20 & DA PAM 708–2 & AR 70–1, para 5.4	TXT	2

Table 10–19
Standard Study number System Data Elements—Continued

SSN Request Data Elements	Data Description	Valid Values (rules) and References(s)	Data Type	Field Size
Unit_Cost_Indicator	Unit Cost Indicator	Enter "yes" when the unit cost for the total program will be system generated by dividing the procurement cost by the quantity. A "blank" allows an analyst to revise the unit cost. This indicator is determined by the DA analyst.	TXT	3
UOM	Unit of Measure	Unit of measure applicable to quantitative fields. Values are "Thousands" or "Each".	TXT	9

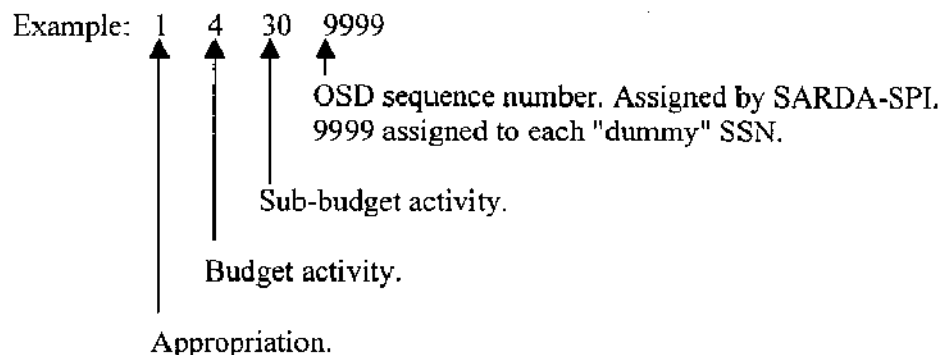
OSD sequence number: An 8-position numeric code consisting of --

Charter 1 = Appropriation.

Charter 2 = Budget activity.

Charters 3-4 = Sub-budget activity.

Charters 5-8 = OSD sequence number.



Appropriation (first position).

1--Aircraft procurement, Army.

2--Missiles procurement, Army.

3--Procurement of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, Army.

4--Procurement of ammunition, Army.

5--Other procurement, Army.

Budget activity (second position).

11--Aircraft.

12--Modifications.

13--Spares.

14--Support equipment and facilities.

21--Antiballistic missile system.

22--Other missiles.

23--Modifications.

24--Spares and repair parts.

25--Support equipment and facilities.

31--Tracked combat vehicles.

32--Weapons and other combat vehicles.

41--Ammunition.

42--Ammunition production.

51--Tactical and support vehicles.

52--Communications and electronics equipment.

53--Other support vehicles.

Figure 10-1. Procurement/OSD Sequence Number (1 of 3)

Sub-budget activity (third position).

- 11--Aircraft
 - 10 Fixed wing.
 - 20 Rotary.
- 12--Modifications of aircraft.
 - 10 Modifications of aircraft.
- 13--Spare and repair parts.
 - 10 Spare and repair parts.
- 14--Support equipment and facilities.
 - 30 Other support.
 - 10 (Parent SSNs only) aircraft survivability.
- 21--Missiles.
 - 10 Antiballistic missile system.
- 22-- Other missiles.
 - 10 Surface to air missiles.
 - 20 Air to surface missiles.
 - 30 Antitank assault missile.
- 23--Modifications.
 - 10 Modifications.
- 24--Spare and repair parts.
 - 10 Spare and repair parts.
- 25--Support equipment and facilities.
 - 10 Support equipment and facilities.
- 31--Tracked combat vehicles.
 - 10 Tracked combat vehicles.
 - 20 Modifications of tracked combat vehicles.
 - 30 Support equipment and facilities.
- 32--Weapons and other combat vehicles.
 - 10 Weapons and other combat vehicles.
 - 20 Modifications of weapons and other combat vehicles.
 - 30 Support equipment and facilities.
- 41--Ammunition.
 - 10 Atomic materiel.
 - 30 Conventional ammunition.
 - 50 Miscellaneous.
- 42--Ammunition production base support.
 - 10 Production base support.
- 51--Tactical and support vehicles (other procurement, Army--1).
 - 10 Tactical vehicles.
 - 20 Nontactical vehicles.
 - 30 Support equipment and facilities.

Figure 10–1. Procurement/OSD Sequence Number (2 of 3)

-
- 52--Communications and electronics equipment (other procurement, Army--2).
- 12 Telecommunications equipment/readiness command communications.
 - 18 Telecommunications--joint tactical command program.
 - 20 Telecommunications equipment/combat support communications.
 - 44 Telecommunications equipment/NMCS wide support communications.
 - 48 Telecommunications equipment/STARCOM non-Defense communications system.
 - 52 Telecommunications equipment/long haul communications (Defense communications system).
 - 60 Telecommunications equipment/satellite communications ground environment.
 - 62 Telecommunications equipment/EUCOM C system.
 - 72 Telecommunications equipment/base communications.
 - 73 Telecommunications equipment/test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment.
 - 78 Other electronic system/equipment intelligence support.
 - 83 Other electronic system equipment/General Defense Intelligence Program.
 - 86 Other electronic system equipment/automatic data processing system.
 - 89 Other electronic system equipment/audio-visual.
 - 92 Other electronic system equipment/electrical warfare.
 - 95 Other electronic system equipment/tactical electronics.
 - 97 Other electronic system equipment/test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment for tactical electronics.
 - 98 Other electronic system equipment/support equipment and facilities.
- 53--Other support equipment (other procurement, Army--3).
- 10 Chemical defense equipment.
 - 15 Bridging equipment.
 - 20 Engineer (nonconstruction) equipment.
 - 25 Combat service support equipment.
 - 30 Petroleum equipment.
 - 35 Water equipment.
 - 40 Medical equipment.
 - 45 Maintenance equipment.
 - 50 Construction equipment.
 - 55 Rail float container equipment.
 - 60 Generators.
 - 65 Materiel handling equipment.
 - 90 Other support equipment.

Figure 10-1. Procurement/OSD Sequence Number (3 of 3)

Chapter 11

Force Structuring

11-1. Authorization and allowance documents

Equipment requirements and authorizations are in official authorization and allowance documents. The data within these documents are modified when changes occur in the force. Requirements and authorizations are computed using the following:

- a. SAMAS.
- b. TAADS.
- c. TOE.

d. BOIP.

11-2. Structure and Manpower Authorization System (SAMAS)

a. SAMAS provides a listing of all MTOE and TDA units in the total Army (Active Army, National Guard, USAR, and unmanned).

b. Force structure compilations are maintained to meet current or contingent needs. SAMAS retrievals permit detailed and summary analyses of the Army force structure and accounting of all units of the Active Army and Reserve Components. The SAMAS contains no equipment detail but provides the SACS with unit information to identify selected units being studied.

c. The types and numbers of units are identified by a TAADS (TOE/MTOE/TDA) authorization document number, UIC, and the effective date of unit activation, inactivation, or conversion.

11-3. The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)

a. Equipment requirements and authorizations for units organized under MTOE, TDA, or other claimants are contained in TAADS. TAADS, as reflected in DES/REQVAL, is the only authorization document for requisitioning purposes. Detailed instructions on TAADS are in AR 71-32.

b. MTOE and TDA changes are sent to HQDA (DAMO-FDF) for approval.

c. Each TAADS MTOE and TDA document has detailed information on required and authorized quantities of equipment for one or more units. The "quantity required" is the number of items needed in wartime based on doctrine. The "quantity authorized" is the number of items currently resourced for the unit. An exception to this policy is materiel being fielded under TPF and per AR 71-32.

11-4. Tables of organization and equipment (TOE)

a. The TOE file has the standardized tables of equipment requirements for different types of organizations. The TOE master file is created from the Requirements Document System and includes TOEs ranging from detachments to divisions.

b. TOEs are doctrinally correct templates used as a baseline to structure the organization for specific missions or environments. TOEs show personnel and equipment requirements at 80-, 90-, and 100-percent levels as a guide for preparing the authorized level of an MTOE. The resultant MTOE becomes part of TAADS. TOEs are not used for requisitioning purposes. Detailed instructions on TOEs are in AR 71-32.

11-5. Basis-of-issue plan (BOIP)

a. The materiel developer prepares the basis-of-issue feeder data (BOIPFD). The applicable IMM sends the BOIPFD to U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency, Requirements Documentation Directorate (USAFMSA-RDD), 415 Sherman Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-1344. This is done within 60 days of the assignment of the Z LIN for each new or improved item unless it meets BOIP exception criteria (AR 71-32, chapter 3). The BOIPFD is used in the development of the BOIP.

b. The BOIP is used to determine equipment requirements for new or improved major items. TRADOC prepares and maintains the BOIP master file. The HQDA BOIP manager is USAFMSA-RDD. Data included in the BOIP reflect the following:

- (1) The type TOE that requires the new item.
- (2) The quantity of the new item.
- (3) The necessary associated equipment.
- (4) The equipment to be replaced and estimated availability date of the new item.

c. A BOIP file is created and maintained as long as it impacts on the force as reflected in SACS.

d. The BOIP is removed from the BOIP master file and restored to the history file when the item of equipment becomes a part of the TOE.

e. Detailed instructions of the BOIPFD and the BOIP are in AR 71-32.

11-6. Updating and maintaining authorization and allowance documents

Programmed changes to requirements and authorizations can be submitted during the winter command plan cycle. Changes approved by ODCS, G-3 are entered in the force management systems from 1 February to 30 June. The SACS is updated in July.

11-7. Structure and Composition System (SACS)

a. SACS covers an eight-year period that includes current, budget years one and two, and five out-years of the POM. The SACS is the basis for the following:

- (1) Determining personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations for the programmed Army force structure.
- (2) Identifying and developing IIQs.

- (3) Computing major items requirements.
- (4) Developing data for distribution planning through TAEDP.
- b.* The SACS includes the following:
 - (1) SACS header (unit information).
 - (2) Logistics SACS (LOGSACS) for equipment requirements.
 - (3) Personnel SACS for personnel requirements.
- c.* The LOGSACS is the product that has direct applicability to major item management. ODCS, G-3 (DAMO-FDR) uses it to compute the AAO and ODCS, G-4 for distribution planning. LOGSACS is computed using the four documents in paragraph 11-1. It is produced three times a year (March, June and November) to provide the Army with the latest programmed force equipment requirements and authorizations. The first and most important is the POM LOGSACS produced in March. The others are used for equipment validation through the TAEDP (chapter 13). Their production dates are March (TAEDP 1), June (TAEDP 2), and October (TAEDP 3). The LOGSACS application will include equipment requirements and authorizations by reflecting modeled TOE and BOIP applications for out-year force structure.
- e.* The outputs from the SACS are listed in unit or line item format and classified according to materiel content.

Chapter 12

Gross Requirements and Authorized Acquisition Objective (AAO)

Section I

Gross Requirements

12-1. General

The way the Army determines requirements for major items provides the basis for determining acquisition requirements (Army Procurement Objective ((APO)) and budgetary needs (Army Acquisition Objective ((AAO))).

12-2. Gross requirements policies

- a.* Elements of gross requirements.
 - (1) Initial Issue Quantity (IIQ) with BOIP applied.
 - (2) Operational Readiness Float (ORF) and Repair Cycle Float (RCF).
 - (3) Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) requirements and stocks.
 - (4) Operational Projects (OPROJs).
 - (5) Army War Reserve Stock (AWRS).
 - (6) War Reserves Supporting Allies (WRSA).
- b.* Determine gross requirements by theater or claimant for elements listed in *a* above. Round fractional quantities to the nearest whole number. Round multiple-step calculations only when the data are recorded for a specific claimant.
- c.* Base gross requirements on the size and shape of the Army force projected for the end of an eight year time frame (current, budget one and two, and five POM years).
- d.* IIQ.
 - (1) The IIQ contains the required initial allowances of each major item in the LOGSACS for each unit in the approved Army Force Program.
 - (2) The required IIQs contain those quantities of equipment a claimant needs to perform its mission in the event of war. They will not include sustaining quantities.
 - (3) The total of all claimants for a major item will equal the IIQ.
- e.* Maintenance floats.
 - (1) Maintenance floats (that is, ORF and RCF) are authorized for the following:
 - (a) End items authorized by ODCS, G-3 for stockage at depots, installations, or activities.
 - (b) Items to replace unserviceable equipment that the support maintenance activity cannot repair.
 - (c) Equipment requiring depot overhaul.
 - (2) Use maintenance float quantities in TAEDP based on factors in SB 710-1-1.
 - (3) Maintain maintenance floats in the SSN X-REF file.
 - (4) Compute an ORF factor separately for CONUS, Pacific, Europe, and other customers.
 - (5) Compute ORF factors for communications-electronics and missile equipment/systems on a “component” end item or parent end item or system basis.
 - (6) Do not compute ORF factors for component end items on equipment repair parts lists (AR 700-18) or authorized as stockage for maintenance exchange items (AR 710-2).

- (7) Compute and change RCF factors based on the mean time between overhaul and mean overhaul cycle time data in the most recent eight quarters of experience or planned repair program time.
- (8) Compute ORF factors based on the mean time between failure and mean time to repair, and operational repair rate.
- (9) Carry ORF and RCF factors to four decimal places.
- f. APS materiel.
 - (1) Authority is granted by ASA(ALT) classified letter to procure specified quantities of equipment to cover certain wartime needs. (See chapter 6.)
 - (2) Compute APS quantities per planned deployment schedules, contingency or mobilization plans, and special guidance provided by ODCS, G-3.
- g. OPROJs.
 - (1) OPROJs, either additive or non-additive, will authorize nonrecurring equipment over and above the normal allowances in support of specific logistics or contingency plans. Detailed instructions on OPROJs are in chapter 6.
 - (2) ODCS, G-3 approves requirements, which are then listed in classified guidance.
 - (3) Do not include non-additive OPROJs in gross requirements determination.
 - (4) Do not issue assets reserved for OPROJs for peacetime use without ODCS, G-4 approval.
 - (5) Compute quantities to support OPROJs by adding the total quantities of an item in each additive OPROJ.
- h. Post D-day consumption.
 - (1) Post D-day consumption equipment will replace combat losses or worn-out equipment for a specified period of time after war starts. Determine it in daily increments after D-day (1-15, 16-30, 31-60 days, and so on).
 - (2) The post D-day consumption quantity is the total of the combat consumption and the mobilization training loss quantities, as follows:
 - (a) The combat consumption quantity is determined by multiplying the IIQ by the combat consumption factor, times the war intensity factor, times the number of months.
 - (b) The mobilization training losses are calculated for units that undergo mobilization training and for the length of the training period. Determine these by multiplying the IIQ by the mobilization training loss factor times the number of months.

Section II

Army Acquisition Objective (AAO)

12-3. AAO computation policies

- a. The AAO will equal the total of the elements making up the gross requirements (paragraph 12-2a).
- b. Base computations on the following:
 - (1) Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) and The Army Plan (TAP).
 - (2) SACS.
 - (3) SSN X-REF File.
 - (4) Approved OPROJs.
 - (5) WRSA.

12-4. D-day to production (D-P) day concept

- a. The D-day to production (D-P) day quantity is not funded or procured during peacetime. In determining the D-P quantity, assume that no formal advertising or competitive procurement will exist.
- b. The state of readiness is the number of months from D-day through the first month of deliveries from production.
- c. Four production rates will determine the number of months to reach maximum production:
 - (1) Minimum sustaining rate.
 - (2) 1-8-5 production rate.
 - (3) 2-8-5 production rate.
 - (4) Maximum production rate with current tooling.
- d. Base mobilization production schedules on a "warm," "hot," or "cold" schedule that indicates the industrial production capability.
- e. Do not use D-P quantities in the AAO computation. Include these quantities as memo entries in the ASA(ALT) procurement worksheets.

Chapter 13

Materiel Distribution of Major Items

Section I

Overview

13-1. Equipment distribution program objectives

The objectives of the equipment distribution program are as follows:

- a.* To distribute and redistribute major items to Army units or claimants for maximum unit readiness and wartime sustainability while integrating modernization initiatives.
- b.* The controlled distribution of equipment per the priorities established in the Equipment Deployment and Storage System (EDSS) based on equipage policy and the DAMPL. These priorities are set by the ERC; immediate release, TPF, and readiness fix as shown in HQDA DCS, G-3-approved fielding plans.
- c.* To ensure balanced supportability, a weapon system must have all the necessary ASIOE, ammunition, POL, repair parts and maintenance facilities to be supportable.
- d.* To distribute modernization items of equipment consistent with integrated logistics support, FMMP, and TPF requirements.
- e.* To ensure that AWRS stocks are made up of items similar to those expected to be used so that combat losses can be replaced with like items.
- f.* To set Army policy for SC VII LIN substitution.

13-2. Distribution and redistribution policies

a. The policies in this section apply to planning and coordinating the distribution and redistribution of major end items to MTOE and TDA units at the UIC level. These procedures also apply to the following:

(1) APS, including Army Prepositioned Brigade and Unit Sets, Operational Projects (OPROJs) and war reserve sustainment stocks (AWRS).

(2) Maintenance stocks.

(3) Decrement stocks.

(4) Other claimants designated by HQDA staff.

(5) Major end items used as components.

b. Distribution requirement is the sum of the authorized peacetime IIQ, maintenance floats, OPROJ, APS and the specified AWRS. Distribution requirements represent the equipment items required in peacetime to—

(1) Meet the current total Army needs to perform its intended mission.

(2) Make equipment available for full support of the force for mobilization and deployment.

13-3. Planning and execution

a. The distribution of major end items is intended to:

(1) Meet the mission needs of the current and projected total Army in a peacetime environment.

(2) Support the increased equipment needs during mobilization and transition to a wartime environment.

b. The total distribution requirements are made up of all authorizations for MTOE/TDA units and assets to support paragraph 13-2a above.

c. The HQDA-approved TAEDP is used by MACOMs and IMMs to coordinate and plan for the distribution of major items from the wholesale system to the gaining units.

d. TAEDP reflects equipment distribution per priorities in EDSS with default to ERC/DAMPL and is carried out to the unit or claimant level. ODCS, G-3 approves exceptions to DAMPL priorities.

e. TAEDP projects the distribution and redistribution of major end items to unit or claimant shortages through the POM or extended planning annex years.

f. The daily Distribution Execution System/Requisition Validation (DES/REQVAL) and monthly ERPS products are published to support near-term requisitioning, validation, and distribution. LOGSA (AMXLS-M) can provide detailed information.

g. ERPS is the single source for prioritization of equipment shortages.

h. Equipment is distributed to the unit or claimant level to reach the authorized level of fill.

i. Make maximum use of excess assets available within the MACOM or CONUS installation before requisitioning major items from the IMM.

j. Reject major item requisitions through Major Item Requisition Validation (MIRV) which, if filled, would cause a command or installation to have an excess of equipment.

k. Requisitions for major items are validated by corps and theater level materiel management centers (MMC) and by installations through DES/REQVAL that have been delegated requisitioning authority.

- l.* Validate these requisitions with the DES/REQVAL products, which reflect the most current approved authorization and asset data available.
- m.* The IMM will further validate major item requisitions to ensure that—
 - (1) Equipment shortages exist within the requesting unit or claimant.
 - (2) A valid type requirement code is used per AR 710-2 and AR 725-50.
 - (3) The requested quantity cannot be satisfied by the redistribution of excess equipment within the appropriate command or installation.
- n.* All levels of management will ensure that all asset data transactions are reported per AR 710-3. Place special emphasis on maintaining accurate asset reporting of any major item assigned RICCs A, B, C, K, L, M, P, Q, R, Z, or 2.

13-4. Substitution

- a.* The IMM will issue only the major items that are actually authorized the requesting unit. However, if the authorized item is not available, an authorized substitute LIN may be issued to maintain unit readiness if—
 - (1) The substitute item is included in the approved DA SC VII substitute list, SB 700-20, appendix H.
 - (2) The substitute item is acceptable to the requesting unit.
 - (3) A new requisition has been submitted for the authorized item, to be held on back order, pending availability of the authorized item.
- b.* Units of the Active Army, National Guard, and USAR are equipped with the major items set by LINs in their authorization documents, unless otherwise directed by HQDA.
- c.* The use of substitute items does not relieve the unit from having the authorized item on-hand or on order (AR 71-32).
- d.* The IMM will use the HQDA approved list of authorized substitute LINs per SB 700-20, appendix H.
- e.* Use substitute LINs for readiness reporting purposes per AR 220-1.
- f.* Substitute LINs are reported as assets on hand, and are included in equipment totals for unit status reporting purposes.
- g.* Only items with standard LINs are included in the DA-approved substitute list.
- h.* The requirement determination process for the authorized LIN is unaffected by this substitution policy since units are required to have the authorized LIN on order.
- i.* When the substitute LIN is replaced with the authorized LIN, the substitute item is either redistributed per AR 710-2 and MACOM guidance, or reported to the IMM for disposition instructions.
- j.* The IMM will maintain the approved substitute list to provide the next best item that allows the unit/organization to accomplish its mission. Substitute items must:
 - (1) Be compatible with the ASIOE.
 - (2) Perform the same function and purpose as the authorized LIN. For communication and electronics equipment, the item must be interoperable with the existing network.
 - (3) Have fuel characteristics compatible with the unit's POL requirements.
 - (4) Have ammunition available (for substitute weapons).
 - (5) Have similar mobility characteristics.
 - (6) Have the same air transportability characteristics.
 - (7) Be maintenance supportable by personnel authorized in the unit MTOE/TDA.
 - (8) Be supply supportable (repair parts, tools, and test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment).
- k.* Major items used as substitutes are in CBS-X, DES/REQVAL, and TAEDP.

Section II

Equipment Redistribution or Distribution

13-5. Equipment redistribution process

- a.* Redistributable equipment consists of the following categories: displaced, replaced, and excess.
 - (1) Policies and instructions on displaced equipment are contained in AR 700-142.
 - (2) ODCS, G-3 provides redistribution plans for replaced items in advance by the FMMP/EDSS to LOGSA (AMXLS-M) to include in TAEDP and DES/REQVAL.
- b.* Excess equipment is designated as critical or non-critical for redistribution.
 - (1) Critical excess.
 - (a)* Critical items of equipment in the redistribution process consist of a select group of items requiring intensive management by HQDA because of their impact on readiness.
 - (b)* Critical excess is cross-leveled at unit level by the CONUS installation and state USP&FO.

(c) Critical items excess at unit level are reported by the CONUS installation and state USP&FO to the managing IMM.

(2) Non-critical excess.

(a) Non-critical excess is cross-leveled by the installation to try to fill any shortages within its support area regardless of MACOM. USP&FOs will try to fill any shortages within the state units.

(b) If assets cannot be cross-leveled, the installation and USP&FOs will report the non-critical excess to the IMM for disposition.

(c) IMMs will first fill shortages within the geographic area, regardless of MACOM, and then redistribute in DAMPL sequence or with HQDA guidance to improve readiness.

(d) Once shortages are filled through redistribution of displaced, replaced, or excess equipment, units should cancel applicable requisitions on the wholesale system.

13-6. Major item distribution and redistribution

a. Major items are distributed to units or claimants having valid authorizations for those items per this regulation and within set priorities.

b. The IMMs will use the Major Item Requisition Validation (MIRV) system to identify equipment shortages at the unit or claimant level. The Army Equipping Policy (AEP) provides policy for equipping the Army with major end items. The proponent for this letter is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCS, G-3). Units will be resourced in DA Master Priority List (DAMPL) sequence. DCS, G-3 has the authority to approve exceptions to the AEP. The Army Order of Precedence (AOP) establishes a distribution sequence for equipment with a single line item number (LIN) that supercedes the (DAMPL). The AOP is used for fielding or redistribution actions governed by AR 700-142, total package fielding (TPF), or made necessary by contingency operations.

c. The DES/REQVAL products will contain the following:

(1) The most current unit or claimant authorization and asset data available as of the last DES production run.

(2) Unit requirements and authorization in TAADS for all items authorized in MTOE/TDA documents having HQDA-approved changes.

(3) Requirements for ORF, APS, OPROJs, and decrement stocks.

d. Requisitions for major items are reviewed and validated using MIRV.

e. The review and validation procedure determines if the unit or claimant authorization and asset data are current. If they are not, USAFMSA will make changes to TAADS with HQDA approval. LOGSA (AMXLS-M) will make asset changes.

f. Special emphasis is placed on assuring that the most appropriate type requirement code is used to convey the precise reason for the requisition.

g. The requisitioned quantity of equipment is filled from actual or potential excess of equipment within the area of control of the review activity before passing the requisition to the next level of review or to the IMM.

h. IMMs will validate all requisitions for major items using MIRV and either fill, reject, or back order the requisitioned quantity.

i. Requisitions for major end items, which, if filled, would cause a MACOM or installation to have an excess of equipment, are rejected.

k. Requisition reviewers will coordinate redistribution with the MACOM or installation.

13-7. Submitting major item requisitions

a. Time constraints.

(1) The DES/REQVAL reports will reflect TAADS authorizations up to two years in the future.

(2) Equipment shortages resulting from approved future TAADS changes may not be requisitioned by units sooner than 365 days before the effective date of the authorization except for activities falling under the purview of AR 710-2 paragraph 2-6a(4).

(3) Units will not requisition major end items projected to be deleted from their authorizations within 365 days.

b. MTOE/TDA organizations will have the authorized level of equipment on hand or on requisition (on order).

(1) Army elements will requisition major end items of equipment per AR 725-50, AR 710-2, and the instructions below.

(2) The policy in b above applies to equipment authorized for APS, AWRS, OPROJs, and ORF. Decrement stocks will be requisitioned by the theater MMC or the intermediate support unit.

(3) Requisitions are not submitted for aircraft, aircraft subsystems, and selected missile systems. These systems are distributed as directed by HQDA.

c. Reserve Components. The requisitioning procedures for ARNG and USAR organizations are the same as for the Active Army except as indicated below.

(1) ARNG. The appointed USP&FO will coordinate the requisitioning and distribution of major items per the DES/REQVAL, or as directed by the NGB or HQDA.

- (2) USAR. Requisitions will be submitted through designated installation supply support activities.

13–8. Wartime distribution of major items

a. Distribution requirements during transition to war or periods of war are based on the full MTOE requirement of the MTOE/TDA, or as directed by HQDA.

b. Equipment distribution is to the MACOM and theater MMC. These command-level MMCs will plan for and direct the distribution of major end items to the priority UIC level claimants based on the following:

- (1) Loss rates.
- (2) Scheduled combat operations.
- (3) Preparation for deployment.
- (4) Mobilization training base requirements.

Section III

Distribution and Delivery of U.S. Army Aircraft

13–9. Aircraft-related policies

a. MACOMs and MSCs will—

- (1) Advise AMCOM (AMSAM-MMC-VS) of the location and change of location of aircraft delivery points.
- (2) Furnish flight crews to deliver aircraft being assigned to the command and to deliver aircraft being turned in to a depot or manufacturer.
- (3) Provide facilities, in-storage maintenance, and security for aircraft reported for reassignment or disposition.
- (4) Perform transfer inspection and required maintenance. Costs of transfer inspection and maintenance are paid by the losing elements.
- (5) Reassign, redistribute, and provide funds for delivered aircraft within the proper command.
- (6) Inform AMCOM of reassigned aircraft within their commands.
- (7) Advise AMCOM (AMSAM-MMC-LS-BA) of special equipment needed on aircraft being allocated to a command.
- (8) Ensure that flight crews assigned to deliver aircraft are qualified per AR 95-1 and AMCOM U.S. Army aircraft delivery procedures for the type, model, and series of aircraft to be ferried.
- (9) Comply with AR 703-1 regarding the emergency purchase of POL or services from commercial sources or other services.
- (10) Ensure that all unused funds from allocation authorized for aircraft movement are reported to AMCOM (AMSAM-MMC-LA-BC) by message, immediately after completion of movement.
- (11) Report aircraft gains and losses on DA Form 1352 (Army Aircraft Inventory, Status and Flying Time) per AR 700-138.

b. Commanders of aircraft maintenance units within CONUS and aircraft maintenance shops at Army depots will provide or arrange for security, supply, and maintenance support of aircraft on the way to a delivery point when requested by ferry pilots.

c. Army installation commanders will provide security guards, medical aid, and other assistance on request.

d. Overseas commands will designate a port of debarkation for aircraft and advise the CONUS receiving command. Send the following information (which should have already been posted to the AIT device) to HQDA (DALO-SMV), and Commander, AMCOM, ATTN: AMSAM-MMC-LS-BA, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5000.

- (1) Name of vessel.
- (2) Date of arrival.
- (3) Port of call.
- (4) Type of aircraft.
- (5) Method of storage.
- (6) Extent of disassembly for each shipment.

e. The Chief, NGB, will—

- (1) Advise AMCOM of the location and change of location of delivery points.
- (2) Furnish flight crews to deliver Army National Guard (ARNG) aircraft—
 - (a)* From the manufacturers' facilities within CONUS.
 - (b)* From designated maintenance aviation intermediate maintenance units.
 - (c)* From depots.
 - (d)* Being turned in to a depot or manufacturers' facilities.
- (3) Provide facilities, in-storage maintenance, and security for aircraft reported for reassignment or disposition.
- (4) Reassign and provide associated funds for redistributing aircraft within the ARNG including ferry flights to and from scheduled depot overhaul.

- (5) Perform pre-transfer inspection and required maintenance.
- (6) Ensure that flight crews assigned to deliver aircraft are qualified per AR 95-1, and Army and AMCOM delivery procedures for the type, model, and series of aircraft to be ferried.
- (7) Purchase emergency petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) and provide services from commercial sources or other services per AR 703-1.
- f. Military traffic management and terminal service area commands will—
 - (1) Make sure that aircraft is moved through terminals of overseas and CONUS delivery points.
 - (2) Advise the receiving command of incoming and outgoing shipments. Send the following information to HQDA (DALO-AMV) and AMCOM (AMSAM-MMC-LS-BA).
 - (a) Vessel name.
 - (b) Departure date.
 - (c) Estimated arrival date.
 - (d) Port of call.
 - (e) Aircraft type.
 - (f) Storage method.
 - (g) Extent of vessel disassembly.
 - g. Ferrying elements will ensure that a thorough test flight or operational check is conducted to verify that the aircraft is operationally ready for a flight crew. Make this check within three days of the delivery date.
 - h. Ferry pilots will—
 - (1) Comply with the policies and requirements of this section, and DA and AMCOM aircraft delivery procedures.
 - (2) Ensure that a copy of the current AMCOM delivery procedure is in each aircraft to be ferried.
 - (3) Take inventory and inspect aircraft before departing on ferry flight.
 - (4) Provide security protection of classified equipment installed in an aircraft that is involved in a mishap per AR 385-40.
 - i. Delivery pilots will—
 - (1) Report a mishap by telephone to AMCOM per the AMCOM delivery procedures, and also report the mishap per AR 385-40.
 - (2) Call the nearest Army installation for information such as available guards, medical aid, and the nearest aviation unit maintenance/aviation intermediate maintenance activity as listed in the ferry packet when aircraft is forced down and crash rescue or maintenance is required.
 - (3) Report maintenance and supply problems during ferry flights per current AMCOM delivery procedures.

13-10. Distribution of aircraft within CONUS

- a. Initial distribution of aircraft to CONUS units and further reassignments between and within MACOMs are based on HQDA-approved authorization and operational requirements. Standardization by geographic area is also considered, but may be sacrificed in areas where aircraft limits and special performance qualities are of primary concern.
- b. Normally, aircraft are flight delivered within CONUS and gains are to be reported by use of AIT devices through use of AIS. When the range of the aircraft, critical terrain, or prolonged adverse weather conditions prevent flight delivery, transportation by other means may be used.

13-11. Distribution of aircraft overseas

- a. Aircraft assigned overseas are the latest type, model, and series available, which can be adequately supported by the supply system. Within an overseas command, a single type, model, and series is standardized as much as possible consistent with operational requirements. Appropriate publications, tools, test equipment, spare parts, shop facilities, and trained personnel must be available before new aircraft is delivered.
- b. Normally, do not introduce aircraft into an overseas theater or CONUS command until a logistics evaluation and service test is conducted in CONUS. This test is used to assure that the equipment is free from engineering and design defects, which could impair its operation.
- c. Report aircraft gains and losses on DA Form 1352 and by use of AIT devices through AIS per AR 700-138.

13-12. Ferry crew requirements

- a. Receiving a message that an aircraft is scheduled for delivery to a CONUS MACOM alerts AMCOM to the need for a ferry crew to that command. Responsible MACOMs are alerted for overseas delivery crew requirements.
- b. Ferry crews will follow procedures in the AMCOM delivery procedures.

13-13. Dispatch of flight crews

Within three workdays after receiving a crew request, MACOMs or MSCs will send flight crews, unless—

- a. The pickup location is in OCONUS and the delivery location is in CONUS.

b. Delivery is in an oversea command.

13–14. Fund citation

AMCOM will send the proper fund citation for delivery of newly assigned aircraft to MACOMs and MSCs.

13–15. Unsuitable aircraft

HQDA will advise MACOMs of aircraft unsuitable for use in certain geographic areas or theaters because of operational limits or logistics support restrictions.

13–16. Test and test support aircraft

Requirements for test and test support aircraft will follow AR 70-10 and AR 70–62.

13–17. Aircraft for other than Army use

Aircraft to support contractor sales demonstrations, promotional tours, static displays, other governments, and U.S. Government agencies will follow AR 12-5, AR 95-1, AR 700-131, and AR 735-5.

13–18. Depot maintenance support for Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserves aircraft

The direct exchange method may be used to provide aircraft depot maintenance support for Reserve Components. Unserviceable aircraft are turned in to the AMCOM property account in exchange for serviceable aircraft, which are shipped from Army stocks on a reimbursable basis. ARNG and USAR are charged an average unit cost for aircraft issued through the direct exchange method. The Operation and Maintenance, ARNG, and Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Reserve funds are credited to OMA P7M funds.

13–19. Deviations to the aircraft distribution program

HQDA must approve each exception to the HQDA aircraft distribution program.

13–20. Disposition of aircraft

a. Aircraft are placed in storage, maintained, and removed from storage per reassignment directives or disposition instructions.

b. Flight delivery of aircraft and flight crew requests are based on receipt of an aircraft assignment directive and the notice of available aircraft from AMCOM.

(1) Flight crews assigned to deliver aircraft must qualify per AR 95-1.

(2) AMCOM will refer flight crew requests to deliver Active Army and Army Reserve aircraft to the proper MACOM or MSC. AMCOM will also refer requests for flight crews to deliver ARNG aircraft from manufacturers' plants or Active Army installations to Active Army installations. These requests are coordinated with and approved by the NGB's aviation division. Approved information copies are sent to the State adjutants general and the proper CONUS Army Commanders.

(3) AMCOM will send requests to overseas commands for flight crews needed for the following:

(a) To deliver aircraft to ports of embarkation for surface or airlift shipment.

(b) To deliver ARNG aircraft from manufacturers' plants not located within CONUS to a CONUS Army element on the delivery route, to FORSCOM, or to TRADOC.

(4) Commanders of MACOMs or MSCs or the State adjutants general will issue orders after receiving a crew request.

(5) After receiving a report on new production aircraft available to be flight delivered, AMCOM will send a priority message to the Commander of the proper MACOM or MSC, or to the proper State adjutants general. This message will contain the following:

(a) The AMCOM control number.

(b) Request for crew to be dispatched.

(c) Aircraft type, model, series, and serial number.

(d) Location of aircraft to be delivered.

(e) Aircraft destination.

(f) Shipping order number.

(g) Fund citation.

(h) Special instructions (for example, routing instructions for overseas flights, restrictions or modifications, and maintenance condition requirements).

(6) After receiving a reassignment directive for aircraft to be flight delivered, AMCOM will send a message to the commander of the proper MACOM or MSC, the NGB's aviation division, and the proper State adjutant general. This message is in two parts.

(a) Part one applies to the releasing command or storage location. It will indicate the type, model, series, and serial number, and DA aircraft distribution control number when needed.

- (b) Part two applies to the gaining command. It will include the proper fund citation. In addition, it will request that after receiving data from the releasing command on available aircraft a flight crew be dispatched to deliver the aircraft.
- (7) After aircraft being transferred are inspected, Commanders of MACOMs or MSCs, and State adjutants general will advise the receiving agency that they are ready for delivery.
- (8) Information copies of messages required by (5) and (6) above are sent, when applicable, to the following:
- (a) CDR TRADOC FT MONROE VA.
 - (b) CDR FORSCOM FT MCPHERSON GA.
 - (c) Army, Air Force, or Navy resident representative at the contractor's facility.
 - (d) MGR ARNG OAC APG MD//NGB-AVN-L//.
 - (e) Appropriate area commands and military traffic management and terminal service for aircraft being shipped to an overseas command.
- c. After being informed that the aircraft is ready for surface or air shipment, AMCOM will—
- (1) Arrange with the contractor, Commander of the proper MACOM or MSC, proper State adjutant general, or officials at the storage location to process the aircraft for shipment.
 - (2) Prepare a cross-servicing order and acceptance form requesting services and supplies for surface shipment from the port to the overseas command. The specified military department is provided the services and supplies required through cross-servicing agreements. The cross-servicing agreements will include the preparation shipment instructions.
- 13-21. Flight delivery coordination within the continental U.S.**
- a. After receiving crew requests, the commanders of the proper MACOMs and MSCs, and the proper State adjutants general will—
- (1) Designate a flight crew to pick up aircraft.
 - (2) Inform the Commander, AMCOM (AMSAM-MC-LS-BA), and commanders listed in paragraph 7-14 by message, when applicable. Include the estimated date and arrival time of the flight crew to make sure that the aircraft is ready when the crew arrives.
- b. After receiving the assigned aircraft, the Commanders of the proper MACOMs and MSCs, and the proper State adjutants general will inform AMCOM (AMSAM-MMC-LS-BA), FORSCOM, and TRADOC. Messages from State adjutants general will include Chief, NGB as an information addressee. The message will include the following information:
- (1) AMCOM aircraft distribution control number, and aircraft type, model, series, and serial number.
 - (2) Arrival date.
 - (3) Accumulated flying hours and number of landings.
- c. After receiving the reassignment directive, the losing command will—
- (1) Restrict aircraft to be reassigned from any further use.
 - (2) Prevent removal of components except to meet transfer standards. (Controlled cannibalization is not authorized.)
 - (3) Inspect aircraft to be transferred before the required delivery date.
 - (4) Send a routine message to the gaining command per (5) below. Also send information copies when applicable to the following:
- (a) CDR AMCOM RESTONE ARSENAL (AMSAM-MMC-LS-BA).
 - (b) CDR TRADOC FT MONROE VA.
 - (c) CDR FORSCOM FT MCPHERSON GA.
 - (d) The surface report.
 - (5) Include the information below in message.
 - (a) Type, model, series, and serial number of aircraft to be delivered.
 - (b) Estimated delivery date.
 - (c) Quantity of aircraft in each delivery.
 - (d) Manner of shipment (for example, boxed, crated, assembled).
 - (e) Shipment method.
 - (f) Estimated arrival date.
 - (g) Control number.
 - (6) Make sure the proper modification kits are transferred with the aircraft when these kits have not been installed. If the gaining command does not have the resources for either depot or commercial installation of these kits, the losing command will install the kits before transferring the aircraft. When updating aircraft to be transferred is unduly delayed because of a heavy workload, AMCOM will resolve the matter.
- d. After receiving the reassigned aircraft, the gaining command will—
- (1) Send AMCOM two copies of the signed shipping document.
 - (2) Inspect the condition and serviceability of the aircraft before it is used.
 - (3) Inspect items listed on DA Form 2408-17 (Aircraft Inventory Record) and adjust shortages as outlined in DA

Pam 738-751. Do not accept aircraft with equipment shortages unless these shortages are shown on DA Form 2408-17 as having been waived.

(4) Prepare DA Form 2408-9 (Equipment Control Record) (RCS: GSGLD-1608) per DA Pam 738-751.

13-22. Aircraft property accountability

Maintain property accountability of aircraft and aircraft related property per table 13-1.

Section IV

Reserve Components (RC) Dedicated Equipment Distribution Program for items bought under the Dedicated Procurement Program (DPP)

13-23. Program guidance

a. The OASD(C) normally will provide direction for the execution of the DPP when Congress or the Secretary of Defense provides funds or directs the distribution of equipment to the RC.

b. The Comptroller of the Army (COA) may also interpret budget legislation and OSD guidance for program managers and the Army Staff as needed. The ASA(ALT) may serve as Program Director when the Secretary of the Army or Chief of Staff, Army directs the issue of equipment or expenditure of funds for the RC under a DPP.

13-24. Program execution

a. Lists of equipment proposed for purchase under a DPP will be prepared, staffed, and approved within 90 days after receipt of program guidance.

b. DPP equipment distribution plans for items specifically funded or directed to the RC will be prepared and forwarded to HQDA, ODCS, G-4 (DALO-SMR), 500 Army Pentagon, WASH DC 20310-0500, within 90 days after receipt of program guidance.

Table 13-1
Aircraft property accountability

Item	Instructions
Property accountability and property books.	Per AR 735-5 and AR 710-2.
New production aircraft processed as direct flyaway shipment from the manufacturer's plant to the delivery point.	By the accountable property office AMCOM during ferry flight.
Aircraft for acceptance inspection.	By the property officer of the direct support unit (responsible for supply and maintenance support) after receiving aircraft for inspection at the delivery point.
Financial inventory reports.	Per chapter 5, and AR 37-108.
Inventory balances and transactions.	Show all aircraft recorded on formal property accounting records.
Surface shipments in transit and monetary reporting of inventory in transit under financial inventory accounting.	Per chapter 5.
Issue, disposal, or shipment to depot inventory control.	Transferred by accountable officers.
Aircraft assigned to using elements.	Per AR 710-2.
Aircraft redistributed between MACOMs when responsibility for supply and maintenance support is transferred.	Accountable property office of the Army aircraft direct support unit for processing through accountable property records and later shipment.
Temporarily distributed aircraft within MACOMs when responsibility for supply and maintenance support is temporarily transferred.	Still accounted for while on temporary loan. A completed DD Form 1348-M is required to lend aircraft.
Aircraft turned in to a maintenance activity for repair.	Per AR 750-1.

Chapter 14

Data Interchange (DI)

14-1. DI overview

a. DI is a means to support the PPBES and exchange logistical data on component major items (CMI) and Associated Support Items of Equipment (ASIOE) between the materiel developers and the materiel acquisition community. The term DI includes, when applicable, CMI and ASIOE in the AAO and assures priority distribution of available assets under TAEDP. It assures that when CMI and ASIOE are applicable to gross requirements they will

receive priority distribution under the TAEDP. DI is the Army's assurance that CMI and ASIOE requirements are properly documented, funded, and available to support Force Modernization systems/equipment fieldings.

b. Paragraph 14-4 gives instructions for preparing the DI forms (DA Form 5661-R & DA Form 5662-R).

14-2. DI policies and roles

a. HQDA (DALO-SMR) must approve any variances in the DI process.

b. AMC (AMCLG-SM), along with appropriate Army Staff elements, resolves program issues and problems. AMC then advises the requiring and procuring commands of actions taken. AMC also analyzes quarterly performance reports and confirms the IMM performance by AMC-signed correspondence.

c. PEOs/PMs introducing new systems or assemblages or replacement systems or assemblages into the U.S. Army inventory will—

(1) Prepare initial interchange of PA major item data on 1 Nov each year by providing their requirements to AMC. IMM will provide responses to the PEOs by 15 Jan each year.

(2) Ensure that DIs are kept current in the automated database. Interim submissions to IMM are recommended as needed for major changes in requirements. Turn-around time for interim submissions should be no more than 20 days.

(3) Ensure that all manual DIs are updated 30 days before the procurement program review, and as program changes are known.

(4) Ensure that DI items are consistent with the item coverage in the most recent BOIPFD.

(5) Coordinate and send to the procuring command changes to the existing DI coverage. This includes, but is not limited to, changes in quantity and required delivery dates.

(6) Ensure that early integrated logistics support planning includes determining and setting up CMI and ASIOE requirements.

(7) Assure timely DI of all required data.

(8) Program and budget long lead time component items for developmental systems under the full funding concept. Furnish funds to procure the CMI and ASIOE to the procuring command in time to satisfy delivery requirements.

(9) Ensure that the DCS, G-3 system integrator's name, office symbol, and DSN telephone number is in the remarks portion of the DA Form 5661.

d. Each IMM responsible for the procurement of major items will—

(1) Review the manual or automated DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data sent by the requiring IMM to verify NSN, SSN, LIN, and nomenclature. The procuring command will provide the requiring command with data on availability of stock or procurement of the major item. DA Form 5661 is available on the Army Electronic Library CD-ROM (EM001) and on the USAPA web (www.usapa.army.mil).

(2) Annotate each DA Form 5661 as completed, canceled, and/or quantity changes, per paragraph 14-4, and return it to the requiring command within 20 workdays from the date of receipt. If this timeframe can not be met, notify the requiring command for approval of any required extension time.

(3) Notify the requiring command of all changes or modifications, which could impact on the program.

(4) Forward copies of DI requirements for items with funding or program problems to AMC (AMCLG-SM). The command's transmittal letter must fully document the problems and any actions taken to date.

(5) Set up a primary/generating item relationship.

(6) Prepare a DA Form 5662 (Data Interchange Summary) for each support item of equipment identified by a DA Form 5661. Reproducible DA Form 5662 is available on the Army Electronic Library CD-ROM (EM001) and on the USAPA web (www.usapa.army.mil).

(7) Assure timely DI of all required data.

(8) Program, budget for, and provide the major item.

e. LOGSA will—

(1) Add all CMI and ASIOE approved by DCS, G-3 to the SSN X-REF file.

(2) Update assigned automated data bases with current DI policy.

(3) Produce the following management reports for use by the requiring command and the IMM to ensure the SSN X-REF file and AR 71-32, appendix E, are compatible:

(a) B69CBYF264Q - SSN Major Assemblies and Generating Items. This report identifies all assemblies with one or more component items and is used to verify items identified as components in the SSN file.

(b) B69CBYH104L - Appendix E/SSN Incompatibility Report. This report identifies the component incompatibilities between the SSN file and Appendix E of AR 310-34.

(c) BC69CYH114L - SSN Assemblages not in Appendix E, AR 71-32. This report will list assemblages and related components in the SSN file, but not in AR 71-32, appendix E.

(4) Produce the following management reports for use by the IMM in reviewing component requirement shortages, requirements, and planned materiel distribution.

(a) K70BBY276-R - TAEDP Data Interchange Report. This report can be used by the component and assembly manager to determine component shortages anticipated for a component item.

(b) K70BBY277-R - TAEDP Component/Interchange Report. This report can be used by the component item manager to determine receipt of all component items.

(c) K70BB6278-R - TAEDP Component/Interchange Report. This report can be used by the assembly manager to ensure data interchange forms have been submitted on all component items.

14-3. DI designations

a. DI designations, in normal life cycle sequence, take place at Milestone I. The materiel developer documents them per AR 71-32.

b. CMI are the only DCS, G-4/DCS, G-3 approved items, which are authorized to be included in the gross requirements AAO through the SSN X-REF file.

c. Major items used as components are not listed separately in authorization documents, but require identification of a military occupational specialty code maintainer and direct production annual maintenance man-hours.

d. Component major items are normally—

(1) Government furnished equipment (GFE).

(2) Installed or removed at depot level when the system is being built due to wiring, mounting, and system interface.

(3) Primary items in the assembly or set configuration when removal will destroy the identity and integrity of the assemblage or set.

(4) Army communication-electronic equipment in aircraft and watercraft unless type classified or component removal has been exempted by HQDA (DAMO-FDR).

e. ASIOE SC II and VII, LIN items are reflected in the DI process for early planning to support TPF, and documentation in the BOIPFD and BOIP. COMSEC items often fall into this category and must be included in the DI process. Classified ASIOE (for example, COMSEC and INFOSEC equipment) requires special handling in TPF.

14-4. Interchange of item data

a. Initial interchange of data. DA Form 5661 is submitted as soon as an item of equipment or major system is identified in an approved requirements document. The Operations Requirements Document is the primary requirements document.

(1) Data on the DA Form 5661 must be consistent with data on the most current BOIPFD.

(2) Items that are not common to the Army's inventory and are required for a major system, assemblage, or item are categorized "peculiar" or "unique." These items are funded from the major system, assemblage, or item budget line.

(3) IMMs program and budget for all DI items managed by that IMM.

(4) Identify requirements well in advance to allow timely identification, programming, and budgeting within procurement lead times to allow systems, assemblage, or item initial operating capability dates to be met. All interchange forms are sent directly to the procuring command.

b. Completing DA Form 5661.

(1) Instructions for completing page 1 of DA Form 5661 are in figure 14-1.

(2) Page 2, section A, is completed as follows:

(a) Header information is transferred from page 1 (blocks 1 and 10).

(b) The requiring command will complete the "quantity required" by month and FY, as appropriate, to indicate when the component or separately authorized items are required. Seven fiscal years are provided: current, budget, and five POM out-years. These years may be used to reflect Expanded Planning Annex (EPA) years.

(c) The procuring command will complete the "delivery schedule" column to indicate quantity, by month and by FY, of their forecast of availability.

(3) The procuring and requiring commands must provide information in the remarks block of section B. Remarks are not limited to the space provided. These remarks must include at least the following:

(a) Whether assets are available from funded procurement program, current inventory and/or reasons for not being able to meet program delivery schedule requests.

(b) If requiring command will provide funds to procure support equipment requirements.

(c) If a new system or assemblage is displacing a current fielded system, and identify the displaced system.

(d) If the item is required as GFE to contractor or assembly point, staging area, or issued directly to field units.

(e) Applicable final destination MACOM UIC for separately authorized requirements with required delivery dates during the next 12 months.

c. Processing DA Form 5661.

(1) The requiring command will send four copies of DA Form 5661 data to the procuring command.

(2) The procuring command will annotate one copy of the DA Form 5661 with the delivery schedule and return it to the requiring command within 20 workdays.

(3) Two copies of annual and interim updates are sent directly to the procuring command.

(4) When classified data are entered, all forms are classified per existing procedures and regulations. Annotating the DA Form 5661 with the delivery schedule and UIC destination information does not make the form classified.

d. Data interchange summary report. The procuring IMM will complete a DA Form 5662 for each support item of equipment identified by a DA Form 5661. This form must be prepared and available for the Procurement Program Reviews (PPR). It is sent to AMC (AMCSM-PIM) no later than 15 days following the PPR. Instructions for documenting results of the PPRs are in chapter 12. Instructions for completing DA Form 5662 are in figure 14-2, and as follows:

(1) Part I, “A” through “F”. Provide information as requested for the supporting item of equipment.

(2) Part II—

(a) Gains. Enter the quantity of assets due in from procurement for direct Army only (using the RDAISA 109 report) and any other assets due in from sources other than direct Army procurement. Enter these quantities by FY and by funded delivery period in columns 2-8.

(b) Losses. Enter projected losses by fiscal year and funded delivery period in columns 2-8.

(c) Total assets on hand. Enter the total assets on-hand at the end of each fiscal year and funded delivery period in columns 2-8.

(3) Part III A. Enter the total DI requirements in columns 2-8. Complete each column with both a required amount and an available amount as follows:

(a) Required. Enter the total quantity of the support item that has been identified by DA Form 5662 to be a component and/or ASIOE, authorized separately, of a weapon/item (including GFE).

(b) Available. Enter the total quantity of the support item that will be available to distribute against the interchange requirements. Available assets either have been delivered to the Army’s inventory or are free assets available for use.

(4) Part III B. Part B of page 1 is not applicable. Use page 2 of DA Form 5662 for completing parts III B, C, and D. Instructions are as follows:

(a) Interchange customer/project manager. Enter in column 1 those systems/customers that have identified a requirement for the support item, and the system SSN, if known. Enter in column 2 the LIN of the system/item. Enter in column 3 the type of requirement identified (for example, component or ASIOE authorized separately). Enter in columns 4-10 the quantities required for each system by FY. Use additional pages when necessary.

(b) Totals. Enter the totals of columns 4-10 of part III B.

(c) Source of supply/required procurement. Enter the source of supply for those quantities stated as available in part III A. For example, if 250 assets are required and only 200 are available, give the source(s) of supply for only the 200.

(5) Part IV.

(a) Total backorder quantity. Enter the total quantity of backorders for support item.

(b) Quantity projected to be filled by FY. Enter the quantity of backorders expected to be filled by FY.

DATA INTERCHANGE OF SUPPORT EQUIPMENT DATA			
For use of this form, see AR 710-1; the proponent agency is DCSLOG			
1) REPORT NO. L-0535-9091	2) SUPERSEDED REPORT NO. L-0535-8275	3) DATE 1999/04/01	4) BOIP NO. NYA
5) TO: PROCURING COMMAND Commander U.S. Army Tank-Automotive command ATTN: AMSTA-FFSM Warren, MI 48397-5000		6) FROM: REQUIRING COMMAND Commander U.S. Army Missile Command ATTN: AMSMI-IL-PP Red Stone Arsenal, AL 35898-5000	
7) PROCURING COMMAND NOMENCLATURE Trailer Cargo: 3/4 Ton 2 Wheel w/e (M101A1)		14) REQUIRING COMMAND NOMENCLATURE Transmitting, SetCounter Measures, Trailer Mounted (PATRIOT)	
8) NSN 2330-00-898-6779	9) LCC b	15) NSN NYA	16) LCC NYA
10) LIN W95537		17) LIN Z92523	
11) SSN		18) SSN	
12) NOT SEPARATE AUTH COMPONENT MAJOR ITEM C	13) SEPARATELY AUTH A) ASIOE B) OSE	19) RATIO 1:1	
23) PROCUREMENT LEAD TIME A) INITIAL 24 MONTHS B) REORDER		20) HIGHEST SYSTEM NOMENCLATURE PATRIOT	
24) PROCURING COMMAND POC/ITEM MGR /Signed/ MARY E. MCKINNEY, INF MGT SPEC TACOM, AMSTA-FRSV WARREN, MICH, 48397-5000 DSN 786-6658		21) REQUIRING COMMAND POC/PREPARER CAPTAIN PATTI DAYE AMCPM-PA = FM-AM DSN 742-3372	
25) PROCURING COMMAND APPROVAL /Signed/ NANCY D. LOISEL TACP, A, STA-FJS (GTH BR) WARREN, MICH 4 8397-5000		22) REQUIRING COMMAND APPROVAL ORISH W. CARTER, JR. AMSMI-IL-FP DSN 746-1281	
26) USAEARA POC/REVIEWER		27) USAEARA APPROVAL	

DA FORM 5661, MAR 2001

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Figure 14-1A. Sample of Completed DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data

Figure 14-1B. Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data (start)

(1) Requiring command will enter a separate report control number for each form completed. This is locally assigned requiring the commodity management code in SB 700-20, a unique serial number that will remain for all subsequent submissions, and a 4-digit julian date of preparation (for example, M-0013-4174).

(2) Requiring command will enter the superseded report control number of previous interchange, when applicable.

(3) Requiring command will enter the date of preparation. Use a 8-digit calendar date (YYYYMMDD).

(4) Requiring command will enter assigned BOIP number, or draft plan table of organizational equipment (DPTOE) number for OSE, when applicable. If not yet assigned, enter "NYA" and notify the procuring command by revised DA Form 5661 when the BOIP or DPTOE number is assigned. If BOIP is not required per AR 71-32, enter "EXEMPT."

Figure 14-1B. Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data

(5) Requiring command will enter name, address, and office symbol of procuring command to which this report is sent.

(6) Requiring command will enter name, address, and office symbol of requiring command preparing this report.

(7) Requiring command will enter the nomenclature of the CMI (block 12) or separately authorized item required to support either the item listed in block 13 A/B or, for OSE, the DPTOE listed in block 4.

(8) Requiring command will enter the NSN of the item listed in block 7. Enter "NYA" if not yet assigned.

(9) Requiring command will enter the LCC, when assigned, of the CMI or separately authorized item NSN listed in block 8. Enter "NYA" if not yet assigned.

(10) Requiring command will enter the LTN, when assigned, of the CMI or separately authorized item listed in block 7.

(11) Requiring command will enter the SSN, when applicable, of the CMI or separately authorized item listed in block 7.

Figure 14-1B. Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data — Continued

(12) Requiring command will check this block when the item required is a CMI.

(13A/B) Requiring command will check either the ASIOE block when the required item is separately authorized and required for direct support of the item listed in block 14, or the OSE block when the DPTOE is listed in block 4. These items can be replaced at the user, direct support, and general support levels or by a change in unit mission. Separately authorized items are not entered in the SSN X-Ref file.

(14) Requiring command will enter the nomenclature and project code of the major end item with which the CMI or ASIOE is used (not applicable for OSE requirements).

(15) Requiring command will enter the NSN of the item listed in block 14 (not applicable for OSE requirements). Enter "NYA" if not yet assigned.

(16) Requiring command will enter the LCC, when assigned, of the item listed in block 15 (not applicable for OSE requirements). Enter "NYA" if not yet assigned.

Figure 14-1B. Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data - Continued

(17) Requiring command will enter the LIN of the item listed in block 14 (not applicable for OSE requirements). Only one LIN per form may appear in this block.

(18) Requiring command will enter the SSN of the item listed in block 14 (not applicable for OSE requirements).

(19) Requiring command will enter the ratio of item in block 7 needed to support the item listed in block 14 (not applicable for OSE). For example, if four component items support one major end item, the entry is 4 to 1.

(20) Requiring command will enter the highest system nomenclature (for example, M1 tank).

(21) Requiring command will enter name, Defense switched network (DSN) number, and office symbol of the preparer's point of contact (POC).

(22) Requiring command will enter the name, title, DSN telephone number, office symbol, and signature of the approving authority.

(23A/B) Procuring command will enter the procurement lead-time in months of the CMI or separately authorized item required.

Figure 14-1B. Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data - Continued

(24) Procuring command will enter name, DSN number, and office symbol of its inventory management POC.

(25) Procuring command will enter the name, title, DSN telephone number, office symbol, and signature of its reviewing POC.

(26) USAFMSA will enter the name, DSN telephone number, office symbol, and signature of its reviewing POC.

(27) USAFMSA will enter the name, title, DSN telephone number, office symbol, and signature of the approving authority. If the submission is a semiannual update, then enter "Semiannual update" in this block; no USAFMSA signature is required.

(30) In addition to the current budget and POM years, this block may also show requirements in the Expanded Planning Annex (EPA). Its use is mandatory to reflect EPA years if COMSEC or INFOSEC equipment is required.

Figure 14-1B. Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5661, Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data - Continued

DATA INTERCHANGE SUMMARY									
For use of this form, see AR 710-1. The proponent agency is DCSLOG									
A. NOMENCLATURE		B. STANDARD STUDY NUMBER (SSN)		C. APPROPRIATION		D. DATE (YYYYMMDD)			
Chassis, Trailer 2-1/2 Ton, M123A1		X123		OPA I TACTICAL		19960613			
E. END FY 1996 ASSET POSITION		F. PLT		G. ITEM MANAGER - NAME		DSN		E-MAIL ADDRESS	
8095		17 Months		Ms. Mary Smith		786-5555		Mary.Smith@army.mil	
1		2		3		4		5	
FY 1996 & PRIOR		FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000	
FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005	
A. GAINS:		673		1,970		1,956		794	
BY FY OTHER								113	
PROG		3,717		1,676		0		208	
BY FDP OTHER								0	
B. LOSSES:		104		104		104		104	
BY FY		318		77		104		104	
BY FDP									
C. TOTAL ASSETS O/H		9,164		11,030		12,882		13,572	
BY FY		13,994		13,593		13,489		13,581	
BY FDP								13,489	
A. TOTAL DATA INTER-CHANGE RQMT		RQD / AVAIL		RQD / AVAIL		RQD / AVAIL		RQD / AVAIL	
1,769 / 673		1,133 / 1,133		1,510 / 1,510		1,363 / 1,363		946 / 827	
B. SEE ATTACHED SHEET								730 / 113	
A. TOTAL BACKORDER QUANTITY									
B. QTY PROJECTED TO BE FILLED BY FY		17							

USAPA VI.00

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DA FORM 5662, MAR 2001

Figure 14-2A. Sample of Completed DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary

DATA INTERCHANGE SUMMARY - (Continued)															
NOMENCLATURE		SSN		MODEL		DATE (YYYYMMDD)									
Chassis - M123A1				X123		19960613									
B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
	INTERCHANGE CUSTOMER/PM	LIN	SSN	TYPE RQMT	FY 1996 & PRIOR QTY	FY 1997 QTY	FY 1998 QTY	FY 1999 QTY	FY 2000 QTY	FY 2001 QTY	FY 2002 QTY				
	PL-707A/M60 KW, Gen Set, TROSCOM	J36890	M510	CMI			79	58							
	PL-405A/M60 KW, Gen Set, TROSCOM	J36492	M600	CMI	217	298	258	260	262	289	25				
	AM/MJQ-40A 30 KW, Power PLT, TROSCOM	P24819	M519	CMI	546	522	304	290	270	154	100				
	PV-406 B/M 30 KW, Power PLT, TROSCOM	J36183	M543	CMI	220	224	0	103	0	289	75				
	PU-732A 15 KW, Gen Set, TROSCOM	G36874	M521	CMI	16	15	19	12	0	0	0				
	AM/MJQ-15, Power PLT, TROSCOM	P28005	M563	CMI	68	74	158	152	146	142	0				
	PU-650 B/G 60 KW, Gen Set, TROSCOM	J35529	M509	CMI	199	0	121	57	0	0	0				
	AM/MJQ-15, Power PLT, TROSCOM	P24923	M511	CMI	494	0	560	424	260	266	530				
C. TOTALS					1,760	1,133	1,499	1,356	938	1,140	730				
D. SOURCES OF SUPPLY/ REQUIRED PROCUREMENT					673 OPA 95 1087 UNF	665 OPA 95 448 OPA 95	424 OPA 95 1045 OPA 95	401 OPA 95 962 OPA 95	744 OPA 97 113 OPA 99	98 OPA 06 1049 UNF	1113 OPA 81				

P A R T III (c o n t.)

USAPA V1.00

Reverse of DA FORM 5662, MAR 2007

Figure 14-2A. Sample of Completed DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary - Continued

Figure 14-2B. Completion instructions (by block) for DA Form
5662, Data Interchange Summary (Start)

- (1) Nomenclature. Enter the applicable nomenclature.
- (2) SSN. Enter the standard study number.
- (3) Appropriation. Enter the applicable appropriation.
- (4) Date. Enter the date the form is completed.
- (5) End FY__ asset position. Enter the applicable FY and asset position quantity.
- (6) PLT. Enter the applicable procurement lead-time.
- (7) Item manager/DSN. Enter the name of the inventory manager and his/her DSN telephone number.
- (8-11) Gains. Enter the quantity of assets due in from procurement for direct Army only (using the RDAISA 109 report)

Figure 14-2B. Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary

and any other assets due in from other sources. Enter these quantities by FY and by funded delivery period in columns 2 through 8 (source: AMP).

(12-13) Losses. Enter projected losses by FY and funded delivery period in columns 2 through 8 (Source: AMP).

(14-15) Total assets on hand. Enter the total assets on hand at the end of each FY and by funded delivery program.

(16) Total data interchange requirement. Enter the total DI requirements in columns 2 through 8. Complete each column with both a required amount and an available amount as follows:

a. Required. Enter the total quantity of the support item identified by DA Form 5662 to be a component of ASIOE, authorized separately, of weapon system or item (including GFE).

b. Available. Enter the total quantity of the support item that will be available to distribute against the DI requirements. Available assets either have been delivered to the Army's inventory or are free assets available for use.

(17) Total backorder quantity: Enter the total quantity of backorders for the support item.

Figure 14-2B. Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary - Continued

(18) Quantity projected to be filled by FY. Enter the quantity of the backorder to be filled by FY.

(19) SSN/nomenclature. Enter the SSN and nomenclature from blocks 2 and 1.

(20) Date. Enter the date from block 4.

(21) Interchange customer/PM summary. In the following columns, enter:

Column 1 - Interchange customer/PM. Enter those systems/customers that have identified a requirement for the support item.

Column 2 - LIN. Enter the LIN of the system/item.

Column 3 - SSN. Enter the system SSN (see column 1), if known.

Column 4 - Type requirement. Enter the type of requirement identified (for example, component or ASIOE authorized separately).

Column 5-11 - FY__ prior quantity and FY__ quantity. Enter the quantities required for each system by FY. Use additional pages if needed.

Figure 14-2B. Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary - Continued

(22) Totals. Enter the totals of columns 5 through 11 of block 21.

(23) Sources of supply/required procurement. Enter the source of supply for those quantities stated as available in block 16. For example, if 100 assets are needed and only 75 are available, enter the source of supply for the 75.

Figure 14–2B. Completion Instructions (by block) for DA Form 5662, Data Interchange Summary - Continued

Chapter 15

Major Item System Map (MISM)

15–1. MISM introduction

Under MISM, the defined system is identified by the use of a major item system code consisting of eight alphanumeric characters whose format is explained in table 15-1.

15–2. MISM objectives

The objectives of MISM are as follows:

- a.* To provide a software tool to enable materiel developers to identify all major items and their relationships within a total major item system.
- b.* To provide timely information from a centralized source, to HQDA and AMC, so that budget impact analysis can ensure full or optimized funding of total system requirements.
- c.* To provide cross-referencing information on total system equipment and personnel skill requirements needed to operate, maintain and transport all equipment within the system.
- d.* To integrate and automate the BOIPFD and Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information (QQPRI).
- e.* To support the PPBES process for the acquisition, fielding, and distribution of Army major items of materiel.
- f.* To support Army major item system (AMIS) management initiatives by moving from item, commodity, or command orientations to total weapon system perspectives.
- g.* To provide baseline information in support of Army unit readiness reporting processes.

15–3. MISM policies

- a.* MISM uses approved Army source files loaded to the MIDR database to supply cataloging information, SC VII substitute LINs, weapon/support system codes, and EICs.
- b.* Access to MISM is through the TAV network and the DA Action Officer Management Information System (ACTOMIS).
- c.* MISM user authorities distinguish between query only, update, and command release capabilities.
- d.* PM/PEO and MSC materiel developers supported by the TAV network map all their appropriate AMIS into the MISM database. TAV is then used for the following:
 - (1) Identifying all developmental items that were initially and specifically developed for the defined system as “prime item(s),” and input all supporting data needed for automated BOIPFD generation.
 - (2) Monitoring the MISM database, ensuring that AMIS code assignments, descriptions, and supporting item data are in the database and are current.
 - (3) Using MISM to produce output products required to support other Army legacy systems.

Table 15–1
Major item system code format

Position	Field legend	Instruction
1	System manager code	Enter the appropriate commodity management code (table 5–1) of the materiel developer with responsibility for the defined system.
2	Type system code	Enter W for weapon system, S for support system, or A for ammunition system.
3–4	Army mission area code	Enter the first two positions of the mission area code that best represents the mission of the overall system (table 10–18).
5–6	Generic category	Enter the appropriate code for the principal prime item in the defined code system (table 5–6)
7–8	System code	This alphanumeric code is assigned by the materiel developer and configuration distinguishes different configuration or groupings of equipment within code the same generic category.

Chapter 16

Total Asset Visibility (TAV)

16–1. TAV introduction

TAV is a capability that improves a manager’s ability to obtain and act on information about the location, quantity, condition, and movement of assets. In addition to individual item visibility, TAV provides information about force structure, basis of issue, and authorizations enabling management of assets on an integrated weapon system basis.

16–2. Access

TAV access is restricted and requires a separate password. Forward requests for passwords through your local terminal area security officer (TASO).

16–3. Business rules

Implementation of TAV brings the Army into compliance with DOD 4140.1-R, which requires each of the Services and the Defense Logistics Agency to provide visibility and redistribution capability for all secondary item assets in the inventory within DOD to include the retail level. The following business rules apply for using this capability for Army Working Capital Funds (AWCF), Supply Management, Army (SMA) items only. These rules are in evolution and subject to change with implementation of Single Stock Fund and achievement of Force Activity Designation (FAD) parity.

a. Retail level. For the purpose of external asset visibility and redistribution through TAV, the following apply:

- (1) For the Army, the retail level extends to ASLs.
- (2) For the Navy, the retail level extends to shipboard and shore stations.
- (3) For the Air Force, the retail level extends to base supply.
- (4) For the Marine Corps, the retail level extends to base supply/expeditionary force level.

b. Visibility of DOD assets.

(1) HQDA and Army MACOMs shall have sufficient visibility of retail level supply activity assets and requirements within their respective component to assess capability to support operational and contingency plans and to support weapon system readiness.

(2) All Component inventory control points will provide the following data as systems permit:

(a) Asset information to the retail level activities that are authorized to requisition directly from the wholesale system.

(b) Asset and requirements information needed to assess support for operational/contingency plans and weapon systems readiness to unified and component commanders and weapon system managers.

(c) Defense Reutilization Materiel Service (DRMS) asset information available through the Interrogation Requirements Information System (IRIS) and on-line capability to wholesale and retail level.

(d) Provide “read only” visibility of assets to MACOM retail level supply activities across all DOD components to the extent needed for lateral redistribution.

(e) Retail level supply activities will have visibility of assets and requirements of other retail activities within MACOMs.

(f) All redistribution actions utilizing TAV data will be directed by the item manager. MACOMs may redistribute OMA assets using the SARSS RIC “GEO” capability.

c. Stewardship of resources. To use available assets more efficiently, item managers will use TAV or AIT—

- (1) To identify assets which may be used to fill existing backorders and offset repair or procurement decisions.

Consider all retail level AWCF assets in purpose code M in the decision-making. The item manager will buy back stock from the retail level for procurement offset using the FTE/FTR process.

(2) As a basis for generating redistribution orders (A4_) to fill existing backorders or to meet critical readiness requirements. Consider all assets above the requisitioning objective (RO) available to fill requisitions regardless of priority and to fill redistribution orders. Provide substitute items per existing interchangeable and substitutable (I&S) relationships.

16-4. Major items and weapon systems

a. TAV provides an integrated source of data for item managers, weapon system managers, ILS managers, program managers, and other decision-makers throughout the entire life cycle of a weapon system. TAV provides visibility of ILS documentation such as:

- (1) The BOIPFD/QQPRI.
 - (2) Manpower Requirements Criteria (MARC).
 - (3) “Top down” and “bottom up” breakdowns of weapon systems.
 - (4) In-transit visibility.
 - (5) Authorizations. TAV presents current authorizations in the “authorization” query. It also presents all approved authorizations in the “REQVAL/DES” query.
 - (6) Asset availability including ownership/purpose and condition codes of depot assets.
- b.* Inventory managers will use TAV to view current year major item requirements through REQVAL, to include asset and authorization data. TAV draws ownership/purpose codes and condition codes of depot stocks from CCSS and displays that data along with the asset and authorization data. This provides an integrated picture of asset availability and requirements not available through REQVAL alone. Inventory managers will use REQVAL/Major Item Requisition Validation (MIRV) to validate requisition quantities, authorized DODAACs, and priorities.

c. Managers at all levels may use TAV—

- (1) To review basis of issue plans for developing systems. (Not all systems, especially those before the mid-1980s, have been entered into this file.)
- (2) To view OPROJs and to request on-line reports such as reconstitution of APS-3, dollar value for all APS or a stockage report for APS-4.

16-5. Data Integrity

Data base integrity is imperative when using assets for procurement offset and redistribution to meet customer needs. Identifying and reporting discrepancies is everyone’s responsibility. The Logistics Integration Agency (LIA) chairs a MACOM working group to purify the data. Systemic discrepancies should be reported to Commander, LOGSA, ATTN: AMXLS-MS, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AMC-R 700-99

Wholesale Inventory Management and Logistic Support of Multiservice-Used Nonconsumable Items. (Cited in paras 2-2, 2-15, and 2-18).

AR 10-64

Joint Field Operating Agencies of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army. (Cited in para 2-15.)

AR 12-1

Security Assistance--International Logistics, Training, and Technical Assistance Support Policy and Responsibilities. (Cited in para 13-17.)

AR 25-1

Army Information Resource Management Program. (Cited in para 1-32.)

AR 25-30

The Army Publishing and Printing Program. (Cited in para 1-11.)

AR 30-18

Army Troop Issue Subsistence Activity Operating Policies. (Cited in para 2-15.)

AR 32-5

Introduction of New Clothing and Textile Items into Department of Defense Supply System. (Cited in para 2-15.)

AR 55-30

Space Requirements and Performance Reports for Transportation Movements. (Cited in para 3-21.)

AR 70-1

Army Acquisition Policy. (Cited in paras 1-22 and 9-2.)

AR 70-6

Management of the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army Appropriation. (Cited in para 3-21.)

AR 70-12

Fuels and Lubricants Standardization Policy for Equipment Design, Operation, and Logistics Support. (Cited in para 13-9)

AR 70-62

Airworthiness Qualification of U.S. Army Aircraft Systems (Cited in para 13-16.)

AR 71-32

Force Development and Documentation--Consolidated Policies. (Cited in paras 1-11, 6-7, 10-5, 11-3, 11-4, 11-5, 13-4, 14-2, and 14-3.)

AR 73-1

Test and Evaluation Policy. (Cited in para 13-16.)

AR 95-1

Flight Regulations. (Cited in paras 13-9, 13-17, and 13-20.)

AR 215-1

Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Activities and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities. (Cited in para 1-13.)

AR 220-1

Unit Status Reporting. (Cited in paras 2-10, 6-1, 6-5, 6-14, and 13-4.)

AR 380-5

Department of the Army Information Security Program. (Cited in paras 2-24 and 6-6.)

AR 380-40

Policy for Safeguarding and Controlling Communications Security (COMSEC) Material (U). (Cited in paras 1-12 and 2-24.)

AR 385-40

Accident Reporting and Records. (Cited in paras 1-28 and 13-9.)

AR 500-60

Disaster Relief. (Cited in para 6-2.)

AR 700-18

Provisioning of U.S. Army Equipment Internal Control System. (Cited in paras 4-3, 4-12, 4-16, 6-34, and 12-2.)

AR 700-19

U.S. Army Munitions Reporting Systems. (Cited in para 3-20.)

AR 700-90

Army Industrial Base Program. (Cited in para 2-14.)

AR 700-127

Integrated Logistic Support. (Cited in paras 1-10 and 10-8.)

AR 700-131

Loan and Lease of Army Materiel. (Cited in paras 3-21, 6-2, 13-17)

AR 700-138

Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability. (Cited in paras 6-34, 13-9, and 13-11.)

AR 700-142

Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer. (Cited in para 6-30.)

AR 702-7

Product Quality Deficiency Report Program. (Cited in para 1-22.)

AR 700-138

Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability. (Cited in para 6-34.)

AR 708-1

Cataloging of Supplies and Equipment Cataloging and Supply Management Data. (Cited in paras 1-11, 2-2, 2-13, 3-2, 6-35, and 9-2.)

AR 710-2

Inventory Management Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level. (Cited in paras 1-12, 2-8, 2-15, 3-12, 3-15, 6-7, 6-16, 6-20, 8-1, 12-2, 13-3, 13-4, 13-7 and 13-9.)

AR 710-3

Asset and Transaction Reporting System. (Cited in paras 1-7, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 3-5, 6-16, and 13-3.)

AR 725-50

Requisition, Receipt, and Issue System. (Cited in paras 1-16, 2-23, 3-3, 3-12, 3-14, 3-17, 3-21, 3-22, 3-25, 3-31, 6-3, 6-16, 6-29, 6-32, 6-37, 6-38, 8-3, 13-7, and 13-24.)

AR 735-5

Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability. (Cited in para 13-17.)

AR 735-17

Accounting for Library Materials. (Cited in para 2-8.)

AR 740-15/DLAR 4140.48/DAVSUPINST 4450.26/AFR 69-7/MCO 4450.8C

Storage of Military Service-Owned Retail Stocks in the DLA Materiel Distribution System. (Cited in para 6-36.)

AR 740-26

Physical Inventory Control. (Cited in para 3-20.)

AR 740-30

Commercial Warehouse Service Plan for Department of Defense Components. (Cited in para 3-10.)

AR 750-1

Army Materiel Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations. (Cited in paras 1-10, 8-1, 10-5, and 10-8.)

AR 750-2

Army Materiel Maintenance, Wholesale Operations. (Cited in paras 3-27 and 6-7.)

CTA 50-900

Clothing and Individual Equipment. (Cited in para 6-7.)

CTA 50-909

Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment. (Cited in para 1-13.)

DA Pam 25-380-2

Security Procedures for Controlled Cryptographic Items. (Cited in para 2-24.)

DA Pam 37-1

Army Stock Fund Budget. (Cited in para 6-18.)

DA PAM 37-100-95

The Army Management Structure. (Cited in para 3-29.)

DA Pam 700-55

Instructions for Preparing the Integrated Logistic Support Plan. (Cited in para 10-8.)

DA Pam 708-2

Cataloging and Supply Management Data Procedures for the Army Central Logistics Data Bank (ACLDB). (Cited in paras 9-2 and 10-9.)

DA Pam 710-2-1

Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures). (Cited in para 6-34.)

DA Pam 710-2-2

Supply Support Activity Supply System: Manual Procedures. (Cited in para 2-5.)

DA Pam 738-751

Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System, Aviation (TAMMS-A). (Cited in para 13-21.)

DFAS 37-1

Finance and Accounting Policy Implementation. (Cited paras 3-18 and 3-23.)

DOD 4000.25-1-S1

MILSTRIP Routing Identifier and Distribution Codes. (Cited in para 10-9.)

DOD 4100.38-M

DOD Provisioning and Other Preprocurement Screening Manual. (Cited in para 2-15.)

DOD 4100.39-M

Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures Manual. (Cited in para 2-3.)

DOD 4130.2-M

Federal Catalog System Policy Manual. (Cited in paras 1-11 and 2-15.)

DOD 4140.1-R

DOD Materiel Management Regulation. (Cited in paras 2-14, 6-4, and 16-3.)

DOD 4140.26-M

Defense Integrated Materiel Management Manual for Consumable Items. (Cited in paras 2-2, 2-14, and 2-15.)

DOD 4140.32-M

Defense Inactive Item Program. (Cited in para 3-21.)

DOD 4160.21-M

Defense Reutilization and Marketing Manual. (Cited in paras 2-20, 3-25, 3-27, and 3-35.)

DOD 4500.32-R

Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP) Transportation Account Codes (TACS), Volume 2. (Cited in paras 3-21 and 6-39.)

DOD 5160.65-M

Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition. (Cited in para 3-27.)

DOD FAR Supplement 27.71 and 27.72

Acquisition of Rights in Technical Data. (Cited in para 2-15.)

FM 704-28

Classes of Supply. (Cited in para 6-36.)

SB 700-20

Army Adopted/Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items. (Cited in paras 1-10, 1-11, 3-4, 3-23, 6-7, 6-9, 6-36, 9-2, 10-4, 10-5, 10-9, 10-10, 12-1, and 13-4.)

SB 710-1-1

Standard Study Number System and Replacement Factors. (Cited in paras 1-4, 1-10, 1-11, 10-4, 10-5, 10-9, 10-10, and 12-2.)

TB 380-41

Procedures for Safeguarding, Accounting, and Supply Control of COMSEC Materiel. (Cited in para 2-24.)

Section II**Related Publications**

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 11-12

Logistics Priorities

AR 37-7

Funding for First and Second Destination Transportation Under the Appropriation Operation and Maintenance, Army

AR 415-16

Army Facilities Components System (Military Engineering Construction Support, Designs, Materiel, and Planning Data)

AR 420-10

Management of Installation Directorate of Engineering and Housing and Personnel

AR 700-16

Obtaining, Storing, and Retrieving Container Design Data

AR 700-82

Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes

AR 735-11-2

Reporting of Item and Packing Discrepancies

AR 750-10

Modification of Materiel and Issuing Safety-of-Use Messages and Commercial Vehicle Safety Recall Campaign Directive

CTA 50-909

Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment

DA Pam 708-3

Army Adopted Items of Material and List of Reportable Items

DA Pam 708-4

Army Master Data File Retrieval Microform System (ARMS)

DOD 4000.25-3-M

Military Supply and Transportation Evaluation Procedures (MILSTEP)

DOD 4140.27-M

Shelf Life Management Manual

FM 38-725-23

Logistics Codes NICP/Depot and DS/GS/Installation

SB 10-495-2

Standard "B" Ration to be Stocked for Operational Projects and In-Place Reserves

SB 10-496

Supply Control Wartime Replacement Factors and Consumption Rates for DLA/GSA Assigned Items

SB 710-2

Supply Control: Combat Consumption Rates for Ground and Aviation-type Petroleum Products

TM 38-450

Storage and Maintenance of Prepositioned Materiel Configured to Unit Sets

TM 38-750-1

The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) Field Command Procedures

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

Except where otherwise indicated below, the following forms are available on the Army Electronic Library (AEL) CD-ROM (EM 0001) and the USAPA web site (www.usapa.army.mil).

DA Form 1887

Quarterly Stratification Report of Secondary Items, Part B--Overseas Command CONUS Installation Assets

DA Form 5661

Data Interchange of Support Equipment Data

DA Form 5662

Data Interchange Summary

DA Form 7420 (Chapters 3-31, 3-33, 3-34, 3-35, figure 3-2A and B)

Parts Reclamation List

DA Form 7421 (Chapter 3–34, figure 3–3A and B)

Materiel Reclamation Movement Request/Return

Section IV

Referenced Forms

Except where otherwise indicated below, the following forms are available on the Army Electronic Library (AEL) CD-ROM (EM 0001) and the USAPA web site (www.usapa.army.mil).

DA Form 1352

Army Aircraft Inventory, Status and Flying Time

DA Form 1988–R

Request For Review of an Item

DA Form 2062

Hand Receipt

DA Form 2408–9

Equipment Control Record

DA Form 2408–17

Aircraft Inventory Record

DA Form 3161

Request for Issue or Turn-In

DA Form 3362–1–r

BOIP Feeder Data (LRA)

DA Form 4697

Department of the Army Report of Survey

DD Form 173/2

Joint Message Form (This form is available through normal forms supply channels.)

DD Form 250

Materiel Inspection and Receiving Report

DD Form 1138–1

Inventory Report of Principal or Secondary Items

DD Form 1348

DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Manual) (This form is available through normal forms supply channels.)

DD Form 1348M

DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Mechanical) (This form is available through normal forms supply channels.)

DD Form 1348–1 A series

DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document

DD Form 1418

Contractor Technical Information Record

DD Form 1486

DOD Materiel Receipt Document

Appendix B Management Control Evaluation Process

B-1. Function.

The function covered by this management control evaluation process is integrated materiel management.

B-2. Key Management Controls.

- a.* Assignment of integrated materiel management (IMM) responsibilities.
- b.* Identification of appropriate stockage determination criteria.
- c.* Determination of support strategies for spare and repair parts.
- d.* Coordination of requirements for spare, repair, support and component items.
- e.* Positioning of stock to meet customer satisfaction and logistics response time goals.
- f.* Use of readiness based sparing as the basis for requirement determination for initial provisioning, sustainment and war reserves.
- g.* Stratification of requirements for budget, readiness, repair and retention.
- h.* Extension of IMM techniques to war reserve management.
- i.* Identification of end items for the purpose of authorizing, budgeting, reporting and tracking.
- j.* Distribution of end items IAW approved HQDA procedures and priorities.
- k.* Utilization of Total Asset Visibility in the management of secondary and major items of materiel.

B-3. Management Control Evaluation Process

- a.* USAMC will conduct internal review and analysis of key management control issues at least quarterly and will report selected issues to HQDA ODCS, G-4 during the Inventory Management Review (IMR). Either HQDA or USAMC may suggest additional areas for reporting at least 30 days in advance of a scheduled IMR.
- b.* USAMC will ensure that the following concerns are fully documented and auditable:
 - (1) Funding for procurement and repair decisions.
 - (2) Establishment of automated “flags” to alert managers of pending problems.
 - (3) Management and disposition of “non-core” assets, i.e., PM-owned assets (OP code 9), assets reserved for security assistance contingencies (OP code N), AMC-ID and AMC-MOB.
 - (4) Implementation of an aggressive program to ensure that materiel management personnel (cross-functional) receive continuous training to incorporate new policies, procedures, initiatives and business practices into their decision-making.
- c.* USAMC will ensure that current and emerging best business practices and automation capabilities are incorporated into the integrated materiel management process.
- d.* DA Form 11-2, Management Control Evaluation Certification Statement, is used to record the result of management control evaluations. A copy of DA Form 11-2-R is available on the Army Electronic Library CD-Rom (EM001) and on the web (www.usapa.army.mil).

Appendix C Functional Elements Included in Computing Costs

Section I

Cost to Procure

C-1. Direct labor and automatic data processing costs per item procured at MSC

These costs exclude any contract administration function not listed.

- a.* Processing procurement work directives (PWD) to procurement.
 - (1) Preparing documents that recommend the purchase.
 - (2) Item manager review if applicable.
 - (3) Preparing PWDs.
 - (4) Supervisory review.
 - (5) Accounting effort related to initiation, commitment, and obligation of funds.

- (6) Establishing and maintaining due-in records.
- (7) Internal control of PWDs.
- (8) Technical coordination to prepare a PWD. This coordination does not include the cost of maintaining technical data and files but does include the cost of adding technical data to the PWD whether done manually or by automation. It may include—
 - (a) Cataloging and standardization review.
 - (b) Determining quality control provisions to be inserted in contract.
 - (c) Technical decisions on source (competitive versus noncompetitive) and engineering data requirements.
 - (d) Packing and preservation review.
 - (e) Provisioning data screening.
 - (f) Legal review.
 - (g) Transportation data review.
 - (h) Review of technical handbook.
- b. Purchase. Either (1) or (2) below apply for the “purchase” function, depending on the dollar value.
 - (1) For small purchase items (less than \$25,000).
 - (a) Receiving and recording PWDs.
 - (b) Solicitation. This includes PWD review, determining method of procurement, obtaining a source list, drafting and typing a solicitation, and completing the solicitation.
 - (c) Evaluation and award. This includes price or cost analysis, selecting a contractor, drafting and typing a solicitation, purchase office review, legal review, and distributing the contract.
 - (2) For all other items. (For call-type contracts, include only those functions relating to the processing of orders.)
 - (a) Receiving and recording PWDs and assigning a buyer.
 - (b) Solicitation.
 - 1. Procurement planning.
 - 2. PWD review and small business coordination.
 - 3. Determination and finding.
 - 4. Determination of type contract.
 - 5. Synopsis and preliminary invitation notice.
 - 6. Draft and type solicitation.
 - 7. Accomplish solicitation.
 - (c) Evaluation and award.
 - 1. Receive quotes and proposals.
 - 2. Opening of bids.
 - 3. Evaluation (technical, procurement, production, transportation).
 - 4. Selection of probable contractor.
 - 5. Selection of contractor.
 - 6. Procurement and legal review.
 - 7. Draft and type contract.
 - 8. Process administrative commitment document.
 - 9. Forwarding of contract to contractor for signature.
 - 10. Receipt of contract and final review.
 - 11. Obligation of funds.
 - 12. Distribution of contract and final administrative procedures.
- c. Receipt and payment.
 - (1) Check-in of materiel received.
 - (2) Quality inspection.
 - (3) Matching receipt papers.
 - (4) Relocating materiel during receipt processing.
 - (5) Moving materiel to warehouse.
 - (6) Updating storage location and asset records.
 - (7) Updating MSC asset records.
 - (8) Processing DD Form 250 (Materiel Inspection and Receiving Report) and invoices for payment.
 - (9) Other financial efforts related to payment.

C–2. Direct labor and automatic data processing costs per item administered at a Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC)

Direct labor and automatic data processing (ADP) costs per item administered at a DCMC will be determined by the

Defense Contract Audit Agency and published by Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installation and Logistics) for use by all DOD components. Elements to be included in these costs are—

- a.* Initial file establishment.
- b.* Pre-award survey.
- c.* Price and cost analysis.
- d.* Production followup.

C-3. Labor benefit costs

- a.* Compute personnel benefits (health insurance, retirement, life insurance, disability) as 8 percent of direct labor cost.
- b.* Compute leave entitlements to cover sick, annual, holiday, and administrative leave at 21 percent of direct labor cost.

C-4. Indirect labor and support costs

Indirect labor/support costs that are not in paragraphs C-3 and C-4 are as follows:

- a.* Communication costs (AUTODIN, telephone, teletype).
- b.* Internal reproduction equipment rental.
- c.* Cost of printing procurement work directives and contracts.
- d.* Materiel and supplies.
- e.* Mail costs.
- f.* Data service that includes keypunching, sorting, and the variable ADP costs for each function.
- g.* Personnel support (Civilian Personnel Office).

C-5. Total variable cost to procure

- a.* Sum of direct labor/ADP cost at MSC.
- b.* Sum of direct labor/ADP cost at DCMC.
- c.* Sum of labor benefit cost.
- d.* Sum of indirect labor/support costs.

Section II

Variable Cost to Hold

C-6. Investment cost

The investment cost is based on the principle that funds invested by the Government are not available to the private sector. The investment cost represents return on investment lost by the private sector. It is set at 10 percent by DOD and is applied to the average on-hand inventory value.

C-7. Cost of losses due to obsolescence

The cost of losses due to obsolescence is the dollar value of items shipped to DRMO divided by the average dollar value of on-hand and on-order assets. These costs include losses of materiel caused by technological improvements, over forecasting of requirements, and all other causes that make materiel excess to requirements. Unusual losses such as excesses resulting from sudden deceleration of war activities are excluded from the obsolescence loss rate.

C-8. Storage cost

The storage cost is 1 percent of the average on-hand annual inventory. This cost includes the actual cost of storing inventory and the amortized cost of the storage facilities.

C-9. Other losses

Other losses include projected applicable costs divided by the value of average on-hand annual inventory. These variable costs includes losses due to pilferage, shrinkage, and so forth. This cost element is zero if the cost obtained is positive.

Section IV
Nonstockage objective and insurance computations

C-10. Formulas

a. The formula for catalog mean (CATME) is as follows:

$$CATME = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n F_i$$

Figure C-1. Catalog mean (CATME) formula

b. The formula for catalog variance (CATVAR) is as follows:

$$CATVAR = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (F_i)^2 (CATME)^2$$

Figure C-2. Catalog variance (CATVAR) formula

c. GAMVAR formula:

$$GAMVAR = \max CATVAR - CATME, .5 \times CATME$$

$$GAMVAR = \max CATVAR \frac{CATME^2}{2}$$

Figure C-3. GAMVAR formula

d. *B* formula:

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mathbf{CATME}}{\mathbf{GAMVAR}}$$

Figure C–4. *B* formula

e. *W* formula:

$$\mathbf{W} = \frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{H}}$$

Figure C–5. *W* formula

f. *MEAN* formula:

$$\mathbf{MEAN} = (\mathbf{W} \times \mathbf{CATME}) + (1 - \mathbf{W}) \times \mathbf{EXPME}$$

Figure C–6. *MEAN* formula

g. *VAR* formula:

$$\text{VAR} = \left(\frac{\text{MEAN}}{\text{B} + \text{H}} \right) (\text{PROL} - \text{YR})^2 + (\text{MEAN}) (\text{S}) (\text{PROLT} - \text{YR})$$

Figure C-7. VAR formula

C-11. Variables for formulas

Variables for the formulas in paragraph C-10 are as follows:

- a. Fi= the annual demand frequency for item 1
- b. n= the number of insurance items
- c. H= the number of years of history
- d. EXPME= the yearly forecast demand
- e. S= the average requisition size
- f. PROLT-YR= the production lead time (PROLT) in terms of years

Appendix D

Acquisition Advice Codes

D-1. Paragraph 2-13 discusses the use of the acquisition advice codes (AAC).

D-2. These codes are as follows:

- a. AAC A - Service regulated. Issue, transfer, or shipment is controlled by authorities above the IMM level to assure proper and fair distribution.
- b. AAC B - IMM regulated. Issue, transfer, or shipment is controlled by the IMM.
- c. AAC C - Service managed. Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by individual services supply policy.
- d. AAC D - DOD IMM, stocked, and issued. Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by the IMM and Army supply policy.
- e. AAC E - other Service managed, stocked and issued. Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to special controls except those imposed by the Service requisitioning policy.
- f. AAC F - fabricate or assemble (or obtain item source code XB from cannibalization). Items with NSNs that are fabricated or assembled from raw materials and finished products as the normal method of support. Procurement and stockage of these items are not justified because of low usage or peculiar installation factors.
- g. AAC G - General Services Administration IMM stocked and issued. GSA manages items that are available from GSA supply distribution facilities. Requisitions and fund citations will comply with GSA and Army procedures.
- h. AAC H - direct delivery under a central contract. Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by IMM and Army supply policy.
- i. AAC I - direct ordering from a central contract or schedule. Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to special controls except those imposed by IMM and Services supply policy. The item is covered by a centrally issued contract or by a multiple award Federal Supply Schedule for GSA-managed items. This permits using activities to order directly from vendors for direct delivery.
- j. AAC J - not stocked, long lead time. IMM or Service centrally managed, but not stocked, item. Procurement is started only after a requisition is received.
- k. AAC K - centrally stocked for overseas only. The main means of supply is local purchase. These items are stocked in the domestic supply system for overseas activities unable to procure locally—
 - (1) Because sources are not available.
 - (2) Because local purchase is prohibited (for example, by regulation, flow of gold, or by internal military Services restraints).

- l.* AAC L - local purchase. DLA, GSA, or Service-managed items authorized for and normally supported by local purchase at the user level. Items are not stocked at the wholesale level, by the IMM or the SICA/SICC.
- m.* AAC M - restricted requisitioning (major overhaul). Items (assemblies and component parts) that, for lack of specialized tools, test equipment, and such, can be used only by major overhaul activities. Lower levels will not requisition these items unless authorized to perform major overhaul functions.
- n.* AAC N - restricted requisitioning (disposal). Discontinued items no longer authorized for issue except on the specific approval of the IMM.
- o.* AAC O - packaged fuels (DLA-managed and Service-regulated). Items are centrally procured but not stocked by IMM. Long lead time is required. Assets are shipped directly from the vendor or from Service assets as ordered by the IMM.
- p.* AAC P - restricted requisitioning (Military Assistance Program). Items are stocked only for MAP requirements.
- q.* AAC Q - bulk petroleum products (DLA-managed). Items may be centrally stocked or available by direct delivery under a central contract.
- r.* AAC R - restricted requisitioning (Government furnished material). Items are centrally procured as GFM for the manufacture of military items. Retail supply activities will not requisition these items.
- s.* AAC S - restricted requisitioning (other Services). Service-managed items for which issue, transfer, or shipment is subject to specialized controls of the funding Service. Items are procured by the Army for the funding Service and are centrally managed by the funding Service. The procuring Service does not require these items.
- t.* AAC T - condemned. Items not authorized for procurement, issue, use, or requisition.
- u.* AAC U - lead Service managed. Nonconsumable items for which a lead Service is the IMM and at least provides procurement, disposal, and single submitter functions. Wholesale logistics responsibilities are performed by the IMM to support the SICC.
- v.* AAC V - terminal item. Items in stock, but not authorized for future procurement. Requisitions are accepted until stocks are exhausted.
- w.* AAC W - restricted requisitioning (special instructions apply). Item assigned to a generic item for use in bid invitations, allowance lists, and so forth, against which no stocks are ever recorded.
- x.* AAC X - semiactive item (no replacement). A potentially inactive item that must be retained in the supply system because—
 - (1) Stocks are on hand or in use below the wholesale level.
 - (2) The item is reflected in equipment authorization documents (for example, TOE or MTOE), or “in use” assets are being reported.
- y.* AAC Y - terminal items. Future purchases are not authorized. Expands definition of AAC V items for which wholesale stocks have been exhausted.
- z.* AAC Z - insurance/numeric stockage objective item. Items that are required only occasionally but that must be stocked because of their essentiality or lead times. These items are centrally managed, stocked, or issued.

Appendix E

Special Program Requirement (SPR) Instructions

E-1. Provide SPR forecasts to the wholesale item manager as far in advance of the support date as practical.

SPR document identifier codes and associated explanations are at table E-1. The instructions for SPR forecasts are at table E-2.

E-2. Item managers will respond to SPR forecasts within 15 calendar days using an SPR status card.

The instructions for the status card are in table E-3.

E-3. The SPR status code is a two-position alphabetic code placed in columns 65-66 of the status document to advise the forecasting activity of the action taken.

Status codes are in table E-4.

E-4. The forecasting activity will follow up if it does not receive a status document within 21 calendar days from the date the SPR forecast was submitted.

Instructions for completing the follow-up document are in table E-5.

E-5. Submit modifications to SPR forecasts for changes in quantity, supplementary address, project code, coast designator, support date, and routing identifier (from).

Instructions for SPR modifications are in table E-6.

E-6. SPR cancellations are for the total quantity of the SPR.

Instructions are in table E-7.

E-7. The forecasting activity will use instructions in table E-8 to accept substitute items offered by the inventory manager. The forecasting activity will use instructions in table E-9 to refuse them.

Table E-1
Document identifier codes and instructions for SPR transactions

DIC	Explanation	Instructions
DYA	Request	From forecasting activity to wholesale inventory manager to advise of expected future requirements. Excludes CLSSA transactions. (See table E-2.)
DYB	Request (with exception data)	From forecasting activity to wholesale inventory manager to advise of expected future requirements. Excludes CLSSA transactions. (See table E-2.)
DYC	Cancellation	From a forecasting activity to wholesale inventory manager to request cancellation of a previously submitted forecast. (See table E-7.)
DYD	Modifier	From a forecasting activity to wholesale inventory manager to request change of certain data in a previously submitted forecast. (See table E-6.)
DYG	Substitute item	From a forecasting activity to acceptance wholesale inventory manager as acceptance of an offered substitute item. (See table E-8.)
DYH	Substitute item	From a forecasting activity to rejection wholesale inventory manager as rejection of an offered substitute item. (See table E-9.)
DYJ	Follow-up	From a forecasting activity to wholesale inventory manager to request response to a previously submitted forecast. (See table E-5.)
DYK	Status	From a wholesale inventory manager to forecasting activity in response to a forecast, follow-up, modifier, cancellation, or substitute item rejection. (See table E-3.)
DYL	Request for CLSSA requirements	From a forecasting activity to wholesale inventory manager to advisements of expected future requirements. (See table E-2.)
DYM	Request for CLSSA (with exception data)	From a forecasting activity to wholesale inventory manager to advise requirements of expected future requirements. (See table E-2.)

Table E-2
Special program requirement forecast card entries

Field legend	Columns	Instructions
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DY A, DY B, DY L, or DY M as appropriate.
Routing identifier	4-6	Enter the code identifying the (to) inventory control point to which the document is being sent.
Media and status	7	Enter the appropriate media and status code, or leave blank.
National stock number	8-22	Enter the NSN of the item required.
Unit of issue	23-24	Enter the unit of issue of the item required.
Quantity	25-29	Enter the quantity required preceding significant digits with zeros. If the quantity exceeds 99,999, prepare and submit additional documents for the balance.
Document number	30-43	Identify the Service, the submitting activity, the submission date, and the serial number as described below.
Service	30	Enter the appropriate code for the submitter.
Submitting activity	31-35	Enter the coded address assigned by the Service to submitting activity.

Table E-2
Special program requirement forecast card entries—Continued

Field legend	Columns	Instructions
Year	36	Enter the last digit of the calendar year.
Day	37–39	Enter the numerical day of the year. For example, for 31 January enter 031; for 1 February enter 032.
Serial number	40–43	Enter the serial number of the request. The number is assigned at the discretion of the submitter but may not be duplicated on any one day.
Suffix	44	Enter consecutive alpha code A through Z, as necessary, if separate documents are required because the quantity exceeds 99,999.
Supplementary address	45–50	Enter the coded address of the expected "ship to" address; otherwise, leave blank.
Intra-Service use	51–56	When used between Army and other military Services or agencies, leave blank. When used within Army, enter data prescribed for local use or leave blank.
Project	57–59	Enter MILSTRIP project code; otherwise, leave blank.
Coast designation	60	Enter E if consignee location is east of the Mississippi River (Atlantic, Europe, Near East, Africa, Central or South America). Enter W if consignee location is other than above.
Blank	61	Leave blank.
Support date	62–64	The first day of the month in which it is anticipated materiel will be requisitioned for the program. Enter as described below:
Year	62	Enter the last digit of the calendar year.
Month	63–64	Enter the numeric to indicate the month of the year. For example, enter 01 for January.
Advice code	65–66	Enter MILSTRIP advice code 2B (requested item only will suffice; do not substitute or interchange); otherwise, leave blank.
Routing identifier	67–69	Enter the code identifying the (from) activity submitting the forecast.
Purpose	70	Enter purpose code or leave blank.
Condition	71	Enter condition code required or leave blank.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Routing identifier	73–75	In the event the activity submitting the SPR is not the originator of the requirement, indicate in this field the routing identifier code of the activity originating the forecast; otherwise, leave blank.
Generic submission	76	For clothing and footwear, enter a G to indicate that this is a generic submission and that the NSN indicated is the first size in the series. When used, it indicates that the quantity in columns 25–29 represents the total requirement for the generic item. This quantity is converted by the wholesale inventory manager to individual sizes using the applicable tariff.
Blank	77–80	Leave blank.

Table E-3
Special program requirement status card entries

Field legends	Columns	Instructions
Document identifier	1–3	Enter document identifier DYK.
Routing identifier (to)	4–6	Enter the code identifying the activity to which the document is being submitted.
Media and status	7	Use the code from the document to which the reply is directed.
National stock number	8–22	Enter the NSN of substitute item when substitute is offered or superseding item when requested item is obsolete. Otherwise, use NSN from the document to which the reply is directed.
Unit of issue	23–24	Enter the unit of issue of the item in columns 8–22.
Other fields	25–61	Use data from the document to which the reply is directed.
Lead time	62–64	When specified by the status code in columns 65–66, enter the number of days representing the procurement lead-time, or the time required for assembly; otherwise, leave blank.
Status code	65–66	Enter the appropriate code from table E-4.

Table E-3
Special program requirement status card entries—Continued

Field legends	Columns	Instructions
Routing identifier (from)	67–69	Enter the code identifying the NICP preparing the response.
Purpose	70	Use data from the document to which the reply is directed.
Condition	71	Use data from the document to which the reply is directed.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Transaction day	73–75	Enter the numerical day that the document is prepared.
Generic submission	76	Use data from the document to which the reply is directed.
Gaining inventory	77–79	Enter gaining NICP on logistical reassignments; otherwise, leave blank.
Blank	80	Leave blank.

Table E-4
Special program requirement status codes

Code	Explanation
PA	Request or modifier accepted. Submit requisition in time to allow for delivery within the appropriate UMMIPS time standard.
PB	Procurement will be required when the SPR quantity exceeds IMM acceptance criteria. The wholesale inventory manager will maintain the SPR quantity only until the procurement lead time or assembly time away from the support date for the purpose of advising the forecasting activity of any technical or management changes, and to ensure return and retention should unexpected assets materialize. Continuation of this requirement into the procurement lead-time or assembly period depends solely on receipt of a requisition sufficiently in advance of the support date. The number of days for procurement lead-time or assembly time included in the support date is indicated in columns 62–64.
PC	Request or modifier accepted. Extra time is required to assemble after receipt of requisition. The required assembly time in number of days is in columns 62–64.
PD	Cancellation accepted.
PE	Rejected. The request is a duplicate of a previously submitted request.
PF	Rejected. Item coded (or being coded)_ as obsolete in latest stock lists and catalogs. See superseding item in NSN field. Resubmit under NSN of superseding item.
PM	Rejected. Request received less than 90 calendar days in advance of the support date. Submit requisition.
PN	Rejected. Source of supply is local manufacture or fabrication.
PP	Rejected. Source of supply is local procurement.
PQ	Rejected. Stocks not available to meet support date. Procurement or assembly required. Request received less than procurement lead-time or assembly time in advance of support date. Procurement lead time or assembly time in number of days in columns 62–64. Submit funded requisition.
PR	SPR for which a PB status code was previously furnished and is now procurement lead-time or assembly time away from support date. Immediate requisition is needed to continue these requirements and to allow for delivery time to meet support date.
PT	Substitute time available. If substitute NSN is acceptable, resubmit using DIC DYG and submit requisition in time to allow for delivery within the appropriate UMMIPS time standard. In case the substitute item is not acceptable, resubmit using DIC DYH.
PV	Canceled. Item has been logistically reassigned to the activity indicated in columns 77–79. Submit new SPR to gaining activity.
PW	Interim reply to your request. Manual review being made and additional response will be furnished.
PX	Rejected. The item is assigned an acquisition advice code J (centrally procured for shipment directly to use or another Service, not stocked by procuring activity). Submit funded requisition in time to permit procurement. Procurement lead-time in days is in columns 62–64.
PY	Canceled. Item has been changed from stocked to non-stocked by the IMM. If still required, submit requisition for quantity required so that procurement action can be initiated for direct shipment.

Table E-5
Special program requirement follow-up card entries

Field legend	Columns	Instruction
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYJ.
All other fields	4-80	Use data from the forecast document.

Table E-6
Special program requirement modifier card entries

Field legend	Columns	Instructions
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYD.
Other fields	4-24	Use data from the forecast document.
Quantity	25-29	Enter new quantity when applicable; otherwise, enter quantity from the forecast document.
Document number	30-43	Use data from the forecast document.
Suffix	44	Use data from the forecast document.
Supplementary address	45-50	Enter new address when applicable; otherwise, enter data from the forecast document.
Intra-Service use	51-58	Use data from the forecast document.
Project	47-59	Enter new project code when applicable; otherwise, enter data from the forecast document.
Coast designation	60	Enter new coast designation when applicable; otherwise, enter data from the forecast document.
Blank	61	Leave blank.
Support data	62-64	Enter new support date when applicable; otherwise, enter date from the forecast document.
Advice code	65-66	Use data from forecast document.
Routing identifier (from)	67-69	Enter new code identifying the activity submitting the card, if applicable; otherwise, enter code from the forecast document.
Purpose	70	Use code from the forecast document.
Condition	71	Use code from the forecast document.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Transaction day	73-75	Enter the numerical day the card is prepared.
Generic submission	76	Use the code from the forecast document.
Blank	77-80	Leave blank.

Table E-7
Special program requirement cancellation card entries

Field legends	Columns	Instruction
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYC.
Other fields	4-66	Use data from the forecast document.
Routing identifier (from)	67-69	Enter the code identifying the activity submitting the cancellation.
Purpose	70	Use code from the forecast document.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Transaction day	73-75	Enter the numerical day the card is prepared.
Generic submission	76	Use code from the forecast document.
Blank	77-80	Leave blank.

Table E-8
Special program requirement item acceptance card entries

Field legends	Columns	Instructions
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYG.
Routing identifier (to)	4-6	Enter the code identifying the managing activity to which the card is being forwarded.
Other fields	7-66	Use data from status document.
Routing identifier (from)	67-69	Enter the code identifying the activity submitting the acceptance card.
Purpose	70	Use code from status document.
Condition	71	Use code from status document.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Transaction day	73-75	Enter the numerical day the card is prepared.
Generic submission	76	Use code from status document.
Blank	77-80	Leave blank.

Table E-9
Special program requirement substitute item rejection card entries

Field legends	Columns	Instructions
Document identifier	1-3	Enter document identifier DYH.
Other fields	4-66	Use data from the original forecast document.
Routing identifier (from)	67-69	Enter the code identifying the activity submitting the rejection card.
Purpose	70	Use code from the original forecast document.
Condition	71	Use code from the original forecast document.
Blank	72	Leave blank.
Transaction day	73-75	Enter the numerical day the card is prepared.
Generic submission	76	Use code from the original forecast document.
Blank	77-80	Leave blank.

Appendix F

Procedures for Generating Reduced Price Initiative List

This appendix lists procedures for generating reduced price initiative list.

F-1. HQDA will generate a candidate RPI list.

F-2. Candidate list will be electronically transmitted to HQAMC.

F-3. HQAMC will provide the list to each IMMC for review (30 days).

F-4. Deletions and/or additions will be submitted to HQAMC on the electronic RPI Format (attach format) for review and approval.

F-5. HQAMC will forward approved candidate list to HQDA (15 days).

F-6. HQDA will review and forward final list to OSD-C for approval (30 days).

F-7. HQDA will provide OSD approved RPI list to HQAMC for price change transaction processing.

F-8. IMMCs will input all price change transactions into CCSS NLT 1 June.

F-9. HQDA will publish RPI list before 1 Oct each year.

F-10. RPI unit prices will be effective 1 Oct each year.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAC

Acquisition Advice Code

AAH

Advanced Attack Helicopter

AAO

Approved Acquisition Objective

ABA

Appropriation and Budget Activity

ABF

Availability Balance File

ABS

Automated Battlebook System

ABT

All Body Types

AC

Active Component

ACALA

U.S. Army Armament and Chemical Acquisition Logistics Activity

ACPP

Aviation Contingency Parts Pool

ACVC

Army Commercial Vehicle Code

AD

Air Defense

ADP

Automatic Data Processing

AFAP

Atomic, Field Artillery Projectile

AGSE

Aircraft Ground Support Equipment

AHIP

Army Helicopter Improvement Program

AIQ

Ammunition Initial Issue Quantity

AIMI

Aviation Intensive Management Item

ALO

Authorized Level of Organization

ALSE

Aircraft Life Support Equipment

ALT

Administrative Lead Time

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMCOM

Aviation and Missile Command

AMD

Average Monthly Demand

AMDF

Army Master Data File

AMIS

Army Major Item Systems

AMMO-LVL-CD

Ammunition Level Code

AMMO-QTY-MLPLR

Ammunition Quantity Multiplier

AMMO-USE-CD

Ammunition Use Code

AMP

Army Materiel Plan

AMPS

Airborne Mission Planning System

AOCN

Assembly Order Control Number

AOP

Army Order of Precedence

AOR

Area of Responsibility

APA

Appropriation Purchases Account

APA

Aircraft Procurement, Army

APA

Army Prepositioned Afloat

APC

U.S. Army Petroleum Center

APC

Army processing code

APOD

Aerial Port of Debarkation

APR

Army procurement requirements

APS

Army Prepositioned Sets

APS-1

Army Prepositioned Sets - CONUS

APS-2

Army Prepositioned Sets - Europe

APS-3

Army Prepositioned Sets - Afloat

APS-4

Army Prepositioned Sets - Pacific

APS-5

Army Prepositioned Sets - Southwest Asia

AQLT

Acquisition Lead Time

ARC

Accounting Requirements Code

ARCSIP

Automated Requirements Computation System Initial Provisioning

ARI

Automatic Return Item

ARIL

Automatic Return Item List

ARNG

Army National Guard

ASA

U.S. Army Support Activity

ASA(ALT)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics & Technology)

ASA(FM&C)

Assistance Secretary of the Army (Financial Management & Comptroller)

ASA(I&E)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations & Environment)

ASIOE

Associated Support Items of Equipment

ASL

Authorized Stockage List

ASMP

Army Strategic Mobility Program

ATC

Air Traffic Control

AUTODIN

Automatic Digital Network

AWCF

Army Working Capital Fund

AWRAP

Army War Reserve Automated Process

AWRDS

Army War Reserve Deployment System

AWRS

Army war reserve sustainment

AWRSL

Army War Reserve Stockage list

AWRSPTCMD

Army War Reserve Support Command

AWRMR

Army War Reserve Materiel Requirement

AY

Apportionment Year

BCE

Base Level Commercial Equipment

BCS

Battery Computer System

BII

Basic Issue Item

BOIP

Basis-of-Issue Plan

BOIPFD

Basis-of-Issue Plan Feeder Data

BOIP-INDIC-CD

BOIP Indicator Code

BPTSP

Balance Peacetime Support Period

BUCS

Backup Computer System

BUSH

Buy U.S. Here

BY

Budget Year

C2I

Command, Control, and Intelligence

CAA

Concepts Analysis Agency

CAGE

Commercial and Government Entity

CAR

Chief, Army Reserve

CASCOM-FL

U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command and Fort Lee

CATME

Catalog Mean

CATVAR

Catalog Variance

CBR

Chemical, Biological, Radiological

CBS-X

Continuing Balance System-Expanded

CC

Condition Code

CCE

Commercial Construction Equipment

CCI

Controlled Cryptographic Item

CCSS

Commodity Command Standard System

CDDB

Central Demand Data Base

CDRS

Container Design Retrieval System

CDU

Cluster Dispenser Unit

CECOM

U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command

CFV

Combat Fighting Vehicle

CG

Commanding General

CICS

Customer Information Control System

CIL

Critical Items List

CINC

Commander-in-Chief

CIO/G-6

Headquarters, Department of the Army, Chief Information Officer/G-6

CJCS

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

CLSSA

Cooperative Logistic Supply Support Arrangement

CMC

Commodity Manager Code

CMI

Component Major Item

CNGB

Chief, National Guard Bureau

COM-CD

Commodity Code

COMSEC

Communications Security

CONEX

Container Express

CONPLAN

Contingency Plan

CONUS

Continental United States

COSDIF

Cost Differential

COSIS

Care of Supplies in Storage

CPTOA

Conserved Peacetime Obligation Authority

CRS

Contingency Retention Stock

CS

Combat Support

CSS

Combat Service Support

CSSCS

Combat Service Support Control System

CSDP

Command Supply Discipline Program

CSLA

Communications Security Logistics Activity

CSMCS

Communications Security Materiel Control System

CTA

Common Table of Allowances

CTASC

Corps/Theater Automatic Data Processing Service Center

CY

Current Year

C3

Command, Control, and Communication

C4

Command, Control, Communication, and Computers

DA

Department of the Army

DAAS

Defense Automatic Addressing System

DAMPL

Department of the Army Master Priority List

DAP

Days Authorized to be Prepositioned

DASC

Department of the Army Systems Coordinator

DCMC

Defense Contract Management Command

DCSC

Defense Construction Supply Center

DCS, G-1

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

DCS, G-2

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2

DCS, G-3

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3

DCS, G-4

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DCWF

Defense Capital Working Fund

DDD

Defense Distribution Depot

DDP

Demand Development Period

DEFCON

Defense Condition

DES

Distribution Execution System

DFARS

DOD Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

DFAS

Defense Finance and Accounting Service

DFSC

Defense Fuel Supply Center

DGSC

Defense General Supply Center

DI

Data Interchange

DIC

Document Identifier Code

DISC

Defense Industrial Supply Center

DLA

Defense Logistics Agency

DLIS

Defense Logistics Information Services

DLR

Depot Level Repairable

DMSMS

Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Materiel Shortages

DNA

Defense Nuclear Agency

DOD

Department of Defense

DODAAC

Department of Defense Activity Address Code

DODAC

Department of Defense Ammunition Code

DODIC

Department of Defense Identification Code

DOS

Days of Supply

D-P

D-day to production

DPG

Defense Planning Guidance

DPP

Dedicated Procurement Program

DPSC

Defense Personnel Support Center

DPTOE

Draft Plan Table of Organization Equipment

DRMO

Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office

DRMS

Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service

DSAA

Defense Security Assistance Agency

DSCC

Defense Supply Center - Columbus

DSN

Defense Switched Network

DUSD

Deputy Undersecretary of Defense

EDSS

Equipment Deployment and Storage System

EI

End Item

EIC

End Item Code

EOD

Explosive Ordnance Disposal

EOQ

Economic Order Quantity

EPA

Expanded Planning Annex

ERC

Equipment Readiness Code

ERPS

Equipment Release Priority System

ERS

Economic Retention Stock

EUCOM

European Command

EW

Electronic Warfare

EXTRO

Extended Requirements Objective

FA

Field Artillery

FAM

Full Army Mobilization

FAR

Federal Acquisition Regulation

FAS

Force Accounting System

FED

Forward Entry Device

FIIG

Federal Item Identification Guide

FLIS

Federal Logistics Information System

FLR

Field Level Repairable

FMMP

Force Modernization Master Plan

FMS

Foreign Military Sales

FORSCOM

U.S. Army Forces Command

FSC

Federal Supply Classification

FSCAP

Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Part

FY

Fiscal Year

FYDP

Five-Year Defense Program

GFE

Government Furnished Equipment

GFM

Government Furnished Material

GFP

Government Furnished Property

GIDEP

Government Industry Data Exchange Program

GOER

Go Ability Overall Economy Reliability

gpm

gallons per minute

GSA

General Services Administration

GSRP

General Support and Repair Program

HLPS

Heavy Lift Prepo Ship

HMMWV

High-Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle

HNS

Host Nation Support

HQ

Headquarters

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

hz

hertz

ICS

Interim Contractor Support

IDIQ

Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (Contract)

IDTC

Indefinite Delivery Type Contract

IFTE

Integrated Family of Test Equipment

IIQ

Initial Issue Quantity

ILS

Integrated Logistics Support

ILSP

Integrated Logistics Support Plan

IMC

Item Management Code

IMM

Integrated Materiel Management (or Manager)

IMMC

Integrated Materiel Management Center

INFOSEC

Information Systems Security

INSCOM

U.S. Army Information Security Command

IPD

Issue Priority Designator

IPE

Industrial Plant Equipment

IPG

Issue Priority Group

IPP

Industrial Preparedness Planning

IPPL

Industrial Preparedness Planning List

IRIS

Interrogation Requirements Information System

I&S

Interchangeability and Substitutability

ISSA

Interservice Support Agreement

ISYSCON

Integrated System Control

JCS

Joint Chiefs of Staff

JPAM

Joint pamphlet

JSPD

Joint Strategic Planning Document

JSPS

Joint Strategic Planning System

JTA

Joint Table of Allowances

kv
kilovolt

LAO
Logistics Assistance Office

LASH
Lighter Aboard Ships

LCC
Logistic Control Code

LIA
Logistics Integration Agency

LIF
Logistics Intelligence File

LIN
Line Item Number

LMSR
Large Medium Speed Roll-On, Roll-Off

LOGTAADS
Logistics TAADS

LOGSA
U.S. AMC Logistics Support Activity

LOT
Life-of-Type

LOGSACS
Logistics Structure and Composition System

LRC
Lesser Regional Contingency

LRIP
Low Rate Initial Production

LSSC
U.S. Army Logistics Systems Support Center

MACOM
Major Army Command

MAP
Military Assistance Program

MARC
Manpower Requirements Criteria

MATCAT
Materiel Category Code

MCA
Military Construction, Army

MCS

Maneuver Control System

M-Day

Mobilization Day

MDSQ

Minimum Distribution-System Quantity

MEL

Master Equipment List

MELCODE

Master Equipment List Code

MFP

Materiel Fielding Plan

MHE

Materials Handling Equipment

MIDP

Missile Distribution Plan

MIDR

Master Item Data Reference

MILSPEC

Military Specification

MILSTAMP

Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures

MILSTRIP

Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures

MILVAN

Military-Owned Demountable Container

MIPA

Missile Procurement, Army

MIPR

Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

MIRV

Major Item Requisition Validation

MISM

Major Item System Map

MOA

Memorandum of Agreement

MOC

Management of Change

MOM

Microcircuit Obsolescence Management

MOOTW

Military Operation Other Than War

MOS

Military Occupational Specialty

MOU

Memorandum of Understanding

MPDL

Mission Profile Development List

MRC

Major Regional Conflict

MRO

Materiel Release Order

MRP

Materiel Returns Program

MRS

Mobility Requirements Study

MSC

Major Subordinate Command

MSC

Military Sealift Command

MSE

Mobile Subscriber Equipment

MSP

Materiel Support Plan

MSR

Minimum Sustaining Rate

MTDA

Modified Table of Distribution and Allowances

MTMC

Military Traffic Management Command

MTOE

Modification Table Of Organization And Equipment

MWO

Modification Work Order

NAP

Not Authorized For Prepositioning

NAP-D

Not Authorized for Prepositioning-Deferred

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NBC

Nuclear, Biological, Chemical

NCO

Noncommissioned Officer

NG

National Guard

NGB

National Guard Bureau

NICP

National Inventory Control Point

NIIN

National Item Identification Number

NIMSC

Nonconsumable Item Materiel Support Code

NIMSR

Nonconsumable Item Materiel Support Request

NMC

Not Mission Capable

NMCM

Not Mission Capable Maintenance

NMCS

Not Mission Capable Supply

NRC

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRTS

Not Repairable This Station

NSA

National Security Agency

NSN

National Stock Number

NSO

Numeric Stock Objective

OASD(C)

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)

OCA

Operating Cost Authority

OCIO/G-6

Office of the Chief Information Officer/G-6

OCONUS

Outside the Continental United States

OCS

Office of the Chief of Staff

ODCS, G-1

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

ODCS, G-3

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3

ODCS, G-4

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

OMA

Operation and Maintenance, Army

OMB

Office of Management and Budget

OPA

Other Procurement, Army

OPC

Ownership/Purpose Code

OPLAN

Operation Plan

OPROJ

Operational project

ORF

Operational Readiness Float

ORF-FCTR-AL

ORF Factor, Alaska

ORF-FCTR-CBT

ORF Factor, Combat

ORF-FCTR-CON

ORF Factor, CONUS

ORF-FCTR-EUR

ORF Factor, Europe

ORF-FCTR-OTH

ORF Factor, Other

ORF-FCTR-PAC

ORF Factor, Pacific

OSC

Operations Support Command

OSD

Office of the Secretary of Defense

OSE

Organizational Support Equipment

OTSG

Office of the Surgeon General

PA

Procurement Appropriation

PAA

Procurement of Ammunition, Army

PAD

Prepositioned Authorization Document

PAD

Procurement Acquisition Directive

PA&E

Program Analysis and Evaluation

PBD

Program Budget Decision

PBO

Property Book Officer

PCL

Projected Combat Losses

PCN

Program Control Number

PD

Priority Designator

PDB

Procurement Database

PEO

Program Executive Officer

PERSACS

Personnel Structure and Composition System

P-forms

Procurement Forms

PFP

Program Forecast Period

PIN

Pseudo Item Number

PLL

Prescribed Load List

PLT

Production Lead Time

PM

Product Manager

PM

Project Manager

PM

Program Manager

PMCS

Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services

PMRD

Prepositioned Materiel Receipt Document

PNCP

Part Number Conversion Program

POC

Point of Contact

POL

Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants

POM

Program Objective Memorandum

POS

Peacetime Operating Stock

PPBES

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System

PPBS

Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System

PPR

Procurement Program Review

PREPO

Prepositioned Materiel

PROC-INDIC

Procurement Indicator

PRON

Procurement Request Order Number

PRS

Potential Reutilization Stock

psi

per square inch

PTB

Program Time Base

PTRF

Peacetime Replacement Factor

PTSP

Peacetime Support Period

PWE

Projected Wartime Expenditure

PWL

Projected Wartime Loss

PWRMR

Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel Requirement

PWRMS

Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel Stock

QA

Quality Assurance

QAPR

Quarterly Army Performance Review

QMC&S

U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School

QQPRI

Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information

RC

Reserve Component

RCF

Repair Cycle Float

RCF-FCTR-EUR

RCF Factor, Europe

RCF-FCTR-OTH

RCF Factor, Other

RCF-FCTR-PAC

RCF Factor, Pacific

RCHD

Reserve Component Hospital Decrement

RCPO

Recovery Program Control Officer

RCT

Repair Cycle Time

RCYR

Repair Cycle Requirement

RDAB

Resources Data Analysis Branch

RDAISA

U.S. Army Research, Development, and Acquisition Information Systems Agency

RDD

Required Delivery Date

RD&ES

Requirements Determination and Execution System

RDTE

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

REC-SER-LIFE-YRS

Recommended Service Life in Years

REDFRAM

Readiness From Redistribution of Army Materiel

REQ-RIC

Requesting Routing Identifier Code

REQVAL

Requisition Validation

RIC

Routing Identifier Code

RICC

Reportable Item Control Code

RLT

Repair Lead Time

RO

Requirements Objective (Wholesale)

RO

Requisitioning Objective (Retail)

ROKA

Republic of Korea Army

ROKMC

Republic of Korea Marine Corps

RO/RO

Roll On, Roll Off

RVARs

Requisition Validation Redistribution System

SA

Security Assistance

SAAS

Standard Army Ammunition System

SACS

Structure and Composition System

SAIP

Spares Acquisition Integrated with Procurement

SAMAS

Structure and Manpower Allocation System

SAMMS

Standard Army Maintenance Management System

SAR

Systems Acquisition Review

SARSS

Standard Army Retail Supply System

SAT

Short to Accompany Troops

SC

Supply Class

SCS

Supply Control Study

SCG

Security Classification Guide

SDS

Standard Depot System

SDT

Second Destination Transportation

SEALOC

Sea Line of Communication

SECDEF

Secretary of Defense

SESAME

Selected Essential Item Stockage for Availability Method

SFDLR

Stock Funding of Depot Level Reparables

SHN

Shorthand Note

SI

System Integration

SI

System Integrator

SICA

Secondary Inventory Control Activity

SICC

Service Item Control Center

SIMS-X

Selected Item Management System-Expanded

SINGARS

Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio

SKO

Sets, Kits, and Outfits

SLAC

Support List Allowance Computation

SMA

Supply Management, Army

SMR Codes

Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes

SOF

Special Operations Forces

SORTS

Status of Resources and Training System

SOS

Source of Supply

SPA

Supply Performance Analyzer

SPBS-R

Standard Property Book System-Revised

SPR

Special Program Requirement

SRC

Standard Requirements Code

SRT

Standard Remote Terminal

SSN

Standard Study Number

SSN-DEL-INDIC

SSN Delete Indicator

SSN-NOMEN

SSN Nomenclature

SSNS

Standard Study Numbering System

SSN X-REF

Standard Study Number Cross-Reference

SSR

Supply Support Request

STAMIS

Standard Army Management Information System

STEPO

Self-contained Toxic Environment Protective Outfit

STTE

Special Tools and Test Equipment

TAA

Total Army Analysis

TAADS

The Army Authorization Documents System

TAC

Transportation Account Code

TACCS

Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System

TACOM

U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command

TACSAT

Tactical Satellite

TAEDP

Total Army Equipment Distribution Program

TAG

The Adjutant General

TAMIS

Training Ammunition Management Information System

TAMMIS

Theater Army Medical Materiel Information System

TAP

The Army Plan

TASO

Terminal Area Security Officer

TAV

Total Asset Visibility

TDA

Table of Distribution and Allowances

TECOM

U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

TEMP

Test and Evaluation Master Plan

TIR

Total Item Record

TIWG

Test Integration Working Group

TM

Technical Manual

TMDE

Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment

TMO

Target Management Office

TOE

Table of Organization and Equipment

TPF

Total Package Fielding

TPFDL

Time Phased Force Deployment List

TPFDD

Time Phased Force and Deployment Data

TPS

Test Program Sets

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG

The Surgeon General

TY-STDY-CD

Type Study Code

UCOFT

Unit Conduct of Fire Trainer

UIC

Unit Identification Code

UIT

Unique Item Tracking

ULLS

Unit Level Logistics System

UMF

Unit Materiel Fielding

UMMIPS

Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System

USAFMSA

U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency

USAFMSA-ADD

U.S. Army Force Management Support Activity, Authorizations Documentation Directorate

USAFMSA-RDD

U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency, Requirements Documentation Directorate

USAMEDC&S

U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School

USAMMA

U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency

USAISC

U.S. Army Information Systems Command

USALIA

U.S. Army Logistics Integration Agency

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USAREUR

U.S. Army, Europe

USASPTAP

U.S. Army Support Activity, Philadelphia

USCINCTRANS

Commander in Chief, U.S. Transportation Command

USP&FO

U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer

VH

Vehicle Hull

VSL

Variable Safety Level

w

Watt

WARF

Wartime Active Replacement Factors

WARREQ

Wartime Requirement

WARS

Worldwide Ammunition Report System

WMPC

War Materiel Production Capability

WRSA

War Reserve Stock for Allies

WRSA-K

War Reserve Stock for Allies - Korea

WTCV

Weapons and Tactical Combat Vehicles, Army

Z LIN

Z Line Item Number

Section II

Terms

Accumulation time

The average time that unserviceable reparable must be held to accumulate enough assets to make maintenance programs cost-effective.

Acquisition lead time

The sum of the administrative lead-time (ALT) and production lead time (PLT).

Administrative lead time

The time interval between identifying a need to buy and letting a contract or placing an order.

Administrative support equipment

Equipment supporting the performance of assigned operational missions and tasks.

Ammunition rate

A quantity expressed in rounds or units, per weapon, per day. For bulk allotment items, it is expressed in other units of measure, such as each or pounds per 1000 soldiers, per day.

Approved acquisition objective

The quantity of an item authorized for peacetime and wartime requirements to equip and sustain U.S. and allied forces per current DOD policies and plans. This quantity also supports other U.S. Government agencies, if needed.

Approved force retention stock

The quantity of an item, in addition to the AFAO, required to equip and support the U.S.-approved force from deployment until production equals the requirement rate. The AFRS applies to situations where a part of the Approved Force Structure is not authorized indefinite support, or where the requirement for forces authorized indefinite support is not computed on a deployment to production basis.

Area standardization

The distribution or redistribution of major items of equipment by type, make, or model to a given force or geographic area. This standardization provides the equipment that best fills the needs of that force or area and minimizes the impact of the required logistic support.

Army commodity manager

An item manager at AMC MSCs, SICAs, SICCAs, or USAMMA.

Army war reserve

The Army stratification of requirements based on DOD policies and directions. They are specifically computed quantities of materiel acquired in peacetime to meet wartime sustaining, disaster relief, and unique requirements until procurement or production sources are able to produce at required levels to offset both combat and training consumption after war starts. AWR offsets critical supply requirements that may not be obtained from the supply pipeline once war starts. AWR categories are: AWR sustainment, AWR operational projects, and AWR prepositioned sets.

Army war reserve operational project

AWROP stock is materiel above normal TOE, TDA, and common table of allowance (CTA) authorizations tailored to key strategic capabilities essential to the Army's ability to execute its power projection strategy.

Army war reserve prepositioned set

Pre-positioned organizational equipment--end items, supplies, and secondary items--stored in unit sets to reduce force deployment response time. It is configured into brigade sets, division bases, and corps/echelon above corps (EAC) bases.

Army war reserve program

The AWR program constitutes the third leg of the Army's Strategic Mobility Triad (airlift, sealift, & pre-positioning). The purpose of AWR is to reduce the initial amount of strategic lift required to support a CONUS-based power projection Army; to sustain the warfight until sea lines of communications with CONUS are established and until industrial base surge capacity is achieved.

Army war reserve stockage list

An automated report of major items, selected secondary end items, POL, subsistence (operational rations only), clothing, and selected expendable items maintained as AWR.

Army war reserve sustainment stock

AWRS stock is acquired in peacetime to meet increased wartime requirements. It consists of materiel aligned and designated to satisfy the Army's wartime sustainment requirements. It is intended to provide minimum essential support to combat operations and post-mobilization training beyond the capabilities of peacetime stocks, industry, and host nation support.

Asset cutoff date

A point in time when assets are measured.

Associated support items of equipment

Items authorized by an MTOE to support the end item/system being fielded.

Attrition rate

A rate that is used to generate supply requirements, such as a maintenance factor or replacement factor.

Authorized stockage list

A list of all items authorized to be stocked at either the intermediate (forward or rear) or installation levels of supply. A recommended ASL can be prepared by LOGSA from the support list allowance cards/tapes from materiel developing/issuing command. This ASL is tailored to the support level, geographic area, and end item densities and is computed for wartime or peacetime.

Auxiliary equipment

Equipment that supplements primary equipment or takes the place of primary equipment if the primary equipment becomes inoperative. This includes equipment other than primary equipment but of greater importance than administrative support equipment.

Basic issue item

Those essential ancillary items required to operate the equipment and to enable it to perform the mission and function for which it was designed or intended. BIIs will accompany the end item/system when transferred/issued/retrograded between numbered accountable officers. BIIs are required to place the major item in an operational mode. Without the BII, the end item cannot be used for its intended purpose.

Basis of issue plan

A planning document for modernization items that lists the MTOE, TDA, CTA, and operational projects in which it is planned to place the new item of equipment. BOIPs are included in the SACS.

Cataloged item

An item with an NSN, which is assigned to an MSC or SICC for managerial control and responsibility, and which is found on the AMDF. It is also an item with a management control number that has not yet been put on the AMDF. Related items as well as preferred items are counted as stocked items as long as different stock numbers are used for identification.

Central demand database

A file of all individual demand data captured before consolidation into replenishment requisitions.

Cold base

No industrial production capability on D-day.

Command Supply Discipline Program

A review of supply responsibilities by the command or level of management immediately superior to the organization being inspected to determine compliance with DA regulatory guidance.

Common table of allowances

An authorization document for items of materiel for common usage by individuals and/or MTOE, TDA, or joint table of allowance units.

Communications security accountable materiel

All COMSEC materiel with an accountability legend code per TB 380-41. COMSEC materiel is managed, controlled, and stocked by CSLA.

Component major item

A major end item of equipment identified, authorized, cataloged, and issued as part of the BOIP item configuration.

Concurrent release

Release of major system/end items, ASIOE and all packaged support items, special tools and test equipment, and technical manuals to achieve delivery at the staging area on approximately the same date. The fielding command/project manager will direct a coordinated release of the major system/end item, ASIOE, and packaged support items for specific DODAACs with appropriate project codes.

Conserved Peacetime Obligation Authority (CPTOA)

The authority to obligate funds generated when the sale of an Army war reserve item is made to satisfy a peacetime requirement.

Conserved reinvestment

The authority to reinvest CPTOA generated funds from items that do not require replenishment to another DA-approved Army war reserve requirement.

Conserved replenishment

The authority to replenish an Army war reserve item that is still required using CPTOA generated funds.

Consumption rate

A rate used to generate supply requirements, such as a maintenance factor or replacement factor.

Contingency retention stock

The quantity of an item over the AAO and economic retention stock for which there is no predictable demand or quantifiable requirement, and that normally would be allocated a potential reutilization stock, except for a decision to retain the assets for specific contingencies.

Continuing Balance System-Expanded

A transaction accounting system that stratifies asset data to unit level and by purpose and condition code for depot, to produce the Army's official worldwide asset position for procurement appropriation principal items assigned RICC A, B, C, K, L, M, P, Q, R, Z, or 2.

Conversion

The alteration of the basic characteristics of a basic/end item, assembly, or subassembly to such an extent as to change the mission, performance, capability, or results in a change in model designation.

Customer satisfaction

The percentage of requisitions for both stocked and nonstocked items filled. It is computed by dividing the number of all requisitions filled by the total number requisitions received.

Data interchange

Developed by HQ AMC as a means to support the PPBES and exchange logistic data between the materiel developers and the materiel acquisition community. The term DI includes, when applicable, the inclusion of CMIs in the AOO and ensures priority distribution of available assets under TAEDP. DI is the Army's assurance that CMI requirements are properly documented, funded, and available to support Force Modernization system/equipment fieldings.

Decrement stocks

Decrement stocks are the difference between a unit's required and authorized equipment on the MTOE. Decrement equipment for units in theater is maintained, stored and controlled at Theater level. It will be used if theater is mobilized.

Dedicated Procurement Program

Program by which funds or equipment are provided for the RC.

Dedicated Equipment Distribution

The process for distributing equipment specifically dedicated for issue to the RC by Congress, Secretary of Defense, or Army Leadership.

Demand

A requirement to issue serviceable materiel (for example, a requisition or request). Demands are either recurring or non-recurring.

Demand accommodation

The percentage of total valid demands (total demands less rejected demands) received for items on the stockage list. Demand accommodation equals valid stockage list demands divided by total valid demands.

Demand development period

The period extending from the date of preliminary operational capability to the time when spare and repair parts requirements can be forecast based on actual demands and statistically valid methods.

Distribution rate

A theater combat ammunition planning factor used by the DA Staff and MACOM commanders to determine ammunition requirements for a specific timeframe. The distribution rate is published for the near term as a basis for actual distribution actions. The rate is constrained by assets projected to be on hand for the year under consideration and makes use of substitution of older available munitions to overcome shortfalls in the availability of fully modernized munitions.

DOD integrated materiel managers

DLA, MSCs, and other military service IMMs assigned integrated materiel management responsibilities.

Economic order quantity

The quantity derived from a mathematical technique used to determine the optimum (lowest) total variable costs to repair and hold inventory.

Economic retention stock

The quantity of an item above the AAO that is more economical to retain for future peacetime use than to dispose of and use new procurement or repair to satisfy future needs. An item with ERS must have a reasonably predictable demand rate.

End item

A final combination of end products, component parts, or materials ready for its intended use (for example, a tank, a ship, or an aircraft).

End item code

A three-position alphanumeric code that identifies a request for repair parts to a specific end item.

Essential repair parts stockage list

A list of support items computed and stocked in set quantities for support of systems approved by HQDA. Essential repair parts stockage list items are essential items that if not immediately available will prevent a mission-essential system from performing its intended mission at the operational availability rate set by DA.

Essentiality code

A one-position code defined in AR 708-1, that shows whether a spare or repair part is essential or nonessential to the operation of an end item.

Excess

Assets that have been screened for possible reutilization within DOD, and that are not needed by any activity.

Federal Supply Service item

An item assigned to and managed by the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration in support of the DOD.

Fielding command

The Army organization responsible for distributing a new end item/system to using units.

Final recovery quantity

The number of unserviceable on-hand assets and forecasted unserviceable returns (less “washouts”) that can be repaired over a specified time.

Force Accounting System

A comprehensive ADP system designed to facilitate the recording of unit-associated data for audit, manipulation, and analysis. This system is useful in the structuring of forces and control of all units of the U.S. Army, both Active and Reserve Components.

Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Part

Any part, assembly, or installation containing a critical characteristic whose failure, malfunction, or absence could cause an uncommanded engine shutdown resulting in loss or serious damage, or catastrophic failure resulting in an unsafe condition.

Gaining command

Oversea commands, CONUS commands, and other Services and agencies scheduled to receive end items, support items, special tools, and test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment.

Generating items

A LIN in an authorization document that generates a requirement (a higher order assembly) for a primary item contained in an SSN study.

Government furnished materiel

Materiel owned by the U.S. Government and furnished to a contractor to use for specific contract purposes. Title for GFM remains with the U.S. Government. GFM may be incorporated into or attached to a deliverable end item or may be consumed or expended in performing a contract. GFM does not include materiel sold by the U.S. Government to a contractor.

Gross requirements

The sum of the initial issue quantity, maintenance float, operational projects, and post D-day consumption requirement.

Hot base

Full industrial production capability, where a facility is producing at 40 hours per week.

Implied shortage cost

The assumed cost of a shortage of stock based on a forecast of the number of days of delay in availability of materiel.

Implied stockage cost

A control used to constrain the size of the MSC shortage list to that percentage of items required to support operational readiness standards within current funding limitations.

Industrial preparedness planning list

A listing of essential military items selected for planning to maintain an adequate industrial base to support DOD requirements in a national emergency.

Initial issue items

Those items required to support a weapon system or end item during its initial deployment.

Initial issue quantity

The total MTOE/TDA quantity derived from the SACS by applying the SSN. The IIQ is the largest element of the AOO for equipment and the base from which most sustaining elements are computed.

Insurance item

A nondemand-based, stocked, essential item for which no failure is predicted from normal use. However, if a failure or loss occurred, the lack of a replacement item would seriously hamper the operational capability of the weapon system.

Integrated materiel manager

Any DOD activity assigned wholesale IMM responsibilities for DOD and participating Federal agencies. IMM responsibilities include cataloging, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, over, repair, and disposal.

Integrated materiel management item

An item assigned to a DOD component for integrated management, including the computation of requirements, and the functions of funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing, and processing.

Integrated materiel manager

The materiel manager responsible for carrying out assigned materiel management functions, including cataloging, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, repair, and disposal of materiel, for selected items or selected FSC classes.

Inventory control point

An organizational unit or activity within a DOD supply system that has the primary responsibility for the materiel management of a group of items either for a particular Service or for all of DOD. Materiel inventory management includes cataloging, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, repair, and disposal of materiel.

Item category

Identifies an item as “P” (primary) or “G” (generating).

Intensity factor

Indicates the expected level of combat as projected by the scenario. Sustained combat equals 1.5, if no other factor is provided. This factor is used to modify peacetime and wartime maintenance factors.

Inventory

Assets on hand or in-transit between storage sites that are:

- a. Required to accomplish mission, or
- b. Held for sale, or
- c. Consumed in the production of goods for sale or mission accomplishment. Unserviceable assets returned to a repair facility will be counted as inventory and valued using current valuation guidance.

Joint tables of allowances

A document that authorizes equipment operated jointly by two or more units.

Life-of-type buys

A purchase of an item designed to be the final purchase of that item and expected to last until the item is no longer needed in the supply system (for example, the only engine a piston is used on is being phased out of the system). Life-of-type buys must consider support to MAP and FMS customers also.

Line item number

A number assigned to a generic nomenclature by Army technical committee action to identify the line on which the generic nomenclature is listed.

Logistic control code

One-character alpha code to Army-adopted items selected for inclusion in a type-authorization document to provide a basis for logistical support.

Logistics guidance

Provides guidelines such as forces, time periods, consumption, use factors, and production capability to determine acquisition objectives and stock retention limits. The guidance sets an objective for acquisition of materiel related to the approved forces specified in the Five-Year Defense Program and for the retention of materiel related to these approved forces and to specified allied forces.

Maintenance factor

Indicates the number of expected failures that will require removal and replacement of the support item in a higher assembly per 100 end items per year. Factors are available for peacetime, wartime (at a sustained rate), environmental, and combat damage.

Maintenance float

A pool of end items from which temporary issues are made when a unit's end item is sent to a maintenance shop for an extended period of time. It consists of operational readiness and repair cycle floats.

Major item

A final combination of end products, components, and/or materiel that is ready for its intended use. For purposes of

MISM, a major item can be any SC II, V, VII, or VIII item that has been assigned an LIN and is accounted for in the SSN system.

Major item system

A combination of major items, separately authorized secondary items, component major items, associated support items of equipment, spare and repair parts, munitions, personnel, and facilities that are jointly used to accomplish a specific function. Major item systems can be categorized as follows:

- a. Weapon system. A major item system that uses, fires, or dispenses SC V (ammunition).
- b. Support system. A major item system that supports the function of a weapon system or unit organization. It does not use SC V.
- c. Ammunition system. A major item system generic grouping of standalone (nonweapon-fired or dispensed) ammunition.

Major Item System Map

An identification of multiple major items and their relationship within a major item system. MISM is an automated database system developed as a part of the AMPMOD project that enables the Army to define a total combat materiel or hardware major item system for use in the various material management processes.

Materiel management

Continuing actions relating to planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, controlling, and evaluating the application of resources to ensure effective and economical support of military forces. It includes provisioning, cataloging, requirements determination, acquisition, distribution, maintenance, and disposal.

Materiel Transfer Plan

A plan developed by the wholesale commodity manager at the direction of DA (AR 700-127) for transferring displaced equipment from one MACOM to another.

Maximum production rate with current tooling

The maximum production rate that can be reached using installed production equipment and specified tooling.

Mean overhaul cycle time

The time it takes to send an item to an overhaul facility, overhaul the item, and return it to a serviceable status.

Mean time between overhaul

The time it takes an item to require the next overhaul.

Minimum sustaining rate

The minimum monthly rate required to produce the item on a single shift basis without increase in unit cost.

Mission Support Plan

This plan for new equipment being fielded is developed by the gaining command. It specifies scheduled end item distribution, maintenance, and supply support planning. This plan is requested by the fielding command based on a draft materiel fielding plan. For displaced equipment, the mission support plan is prepared by the losing command based on a materiel transfer plan.

Mobilization training losses

The quantity of an item forecast to be worn out at the onset of war by Army units as they undergo intensive training before deployment.

Modified table of organization and equipment

Modified version of the pattern TOE that becomes the authorization documents that the peacetime needs for personnel and equipment.

National stock number

A 13-digit number assigned by Defense Logistics Services Center to be used to identify an item of supply.

OMNIBUS

Army operational readiness analysis; an annual assessment of the Army's current force.

Open-window periods

The two periods of the year when MACOMs can change authorization and allowance documents.

Operating level

The number of assets needed to operate between successive stock receipts.

Order ship time

The time between replenishment request and receipt of the materiel.

Overhaul

The process of restoring an item to complete serviceable condition as set by maintenance serviceability standards.

P-day

The day production equals combat and mobilization training losses.

Peacetime replacement factor

The factor used to estimate the percentage of in-use equipment requiring replacement during peacetime due to fair wear and tear and mobilization training losses.

Post D-day consumption

The quantity of an item expected to be lost in combat or worn out at onset of war for a specific period of time.

Potential DOD excess stock

The quantity of an item that is above all authorized retention levels but has not been finally determined to be DOD excess materiel.

Prepositioning of materiel configured to unit sets

Equipment and supplies used to equip units specified for early deployment in the theater. POMCUS was an integral part of the effort by the U.S. Army to support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization through the Long-term Defense Plan. POMCUS now falls under AWR. The term POMCUS is no longer used. The former POMCUS sets are now part of AWR-2.

Prescribed load list

A list of repair parts authorized to be on hand or on order at the unit level to support organizational or aviation unit maintenance.

Primary item

An item that normally appears in requirements and authorization documents. The primary item can be identified as an end item, component, set, assemblage, or system. This primary LIN will be in the SSN system only once as primary.

Primary weapons and equipment

Major essential equipment used directly to complete assigned operational missions and tasks.

Prime item

A major item that is peculiar or unique to a specific major item or was when first developed.

Principal items

End items and replacement assemblies of such importance that detailed analysis and review are required at the departmental headquarters level to assess all factors affecting their supply and demand. A principal item normally is used for training or combat, has a high dollar value, is difficult to procure or produce, or is a critical part of a major system.

Priority reclamation

Immediate reclamation used to meet a priority requirement (IPD 01-08) when no other source of timely supply is available.

Procurement appropriations

The five separate Army procurement appropriations: Aircraft Procurement, Army; Missile Procurement, Army; Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army; Procurement of Ammunition, Army; and Other Procurement, Army.

Production lead time

The interval between letting a contract or placing an order, and receipt of the materiel purchased into the supply system.

Production offset quantity

The quantity of an item that can be produced and delivered from production during a specified period of time.

Production rate (1-8-5)

The maximum monthly rate of production that can be efficiently attained by each manufacturer on a single shift, 8-hour day, 5-day work week basis using installed production equipment and special tooling.

Program objective memorandum

The Army 5-year program submitted to OSD annually for review and approval.

Programming rate

Theater major item or combat ammunition planning factor used by the DA Staff to determine requirements for the last year of the POM.

Protectable stocks

Those stockpiles of Army war reserve secondary items that were procured with appropriated war reserve funds.

Pseudo item number

A number assigned to a CMI or another item requiring visibility for a major system that does meet the criteria for assignment of a line item number in SB 700-20.

Quantity required

The number of items needed by a field unit to accomplish its mission in a wartime environment.

Rebuild

To restore an item to a standard as nearly as possible to original or new condition in appearance, performance, and life expectancy.

Reclamation

The process of removing required serviceable and economically reparable components from potential DOD excess or surplus property, returning them to the proper supply activity, and processing the residue as disposable property.

Recovery program control officer

The designated individual at the NICP and depot responsible for coordinating all phases of reclamation.

Recovery program manager

The designated DA representative responsible for development of policy and coordination of reclamation actions for DA.

Recovery rate

The ratio of actual or forecast reparable unserviceable items to total number of issued items that will eventually be returned to depot stock from a repair facility in a ready-to-use condition. The recovery rate will consider condemnation or washout rates expected during repair or rebuild.

Repair

To restore an item to a serviceable condition through correction of a specific failure or unserviceable condition.

Repair administrative lead time

The average time needed to process repair directives.

Repair cycle float

A quantity of selected class VII equipment approved for stockage in the wholesale supply system to replace like items of equipment that are withdrawn from using activities for programmed depot maintenance.

Repair lead time

The average time needed to restore an unserviceable item to serviceable condition. This lead time starts at the date of induction for repair and ends when the item has been inspected and reclassified as ready for use.

Reportable item control code

A one-digit alphanumeric code assigned to those items of equipment for which asset reporting is required by AR 710-3 and AR 220-1.

Requirement rate

A theater combat planning factor used by the DA Staff and MACOM commanders to determine ammunition and major item requirements for a specific timeframe. The requirements rate is used to determine optimal POM funding profiles and for staff planning for distribution and industrial preparedness actions.

Requirements determination

The computing of a new requirement forecast and comparing that forecast with the latest asset information. The purpose of the computation is to determine required management action to ensure responsive supply support of secondary items.

Save list

A list of items that is used to identify components/assemblies to be reclaimed. The format of the list is determined by each NICP and will contain as a minimum: NSN or part number, noun, quantity to be reclaimed, and acceptable condition code of reclaimed item.

Secondary items

Minor end items, replacement assemblies, spare components, repair parts, and personnel support items and consumables, other than principal items.

Service item control center

An activity that serves as a military service focal point for resolution of support problems for weapons system-oriented consumable items that are managed and supplied by an IMM in a different branch of service.

Shorthand note

The means to make temporary changes to the LOGSACS requirements.

Spares

Reparable support items.

Stages of corrosion

- a. Stage 1. Discolored, stained, no direct visual evidence of pitting, etching, or other surface damage.
- b. Stage 2. Loose rust, black or white corrosion accompanied by minor etching, and pitting of surface.
- c. Stage 3. Rust, black or white corrosion, singly or in combination with etching, pitting, or more extensive surface damage; loose or granular condition.
- d. Stage 4. Rust, black or white corrosion, progressed to the point where fit, wear, function, or life of the item has been effected; powdered or scaly condition, with pits or irregular areas of materiel removed from surface of item.

Standard study number

An 11-digit alphanumeric code providing machine capability for the collection of data on items of equipment.

Standard study number file

A cross-reference file that contains LINs and factors displayed by budget groupings.

Starter stocks

AWR stock bought and prepositioned in or near a theater of operations to last until resupply at wartime or emergency rates is established.

Stock availability

A technique used to help measure supply effectiveness. It shows the percentage of requisitions for stocked items that were filled. It is computed by dividing the number of requisitions for stocked items filled during the first pass by the number of requisitions for stock items received.

Stock decrement

The requirements that exist when a unit's peacetime organization authorized equipment quantities are less than the full MTOE required equipment quantities.

Stockage objective

The maximum authorized quantity of materiel to be on hand to sustain current operations. It consists of stock within the operating level, the safety level, the repair cycle level, and authorized additive levels.

Stockage point

An activity with a DOD activity address code and a supply support mission. Direct support units, missile support elements, maintenance battalions, supply and transport battalions, supply and service units, and installation supply divisions are stockage points.

Substitutable item

An item that can functionally and physically be exchanged for another under specified conditions or for particular applications and without alteration of the item itself or of adjoining items. (This term is synonymous with "one way interchangeable item.")

Supply support request

A transaction identifying requirements for consumable items that is submitted by the Component introducing a materiel or weapon system to the IMM.

Support items

Items used in or associated with an end item or product improvement program/DA modification work order (for example, spares, repair parts, tools, test equipment, support equipment and sundry materiels). These items are needed to operate, service, repair, or maintain new end items or end items before application of a major product improvement program/modification work order.

Supporting command

AMC MSC or other Army command that provides a major component of an end item/system.

Swing stock

AWR stock bought and positioned ashore or afloat to meet AWR requirements for more than one contingency in more than one theater of operations.

System for Automation of Materiel Plans for Army Materiel

An automated Army materiel system that reflects programmed procurement, projected losses, beginning assets, and the Army acquisition objective at MSC level for all procurement funded items of equipment, missiles, and ammunition.

Table of distribution and allowances

A table that sets the organizational structure, personnel, and equipment authorizations and requirements of a military unit to perform a specific mission for which there is no MTOE.

Table of organization and equipment

A pattern document that sets the normal mission, organizational structure, and personnel and equipment requirements for a given type of military unit and is the basis for an authorization document.

Target

Economical, expendable threat simulator used for tracking and live fire missions supporting test and evaluation, and training missions.

Test measurement and diagnostic equipment

Test equipment authorized by an MTOE required to support a specified end item or system.

The Army Authorization Document System

An automated system that contains the authorizations and allowance documents that show authorized levels used in requisitioning personnel and equipment.

The Army Equipment Distribution Plan

A program that projects equipment densities (current and planned) during the transition of equipment through modernization. It provides managers with the capability of controlling, directing, and influencing priorities for equipment to be procured, distributed, maintained, and supported.

Total Army analysis

An annual analytical process used to develop the Army's program force.

Total logistics readiness/sustainability

A comprehensive analysis designed to assist the capability of the Army to sustain combat forces logistically.

Total package fielding

A combination of package shipment and concurrent release of the end item, ASIOE, and PLL/ASL package. All support is "pushed" to the field.

Unit identification code

A code that identifies uniquely each unit of the Active Army, National Guard, USAR.

Unserviceable generation factor

The factor used in forecasting unserviceable assets to be generated during a given period when applied to the in-use densities.

U.S. Approved Forces

Forces specified in the FYDP.

Usage rate

A rate used to generate supply requirements, such as a maintenance factor or replacement factor.

Warm base

Industrial production capacity on D-day at the minimum sustaining rate.

War reserve stocks for allies

An Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-directed program that ensures U.S. preparedness to assist designated allies in case of war. WRSA assets are pre-positioned in the appropriate theater and owned and financed by the U.S., but released to the proper Army component commander for transfer to the supported allied force under the Foreign Assistance Act on a declaration of DEFCON 2, and under existing country-to-country memorandums of agreement (MOA).

Washout quantity

The number of unserviceable returns that cannot be economically repaired.

Wholesale level

DOD integrated materiel managers (including Services assigned as such and individual DLA Defense logistics centers) and GSA.

X-factor

Developed from known or estimated wartime usage rates. If usage rates are not available, use a factor of 1.5 times the peacetime replacement or maintenance factor to establish a combat-sustaining rate.

Z line item number

A line item number assigned to items in a developmental stage.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

Index

This index is organized alphabetically by topic and by subtopic within topic. Topics are identified by paragraph number.

Acquisition

- Advice code 2-15, D-1 and D-2
- Lead time 4-3a
- Strategies 4-8

Additional storage facilities 2-10

Aircraft-related policies 13-9

- Accountability 13-22
- Depot maintenance support for Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserves 13-18
- Deviations to the aircraft distribution program 13-19
- Dispatch of flight crews 13-13
- Disposition 13-20
- Distribution OCONUS 13-11
- Distribution within CONUS 13-10
- Ferry crew requirements 13-12
- For other than Army use 13-17
- Fund citation 13-14
- Program execution 13-24
- Program guidance 13-23
- Test and test support 13-16
- Unsuitable aircraft 13-15

Alternate acquisition methods 4-8a

Ammunition 3-9 and 3-20

Approved acquisition objective 4-6 and 4-7

APS materiel requirements 6-38

Army acquisition objective 12-1

- Computation policies 12-3
- D-day to production 12-4

Army prepositioned afloat program 6-11, 6-12, 6-13, 6-14

Army prepositioned materiel 6-1

- Funding 6-3
- Master equipment list 6-7e
- Readiness reporting 6-5
- Release and use of APS 6-2
- Reporting 6-9
- Requirements determination 6-7
- Security classification 6-6
- Stratification 6-4
- Submitting APS materiel requirements to IMM 6-38
- Unit deployment onto APS 6-10

Army prepositioned stock operational projects 6-15

- Acquiring assets 6-17
- Canceling an OPROJ 6-21
- Fundin 6-19
- IMM of an OPROJ 6-23
- Operation project draw procedures 6-18
- Review and approval of an OPROJ 6-22
- Roles 6-16
- Secondary item fiscal policy 6-20

Army war reserve stockage list 6-35

Army war reserve sustainment

- Central management roles 6-24
- IMM of AWRS 6-36 and 6-37
- New system field and AWRS 6-31

- Positioning objectives for storing AWRS 6-30
- Posting AWRS requirement levels 6-28
- Procurement Army-funded major items 6-32
- Purpose codes 6-29
- Reporting 6-34
- Requirements computation factors 6-26
- Requirements determination 6-25
- Rotation of AWRS stock 6-27b
- Secondary items 6-33
- SICC of AWRS 6-37
- Stock review 6-27a
- Stockage list 6-35
- Storing 6-30
- Assemblage policy 3-1b and 3-2**
- Authority for one-time local purchase 2-8b**
- Authorization and allowance documents 11-1**
 - Updating and maintaining 11-6
- Automatic Return Items**
 - Applicability of ARIs 3-11
 - Automatic return procedures 3-16
 - Credit for return 3-18
 - Disposition of ARI components of major items 3-19
 - Objectives 3-13
 - Policy 3-12
 - Receipt at wholesale level 3-17
 - Retail retention criteria 3-15
 - Selection criteria 3-14
- Average monthly demand 4-12**
- Aviation intensive management items 3-22**
- Basis-of-issue plan 11-5**
- Budgeting 4-15**
- Commercial items 2-10c**
- Component policy 3-1a and 3-2**
- Computing the average monthly demand 4-12**
- Contains, reusable 3-23**
- Control of SSRs 2-16e**
- Cost differential 2-11**
 - Calculation of implied stockage costs 2-11d
- COSDIF model 2-11f**
 - Demand frequency and cost 2-11c
 - Unique elements 2-11d
 - Variable cost to hold 2-11b
 - Variable cost to procure 2-11a
 - Credit for assets returned to wholesale 4-5
- Cost of losses due to obsolescence C-7**
- Cost to hold**
 - Cost of losses due to obsolescence C-7
 - Investment cost C-6
 - Other losses
 - Storage cost C-8
- Costs to procure C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4 and C-5**
 - Direct labor and ADP costs at DCMC C-2
 - Direct labor and ADP costs at MSC C-1
 - Labor benefit costs C-3
 - Variable costs C-5

- Critical excess 13-5b(1)**
- Cryptological materiel 2-25**
- Cutback and cancellation action points 4-9**
- Data interchange**
 - Designations 14-3
 - Interchange of item data 14-4
 - Overview 14-1
 - Policies and roles 14-2
- D-day to production 12-4**
- Defense inactive item program 2-5**
- Defense reutilization and marketing service 3-25**
- Demand forecasting**
 - Dollar-value groupings 4-1
 - Requirements determination 4-2
 - Requirements objective 4-3
- Demand frequency**
- Depot maintenance support for Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserves aircraft 13-18**
- Deviations to the aircraft distribution program 13-19**
- Diminishing manufacturing sources 2-13**
- Direct labor and ADP costs at DCMC C-2**
- Direct labor and ADP costs at MSC C-1**
- Disposal screening 3-24**
- Disposition of aircraft 11-20**
- Distribution and redistribution policies 13-2**
- Distribution of aircraft OCONUS 13-11**
- Distribution of aircraft within CONUS 13-10**
- Economic order quantity 4-3c**
- Engineered average monthly demand 4-12a**
- Equipment distribution program 13-1**
 - Distribution and redistribution 13-2
 - Major items 13-6
 - Planning and execution 13-3
 - Process 13-5
 - Submitting major item requisitions 13-7
 - Substitution 13-4
 - Wartime distribution of major items 13-8
- Fabricated items 2-10b**
- Financial inventory reporting**
 - Criteria for reporting 5-16
 - Inventory report of principal or secondary item 5-20
 - Reporting instructions 5-18
 - Objectives 5-15
 - Quarterly stratification report of secondary items 5-21
 - Reporting activities 5-17
 - Security classification 5-19
- Flight delivery coordination within CONUS 13-21**
- Forecasts of special program requirements 2-18**
- Formulas C-10**
 - Catalog mean C-10a
 - Catalog Variance C-10b
- Formula variables C-11**
- Free issue program to fill Army PWRMS deficiencies 6-39**
- Funding 4-15**
- General transition policies 4-11**

- Gross requirement policies 12-2**
- Indefinite delivery type contracts 4-8d and 4-8e**
- Initial requirements 4-11b**
- Insurance items 2-12c**
- Integrated materiel management assignment 2-1, 2-2**
- Interim contractor support 4-13**
- Investment cost C-6**
- Item management codes 2-3**
 - Alteration 2-3g
 - Conversion 2-3g
 - Design unstable 2-3e
 - Fabricated or reclaimed 2-3f
 - Foreign military sales 2-3i
 - Integrated management 2-3j
 - Major end items of equipment 2-3b
 - Modification 2-3g
 - Nuclear propulsion 2-3h
 - Reparables 2-3c
 - Single agency 2-3d
 - Special waivers 2-3a
- Labor benefit costs C-3**
- Life-of-type buys 2-14**
- Local purchase items 2-9**
- Logistical transfers 2-24**
- Major items**
 - Designation 9-2
 - Designation criteria 9-1
- Maintaining the SSNS 10-5**
- Major item distribution and redistribution 13-6**
- Major item distribution during wartime 13-8**
- Major item System Map 15-1**
 - Objectives 15-2
 - Policies 15-3
- Major item requisitions 13-7**
- Major items and weapons systems 16-4**
- Management control evaluation process B-1**
 - Evaluation process B-3
 - Key management controls B-2
- Management determination logic 2-10**
- Management of project manager-owned wholesale stock 3-26**
- Materiel category (MATCAT) structure code 5-3**
 - Uses 5-4
- Minimum buys 4-8b**
- Multiyear omnibus acquisition 4-8f**
- New system fielding 6-31**
- Nonconsumable item materiel support requests 2-19**
- Non-critical excess 13-5b(2)**
- Nonstockage objective and insurance computations C-10**
- Numeric stockage objective 2-12**
- NSN request 2-8c**
- Parameters**
 - Parameter use and control 4-17
 - Standard system flexibility 4-16
- Part number conversion program 2-8**

Part-numbered items 2-7

Positioning of stocks

Ammunition 3-9

Secondary item assets 3-8

Storage facilities 3-10

Processing requests for SSNs 10-4

Procurement Army-funded major items 6-32

Project manager-owned wholesale stock 3-26

Property accountability of aircraft 13-22

Provisioning requirements 4-11a and 4-14

Pseudo LINs 10-6

PWRMS issue program 6-40

Quantity discounts 4-8g

Reclamation at the wholesale level

Funding 3-30

IMMC functions for priority reclamation 3-33

Introduction to reclamation 3-27

Materiel reclamation movement request/return DA Form XX2-R 3-34

Nation inventory control point functions 3-31

Parts reclamation list, DA Form XX1-R 3-35

Policy 3-29

Roles 3-28

Supply functions at the depot 3-32 and 3-34

Reduced price initiative, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5, F-6, F-7, F-8, F-9, F-10

Criteria for selection 5-13

Establishment 5-12

Governing rules 5-14

Repair and extended requirements objective 4-10

Repair cycle float

Accountability 8-4

Float overview 8-1

IMM 8-3

Policy 8-2

Requirements determination 8-5

Repair cycle requirement 4-3b

Reparable items 5-6

Replenishment 4-14

Requirements determination policy 4-2

Requirements Objective 4-3

Requisitions for major items 13-7

Requisitions for special program requirements 2-18l

Retention of assets

Wholesale retention policy 4-4

Reusable containers 3-23

Screening Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service 3-25

Screening items before disposal 3-24

Secondary items 3-8

Selected item management system expanded 3-3

Actions 3-6

Performance evaluation reports 3-7

Purpose 3-3

Reporting 3-5

Selection criteria 3-4

Special commodity control programs

Ammunition 3-20

- Excess end items and targets 3-21
- Obsolete end items and targets 3-21
- Special program requirements 2-18, E-1, E-2, E-3, E-4, E-5, E-6 and E-7**
- Spare engines 4-20**
 - Computing requirements 4-21
- SSR processing instructions 2-16g**
- Standard study number system 10-1, 10-2, 10-3 and 10-9**
 - Item Category or Type of Item 10-8
 - Maintaining the Standard Study Number System 10-5
 - Pseudo LINs 10-6
 - Processing requests for SSNs 10-4
 - Replacement Factors 10-11
 - Requesting SSN Products and Reports 10-12
 - Requirements Factors 10-11
 - SB 710-1-1, Standard Study Number System 10-11
 - SSNS Data Elements 10-10
 - “Z” LINs 10-7
- Stewardship of resources 16-3c**
- Stockage alternatives 2-17**
- Stockage at wholesale level 2-10a**
- Stockage review frequency 2-6**
- Storage cost C-8**
- Storage facilities 3-10**
- Stratification process**
 - Budget 5-8
 - Frequency 5-7
 - OCNUS and CONUS Installation 5-11
 - Process 5-5
 - Repair 5-10
 - Readiness and retention 5-9
- Stratifying stock excess to the approved acquisition objective 4-7**
- Structure and composition system 11-7**
- Structure and manpower authorization system 11-2**
- Submitting APS materiel requirements to the IMM 6-38**
- Substitution 13-4**
- Supply performance analyzer**
 - Purpose 4-18
 - Using output 4-19
- Supply performance evaluation 7-1 and 7-2**
- Supply status on special program requirements 2-18m**
- Substitute item 2-18i**
- Supplementary provisioning technical documentation 2-16d**
- Supply support requests 2-16**
- Tables of organization and equipment 11-4**
- Targets 3-21b**
- Test and test support aircraft 13-16**
- The Army authorization document system 11-3**
- Total asset visibility 16-1**
 - Access 16-2
 - Business rules 16-3
 - Data integrity 16-5
 - Major items and weapon systems 16-4
- Transfers of assets**
 - Between Army and other Services 2-21
 - To allied forces 2-22
 - To Federal agencies outside the Department of Defense 2-23

Within the Army 2-20
Transfers of cryptological materiel 2-25
Transmission of SSRs 2-16f
Unserviceable generation factors 10-11b
Unsuitable aircraft 13-15
Variable cost to hold
Cost of losses due to obsolescence C-7
Investment cost C-6
Other losses
Storage cost C-8
Variable cost to procure C-5
Variable safety level 4-3c
Variables for formulas C-11
Visibility of DoD assets 16-3b
Visibility of retail assets 16-3a
War reserve stocks for allies 6-41
Computation 6-43
Restrictions 6-42
Wartime distribution of major items 13-8
Wartime replacement factor 10-10b
Wholesale average monthly demand 4-12b
Wholesale retention policy 4-4
“Z” LINs 10-7

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